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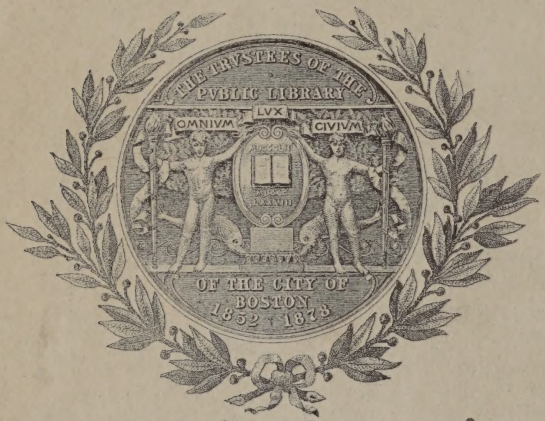

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A

NEW GAZETTEER

OF THE

EASTERN CONTINENT;

OR, A

Geographical Dictionary:

CONTAINING,

IN ALPHABETICAL ORDER, A DESCRIPTION OF ALL THE

COUNTRIES, KINGDOMS, STATES, CITIES, TOWNS, PRINCIPAL RIVERS, LAKES, HARBOURS, MOUNTAINS, &c. &c.

IN

2216.5

EUROPE, ASIA, AFRICA,

AND THEIR

ADJACENT ISLANDS.

CAREFULLY COMPILED FROM THE BEST AUTHORITIES.

By JEDIDIAH MORSE, D.D. A.A.S. S.H.S.
Author of the AMERICAN UNIVERSAL GEOGRAPHY, and AMERICAN GAZETTEER.
And Rev. ELIJAH PARISH, A.M.

Illustrated with EIGHTEEN Maps.

Designed as a Second volume, to the AMERICAN GAZETTEER.

Charlestown:
PRINTED AND SOLD BY SAMUEL ETHERIDGE.

1802.

460

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PREFACE.

GEOGRAPHY, in ſtrictneſs of ſpeech, is a deſcription of the earth. It is commonly treated, however, as a mixed ſcience. Geographical writers of eminence give ſome account of the people, who inhabit the countries they deſcribe. They admit the reader to as intimate an acquaintance with man, in the different degrees of his advancement from the ſavage to the ſocial ſtate, as the limits of their work admit. They exhibit a ſummary view of the climate, ſoil, and productions; of the commerce, agriculture, and manufactures of the various diſtricts into which the earth is divided. So long have the public expected ſomewhat more than mere lines and circles, heights and diſtances, the dimenſions, and mere local ſituation of countries, and places on the ſurface of the globe, that a geographer, who ſhould confine himſelf to theſe ſubjects would hazard the reception of a dull and barren writer.

Of the merits of this work the public will judge. The Compilers have no deſire to raiſe their reputation, at the expenſe of thoſe authors, who have preceded them. Satisfied that they have poſſeſſed competent means of information, and conſcious that they have employed them with patient induſtry, and ſtrict integrity in the execution of this work, they are willing to abide the deciſion of thoſe, who examine for themſelves, and judge with candour.

The expediency of a publication of this kind, in our own country, will be readily admitted by every genuine American. To traverſe an ocean of a thouſand leagues for our books on Geography, would be a partial relinquiſhment of our literary claims. It would imply what the friends of their country would reluctantly acknowledge. Indeed, real inconveniences, and ſerious evils would follow. The frequent eulogies of foreign Authors on their own government, manners, and religion; their cenſures, and perhaps ſarcaſms, on the character, and government of the United States, interrupt the pleaſure of the reader, powerfully tend to diminiſh his patriotiſm, and prevent improvement, which might have been obtained. It is, therefore, of great importance that books in common uſe ſhould be written and publiſhed in our own country, and by native citizens, breathing the ſpirit of our national character, and friendly to our civil, literary, and religious inſtitutions.

It has not been an object with the Compilers to inculcate opinions, nor was it conſiſtent with the nature of this work; but they have been particular in their attention to places mentioned in Scripture, to thoſe eſpecially, which have been the ſubjects of the prophecies. Their exact fulfilment, and the conſequent authenticity of revelation, have been repeatedly noticed. Chriſtianity has not been conſidered as an *opinion*. In the preſent ſtate of human affairs, when an organized phalanx, ſcattered through the civilized world, are labouring to raze the foundations of SOCIAL ORDER, by ſubverting the Chriſtian religion, they conceive it would have

been a treacherous omiſſion of duty, it would have been doing violence to their own feelings, to neglect this opportunity of ſpeaking in favour of Revelation.

While employed in preparing this work for the preſs, no publication, which the Compilers could command, adapted to their purpoſe, has been neglected. The names of a number of Authors will be found annexed to different articles, as authorities for what is aſſerted, and as references for further information.

A few ſheets were printed before it was known that Damberger's Travels were a fiction, which will account for the appearance of his name, a few times, among the authorities.

The Compilers have endeavoured to compriſe as much information in this volume, as was conſiſtent with perſpicuity, and to proportion the ſize of the articles to their comparative importance. They hope it will prove entertaining and uſeful. A more complete liſt and deſcription of places on the globe, they believe, will be found in this work, and in the American Gazetteer, which is to be conſidered as its *firſt* volume, than in any other of the kind.

Recent events, which have happened in different places on the Eaſtern Continent and Iſlands, have been noticed, and the work *moderniſed* as far as correct information could be obtained.

Under the article *Europe*, in the Appendix, the reader will find a compendium of the information, which has been lately received, relative to the preſent ſtate of that quarter of the globe.

As to names, ſpelt differently by learned men, the Compilers have not preſumed to fix a ſtandard, but have generally followed the Author from whom the information was taken.

The *initials*, only, of authorities in ſome inſtances are inſerted. The following are all which need explanation.

D. B. Dictionary of the Bible.
A. R. Aſiatic Reſearches.
T. D. Topographic Dictionary.
D. A. Diſcoveries in Africa.

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ENGLAND, SCOTLAND, IRELAND and WALES.

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Loch Roag
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Loch Assynt
Loch Eriboll
Loch Hope
Loch Naver
Loch Shin
Loch Fleet
Loch Brora
Loch Ness
Loch Oich

GAZETTEER

OF THE

EASTERN CONTINENT.

Aa. There are three rivers of this name in Switzerland; one which empties into the lake Greiffen; one into the lake of the four cantons, oppoſite Gerſau; another loſes itſelf in the Aar, about a league S W Brugg.

There is a river of this name alſo in France, which forms the boundary between the departments of Calais and the North, and falls into the ſea below Gravelines.

Another in Brabant, which falls into the Dommel river at Bois le Duc. Another in Ruſſia, which runs into the Baltic, near Riga.

This name is alſo applied to many other ſtreams in Germany, and the ſeven United Provinces.

Aach, a town of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, and county of Nellenburg, near a river of the ſame name; 32 miles N W Conſtance, lat. 47 51 N.

Aach, a river which riſes near the above town of Aach, and looſes itſelf in the lake of Zell.

Aahus, a diſtrict of Germany, in the biſhopric of Munſter and circle of Weſtphalia, of which the town of Aahus, 12 miles N W Coesfeld, is the capital, lat. 52 8 N.

Aain-Charin, a village of Paleſtine, 2 leagues from Jeruſalem.

Aakirke, a town of Denmark, in the iſland of Bornholm; in it is held the tribunal of juſtice.

Aalborg, a city of Denmark, in North Jutland, near the Schager Rack, on the ſouth ſide of the gulph of Lymfort: It is the ſee of a biſhop, large and populous, and next to Copenhagen the moſt opulent town in the kingdom; the harbour is ſafe and deep; the principal articles of commerce are herrings, grain, fire-arms, &c. lat. 57 N. It is the capital of a dioceſe of the ſame name, containing 13 bailiwicks and 177 pariſhes.

Aalen, an imperial town of Germany, in Swabia, in a valley on the river Kocher, 40 miles N W Augſburg, lat. 48 45 N.

Aalholm, a diſtrict or bailiwick of Denmark, in the iſland of Laland.

Aals, a town of Norway, 64 miles N W Chriſtiana.

Aar, a river of Germany, which runs into the Rhine oppoſite Lintz.

Aar, a river of Swiſſerland, which riſes in the Alps not far from the ſource of the Rhine, paſſes through the lakes of Brientz and Thun into the Rhine near Zurzac. Gold duſt is found in its bed, conveyed to it by the river Emme.

Aarberg, a town of Swiſſerland, in the canton of Bern, ſituated on an iſland in the Aar. The principal town of a diſtrict which is called The County of Aarberg, though only a bailiwick, 4 leagues N W Berne, lat. 47 N.

Aarburg, a town of Swiſſerland, in the canton of Berne on the Aar. It is fortified and defended by a ſtrong caſtle built on a rock, 9 leagues S Baſle, lat. 47 10 N.

Aaret, a town of Norway, 8 miles S Stavanger.

Aarhus, or *Arhuſen*, a city and ſeaport of Denmark, the ſee of a Biſhop. It is ſituated on a canal which connects a large lake with the ſea. This canal forms a harbour not deep, but ſafe and commodious.

The town is large and well peopled, with a conſiderable trade. The dioceſe contains ſeveral towns, the principal of which, beſides the capital, are Randers, Ebeltoft, Horſens, and Scanderborg, with 304 pariſhes : 48 miles S Aalborg, lon. 9 50 E, lat. 56 10 N.

Aaron, a ſmall iſland or peninſula, on the N W coaſt of France, on which the town of St. Malo is built.

Aas, a fortreſs of Norway, 20 miles W S W of Chriſtianſand.

Aatter, a diſtrict or country of Arabia Felix, ſituated about the 18th degree of north latitude in the country of Yemen.

Aback, a town of Germany in lower Bavaria, on the Danube, the birth place of the emperor Henry II. It has a citadel, and is remarkable for Roman antiquities. Here is a medicinal ſpring, the waters of which are ſaid to have the ſmell and taſte of rotten eggs ; 4 miles E N E of Kelheim, and 7 S W of Ratiſbon, lat. 48 52 N.

Abadan, a town on the Perſian gulf, 15 leagues S S E Baſſora.

Abahaner, a country of Tartary, inhabited by the Monguls near the Chineſe wall.

Abalak, a town in Siberia, two miles from Tobolſk ; famous for an image of the Virgin, conſtantly viſited by a great number of pilgrims ; the clergy carry it every year in proceſſion to Tobolſk, lon. 68 20 E, lat. 58 11 N.

Abancourt, a town of France in the department of the North, 3 miles N Cambray.

Abanga, a town of Africa on the ſlave coaſt, in the country of Whidah.

Abanjwar, a province of Upper Hungary. Caſſovia, or Caſkau, is the chief town.

Abano, a town of Italy, in the Paduan, celebrated for its warm baths : 5 miles S W Padua.

Abaraner, ſee *Abremer*.

Abaſa, a town of Turkey, in the province of Romania, in the road between Adrianople and Conſtantinople.

Abaſcie, a country of Aſia, bounded on the ſouth by the Black Sea, on the weſt by Circaſſia, on the north by the Ruſſian government of Caucaſus, and on the eaſt by Mingrelia, lon. 39 43 E, lat. 43 to 40 N.

Abatzkaia, a town of Siberia, on the river Iſchim : 128 miles S S E Tobolſk.

Abb, a town of Arabia, in the country of Temana, ſituated on a mountain of the ſame name : 63 miles N E of Mocha. lon. 44 15 E, lat. 13 58 N.

Abbenſen, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Bremen : 5 miles S W of Buxtehude.

Abbeville, a town of France, in the department of the Somme, on the river Somme : formerly the capital of the county of Ponthieu in Picardy. It was fortified in the year 980, by Hugh Capet. It was the birth place of Nicholas Sanſon, Pierre du Val, and Philip Briet, three celebrated geographers ; 52 miles S Calais, and 80 N N W Paris, lon. 1 55 E, lat. 50 7 N.

Abbots Langley, a village of England, in the county of Hertford, the birth place of Nich. Brakſpear, afterwards Pope Adrian IV. the only Engliſhman that ever was Pope : 4 miles S W from S. Albans.

Abbotſbury, a town of England, in the county of Dorſet, near the ſea, it received its name from a celebrated abbey there, before the Reformation ; 7½ miles S W Dorcheſter, and 127½ W London, lon. 42 W, lat. 50 38 N.

Abcoude, a town of the United Dutch States, between Amſterdam and Utrecht.

Abda, a province of the Empire of Morocco, on the weſt coaſt towards the Atlantic Ocean, between Cape Cantin and Mogadore.

Abdulina, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Upha, 60 miles N E Orenburg.

Abeghern, a town of Perſia, in the province of Farſiſtan, 10 leagues N Schiras.

Abella, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, 11 leagues N Balaguer.

Abenberg, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, 22 miles N Aichſtatt.

Abenheim, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, 4 miles N W Worms.

Abenoja, a town of Spain, in New Caſtile, 20 miles S W of Civdad Real.

Abenrade, ſee *Apenrade*.

Abenſperg, or *Abenſpruck*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria, on the Abents : 20 miles E Ingoldſtadt, lon. 11 55 E, lat. 48 45 N.

Aberavon, a ſeaport town of Glamorganſhire, Wales, on Swanſea bay, at the mouth of the Avon, 5½ miles S Neath, 195 W London.

Aberbrothwick, a neat town of Scotland, on the eaſt coaſt near the German Ocean, in the county of Angus, 7 miles S Montroſe, and 40 N N E Edinburgh.

Aberconway, or *Conway*, a town of North

North Wales, in the county of Carnarvon, with a good harbour at the mouth of the river Conway; 23 miles N E Carnarvon, 235 W London, lon. 43 o W, lat. 53 18 N.

Abercoub, or *Abercoueb*, a town of Perſia, 80 miles from Iſpahan.

Aberdeen, a county of Scotland, bounded on the ſouth by the river Dee, and on the eaſt by the German Ocean, near 70 miles long and 30 broad. It has much excellent paſture on the high parts. Its low grounds are well cultivated. Its chief rivers are the Don, Dee, Yethan, Uggie. Its herring and ſalmon fiſheries are conſiderable. The chief towns are Old Aberdeen, New Aberdeen, Peterhead, Kintore, Inverarie, Strathbogie, and Old Meldrum.

Aberdeen, a ſeaport town of Scotland, on the eaſt coaſt, and on the north ſide of the river Dee, at its entrance into the German Ocean; the harbour is ſecured, or rather formed, by a ſtrong ſtone pier, but is only fit to receive ſmall veſſels. It carries on a very conſiderable trade; is well built and populous: there are three churches beſides epiſcopal places of worſhip; and a college, which with the college at Old Aberdeen, is termed an Univerſity, having many ſtudents. The number of inhabitants is computed to be 20,000: 136 miles N N E Edinburgh, lon. 1 45 W, lat. 57 22 N.

Aberdeen, (Old) a town to the north of New Aberdeen, but almoſt joined to it by modern buildings, on the ſouth ſide of the river Don. It has a market, diſtinct from New Aberdeen. It was once a biſhop's ſee. Except in reſpect to the univerſity, they are totally independent of each other.

Aberdour, a town of Scotland, on the north coaſt of the Frith of Forth, in the county of Fife, 7 miles E Dumferling, and 12 from Edinburgh.

Aberford, or *Aberforth*, a town of England, in the weſt riding of Yorkſhire; its principal trade is making of pins; it has a maket on Wendneſday: 184 miles N London.

Aberfraw, a town of North Wales, in the iſland of Angleſea, near the ſea, on a river which is navigable for veſſels of 30 or 40 tons burthen; once the reſidence of the princes of Wales; the chief employment of the inhabitants is fiſhing: 13 miles E S E Holy Head, 263 W N W London.

Abergavenny, a well built town of England, county of Monmouth, on the river Gavenny, at its union with the Uſk. Its principal trade is in flannels, manufactured by the people of the neighbourhood. It was once defended by walls and acaſtle, ſome ruins of which yet remain. The mountains near it, abound in iron ore, coal, and limeſtones; ſeveral iron works have been lately erected; the market is kept on Tueſday. It has 500 houſes: 143 miles W London, 43 W Glouceſter, lon. 3 W, lat. 51 57 N.

Abernethy, a town of Scotland, county of Murray, formerly the capital of the country of the Picts, 6 miles S E Perth.

Aberyſtwith, a ſeaport town of Cardiganſhire, in S. Wales, at the mouth of the Yſtwith, in the bay of Cardigan; principally ſupported by fiſhing, and the coaſting trade: 91 miles W Worceſter, lon. 4 25 W, lat. 52 20 N.

Abex, a country of Africa, ſituated in Upper Ethiopia, and from its ſituation, bordering on the Red Sea, called The Coaſt of Abex. It is bounded on the eaſt by the Red Sea, on the ſouth by Abyſſinia, on the weſt by Abyſſinia and Nubia, and on the north by mountains, which ſeparate it from Egypt. It extends by the weſt ſide of the Red Sea, from the 17th to the 24th degree nearly, N Lat.

Abiad, a town on the coaſt of Abex, on a high mountain and remarkable for its trade in ebony and aromatic plants.

Abiad, a large branch of the Nile. It is a deep, dead river. [Bruce.]

Abiagraſſo, a town of Italy, in the Milaneſe, 12 miles S W Milan.

Abingdon, a town of England, county of Berks, on the river Thames. It is a borough town, and ſends one member to the Britiſh Parliament; the lent aſſizes for the county are held here; there are two markets held here weekly, on Wedneſday and Friday, toll free for corn; conſiderable quantities of malt are ſent from hence to London; and a number of hands are employed in manufacturing ſacking and ſailcloth: 6 miles S Oxford, 56 W N W London, lat. 51 40 N.

Abira, a town of Perſia, in the province of Kirman: 23 leagues E S E Sirgian.

Abiul, a town of Beira, in Portugal, containing 1300 inhabitants, lon. 7 10 W, lat. 40 20 N.

Abiverd, a town of Tartary, ſituated in the deſert of Kivac.

Abiwerd, or *Baverd*, a town of Perſia, in the province of Choraſan: 35 leagues N Meſhid.

Abkhas, one of the ſeven nations in the

the countries comprehended between the Black and Caſpian Seas. They are divided into two governments, and are tributary to the Turks. They preſerve ſome faint traces only of Chriſtianity.

Ablaket, a town of Ruſſian Tartary, in a ſtate of decay, on a river of the ſame name: 180 German miles S E Tobolſk, lat. 49 20 N.

Ablay, a country in great Tartary, ſubject to the Ruſſians, lon. 72 to 83 E, lat. 51 to 54 N.

Ablis, a town of France, in the department of the Seine and Oiſe, the principal place of a canton.

Ablitas, a town of Spain, province of Navarre, 3 leagues from Tudello.

Abnoub, a large village of Egypt, 4 or 5 leagues S of Dendera, on the E bank of the Nile, 256 miles S Cairo. [Sonini.]

Abo, a ſeaport, the capital of Swediſh Finland, on the point where the gulphs of Bothnia and Finland unite. It contains ſeveral brick houſes; but the generality are of wood, painted red. The inhabitants export linen, corn, flax, and iron. Here is a univerſity, founded in 1640, by queen Chriſtiana; and here likewiſe is a royal botanic garden, eſtabliſhed by the late unfortunate Guſtavus. Abo is an epiſcopal ſee, 140 miles N E Stockholm, lon. 22 18 E, lat. 60 27 N. [Coxe.]

Aboukir, a village of Egypt on an iſland, at the mouth of the Nile. Off the harbour of this place, Lord Nelſon deſtroyed the French fleet Auguſt 1, 1798. Here is a caſtle. Here many marble ruins of the ancient Canopus are to be ſeen. The country round is barren, the people barbarous. [Sonini.]

Aboura, a town of Africa on the Gold Coaſt, ſubject to the king of Aquambo.

Abouſaid, a town of Egypt, 105 miles W S W Girge, lon. 30 10 E, lat. 25 47 N.

Aboutig, or *Abutich*, a town of upper Egypt in the Thebais. Poppies grow here in great plenty, of which the beſt opium is made, lat. 26 50 N, 32 miles S Manfalout.

Abrahamſdorf, a ſmall well inhabited town in Hungary lon. 19 50 E, lat. 46 20 N.

Abrantes, a town or city of Portugal, in the province of Eſtramadura, on the right bank of the Tagus; containing 35,000 inhabitants, 4 pariſh churches, beſides convents: 22 leagues N E Liſbon, lon. 7 18 W, lat. 39 21 N.

Abrega, a town of Iſtria: 10 miles N Rovigno.

Abrener, a large village, 20 miles N of Nakſivan. The inhabitants of this and five neighbouring villages are of the Latin church; their biſhop and prieſts are Dominicans. Religious ſervice is performed in the Armenian tongue. In the beginning of the 14th century they were converted to the Romiſh faith, but many of them have ſince returned to the Armenian communion, lon. 63 59 E, lat. 39 N. [Chardin.]

Abrobania, or *Abrugbania*, a populous town of Tranſilvania, and capital of a county or diſtrict of the ſame name: 20 miles W N W Weiſenburg, lat. 46 50 N.

Abruzzo Citra, or *Abruzzo on this ſide the Peſcara*, a province of Italy, in the dominions of the king of Naples. It is bounded on the northweſt and weſt by the Abruzzo Ultra, on the northeaſt by the Adriatic Sea, on the ſouth and ſouthweſt by the Moliſe, and on the ſouthweſt by the country of Lavora. The principal towns, Cheti, Lanciano, both archbiſhoprics; Salmona, Civita Borella, Ortona-a-mare, biſhoprics; Peſcara, Francaville, &c. beſides the Appenine, there are two other mountains called Monta Maiella and Monte Cavallo. The rivers are the Peſcara, Lenta, Foro, Moro, Feltrino, Sangro, Aſinella, and Trigno. The air is cold but ſalubrious, the tops of the mountains are always covered with ſnow. The land is fertile, and produces wheat, rice, and other grain, wine, oil, fruit, and abundance of ſaffron. In the woods are a great number of deer, wolves, and bears.

Abruzzo Ultra, or *Abruzzo beyond the Peſcara*, is bounded on the northweſt by the Marquiſate of Ancona and the duchy of Spoleto, on the ſouthweſt by the Sabine and the Campana di Roma on the ſoutheaſt by Abruzzo Citra, and on the northeaſt by the Adriatic Sea. The principal towns are Aquila, the capital, Atri, Campli, Civata di Penna, Teramo, and Civita di Cali. The five firſt are biſhop's ſees. The country is cold and mountainous, being croſſed by the Appenines; but fertile in corn, fruit, ſaffron, and hemp; and nouriſhes a great number of animals both wild and tame. The rivers are the Velino, Turano, Garigliano, Tronto, Piomba, Nora, and Peſcara.

Abſdorff, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Chrudim.

Abſteinach, a town of Germany, in the circle

circle of the Lower Rhine : 7 miles N N E Heidelberg.

Abſteinen, a bailiwick in the circle of Tapieu, belonging to Pruſſia, a mountainous, but pleaſant country, abounding in cattle and corn.

Abſtorf, a town in Auſtria ; 7 miles S Sonneberg.

Abſtorf, a town in Auſtria, on the Zeya, 5 miles E Ziſtertzdorff.

Abſtotten, a town in the archduchy of Auſtria : 4 milles S Tuln.

Abſwangen, a town of Pruſſia, in the province of Natangen : 12 miles S Konigſberg.

Abtenau, a town of Germany, in the archbiſhopric of Saltzburg : 20 miles S S E Saltzburg.

Abtſgmund, a town of Germany, in the circle of Swabia : 24 miles S W Elwangen.

Abu Ariſch, a principality of Arabia, in the county of Tehama, by the ſide of the Red Sea ; it is every where barren, except where watered by rivers, which run from the mountains of Yemen. The principal places are Gezan, a ſea-port, and the capital, which is ſurrounded with walls, and is the ſeat of a ſheriffe : 20 leagues N Lohcia, lon. 42 15 E, lat. 16 45 N.

Abu-Girge, a town of Egypt, on the Nile : 82 miles S Cairo, lon. 32 50 E, lat. 28 33 N.

Abud, a town of Arabia in the country of Yemen : 16 miles E Dsjebî.

Abuſchureia, a ſmall iſland in the Red Sea : 3 leagues from the coaſt of Arabia, lon. 41 37 E, lat. 16 54 N.

Abydos, a town of Turkey, on the Aſiatic ſide of the Dardanelles, with a caſtle to defend the ſtrait between the Archipelago and the Propontis. Here all ſhips from the Archipelago are ſearched. 10 miles S S W Gallipoli, lon. 37 36 E Ferro, lat. 40 16 N.

Abyo, one of the Philippine Iſlands, where the Spaniards have a fort, lon. 122 15 E, lat. 10 N.

Abyſſinia, a large country and kingdom of Africa, about 300 leagues long, and 280 broad ; bounded on the eaſt by the Red Sea, on the north by Nubia, on the weſt by Nigritia, and on the ſouth by Cafraria. It is divided into twelve provinces, Maſſuah, Tigré, Samen, Begemder, Amhara, Walaka, Gojam, Damot, Maitſha, Dembea, Kuara, and Nara ; the principal towns or cities are Gondar, the metropolis of Abyſſinia, Dixan, Axum, and Maſuah. Among the rivers, the principal is the Nile. The country is exceedingly mountainous, but fertile wherever land can be cultivated. The air in the vallies is extremely warm, but more temperate on the mountains. The rainy ſeaſon continues 6 months, from April to September, after which is an uninterrupted ſeries of fine weather ; no country produces a greater variety of quadrupeds, wild or tame ; of the tame, the principal are of the cow kind and ſheep ; the wild ſort are the gazel or antelope, jackal, wild hog, elephant, rhinoceros, giraffa or camelopard, lion, leopard, hyena, bohur, faſſa, feeho, madequa, and many others ; the crocodile, and hippopotamos, are found in all their large rivers. Among the birds, are reckoned ſeveral ſpecies of the eagle and hawk, the golden gooſe, or gooſe of the Nile, and a vaſt number of others, which frequent both the vallies and mountains. Of the inſects, the moſt remarkable is a fly, called zimb or tſaltſalya, a little larger than a bee, which proves dreadfully tormenting, and even deſtructive to every quadruped, both wild and tame, and from which they can eſcape only by flying from the rich lands to the deſarts, during the whole of the rainy ſeaſon. Among the vegetable productions, may be reckoned the papyrus, the plant from which paper was firſt made by the Egyptians, after the diſuſe of hieroglyphics ; the baleſſan, or balm, called alſo balm of Gilead, the ſaſſa, the myrrh tree, the enſete, ſeveral ſpecies of the mimoſa, the kol-quall, the rack, the coffee-tree, the wooginos, cuſſo, teff, of which bread is generally made, and wheat. To prevent rebellion, the children of the kings, at a certain age, are confined to a mountain as a priſon, the mountain of Wechne having of late years been ſet apart for that purpoſe : the crown of Abyſſinia is hereditary as to family, but elective as to perſon, and it has ſometimes happened, that an infant has been elected under the age of impriſonment, inſtead of ſending for an elder prince from the mountain. The profeſſed religion of the country is Chriſtianity, but mixed with many pagan and Jewiſh ceremonies. The capital puniſhments are crucifixion, flaying alive, ſtoning, and plucking out the eyes, lon. 26 to 44 E, lat. 6 to 20 N.

[Bruce.]

Acalziké, a town and fortreſs of Aſiatic Turkey : ſituated in lon. 44 14 E, lat. 41 30 N.

Acambou, or *Aquamboe*, a country of Africa,

Africa, and one of the moſt powerful kingdoms on the coaſt of Guinea. The country is populous, and the commerce conſiderable; the people are brave and fond of war, inclined to rapine, and cruel, lon. about 20 W, lat. 6 N.

Acanny, an inland country of Guinea, affording the beſt gold, in great plenty. There is a town of the ſame name, lon. 0 30 E, lat. 8 30 N.

Acapam, a town on the coaſt of the Euxine Sea.

Accadia, a town in the kingdom of Naples, 20 miles N Conza.

Accetura, a town of Naples, 19 miles S S E Acerenza.

Accoloretto, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Spoleto, 7 miles S W Todi.

Acerenza, or *Cirenza*, a city of Naples, the ſee of an archbiſhop, and capital of the Baſilicata, lon. 16 5 E, lat. 40 20 N.

Acerno, a city of Naples, ſituated in a valley, the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of Salerno, 14 miles E N E Salerno, lon. 15 6 E, lat. 40 45 N.

Acerra, a city of Naples, the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of the archbiſhop of Naples, 8 miles N N E Naples, lon. 14 30 E, lat. 40 55 N.

Ach, ſee *Aach*.

Acham, a country of Aſia, bordering on China.

Acheen, a kingdom in the N W part of the iſland of Sumatra, now very different from earlier times, when it was powerful enough to expel the Portugueſe from the iſland, and its ſovereign received embaſſies from ſome of the greateſt potentates of Europe. It is comparatively healthy, being more free from woods and ſwamps than the other parts of the iſland. Its chief products are fine fruits, rice, cotton, gold duſt, and ſulphur. The Acheeneſe are, in general, taller, ſtouter, and much darker complexioned than the other Sumatrans. They are more active and induſtrious than their neighbours, and have more ſagacity and penetration. They are Mahometans.

Acheen, the capital of the above kingdom is ſeated on a river which flows into the ſea, near the N W point of the iſland, or Acheen Head, about two miles from the mouth, in a wide valley, formed like an amphitheatre by two lofty ranges of hills. The river, which empties itſelf by ſeveral channels, is very ſhallow at the bar. The houſes, 8000 in number, are built of bamboos and rough timbers, and are raiſed ſome feet from the ground, this part of the country being overflowed in the rainy ſeaſon. It is an open town, in the centre of which is the king's palace, a rude piece of architecture, a mile and a half in circumference, ſurrounded by a wide and deep moat, and ſtrong walls. A large manufacture of a thick kind of cotton cloth, and of ſtuff for the ſhort trowſers worn by the Malays and Acheeneſe, is eſtabliſhed here. Payments are commonly made in gold duſt, which is carried about in bladders. The Acheeneſe are bold and expert navigators. Crimes are puniſhed here with remarkable rigour; but the rod of juſtice, it is ſuppoſed, falls only on the poor. Petty theft is puniſhed by ſuſpending the offender from a tree, with a gun, or other heavy weight, tied to his feet; or by cutting off a finger, hand, or leg, according to the nature of the theft. Many of theſe mutilated people are to be ſeen daily in the ſtreets. An adulterer loſes the protection of his friends, and is delivered up to the relations of the huſband, who convey him to a large plain, and form themſelves into a circle, in the midſt of which the culprit is placed; a large weapon is then delivered to him by one of his relations, and if he can force his way through, and eſcape, he is not liable to further proſecution; but he is moſt commonly cut to pieces in an inſtant; and his relations bury him as they would a dead buffalo, on no account admitting the corpſe into their houſe, or performing any funeral rites. Highway robbers and houſebreakers are drowned; and their bodies are expoſed, a few days, on a ſtake: but if a prieſt be robbed, the offender is burnt alive. Yet, after all, the Acheeneſe are ſuppoſed to be the moſt diſhoneſt and flagitious people in the Eaſt. Acheen is 1000 miles S E Madras, lon. 95 34 E, lat. 5 22 N. (Bowen; Dampier.)

Achmetſchet, a town of Crim Tartary, in the Ruſſian province of Taurida and government of Catharinenſlaf, lon. 33 20 E, lat. 45 0 N.

Achmim, a conſiderable place on the eaſt ſide of the Nile. It is a beautiful city; the ſtreets are broad and ſtraight. Probably owing to the air of a dirty canal, the inhabitants have a yellow, unhealthy appearance. Buſhes and trees ſhade the ſtagnant water. Here is a convent of Franciſcans for the entertainment of converts, and perſecuted chriſtians. It is ſaid that 2,000 chriſtians live in and about the town, 200 of whom are catholics. The prieſts live

in

in great eaſe and ſafety. Here is a manufactory of cotton cloth. Their poultry is the beſt in Egypt. Agriculture is purſued, wheat is plenty. Their women ſeldom marry after ſixteen. They often bare children before eleven years of age. They are pale and look as old at 16, as the women of Europe at 60. Marble ruins, inſcriptions, and other circumſtances deſignate this as the Panopolis of the ancients. It is 205 S Cairo, lon. 31 55 E, lat. 26 40 N. [Bruce, Pocoke, Sonini.]

Achſletten, a town of Germany in the circle of Swabia, 2 leagues N W Augſburg.

Achirka, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Charkor, 40 miles W S W Charkor.

Achonry, a town of Ireland, in the county of Sligo, 16 miles W S W Sligo. It gives name to to a dioceſe, about 30 miles ſquare, and contains 27 pariſhes in the counties of Mayo and Sligo.

Achſtede, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Bremen, 2 leagues N Bremen.

Acken, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, duchy of Magdeburg, on the Elbe, 2 leagues W Deſſau.

Acqs, a town of France, at the foot of the Pyrenees, in the department of Arriege and late province of Foix. Its vicinity is noted for hot ſprings, lon. 1 40 E, lat. 43 0 N.

Acqua, a town in Tuſcany, noted for warm baths, lon. 12 10 E, lat. 43 45 N.

Acqua della Fico, a town of Italy in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Calabria Ultra, 15 miles W Squillace.

Acqua Negra, a town of Italy in the Mantuan, on the frontiers of Breſſan, 2 miles N N E Caneto.

Acqua Negra, a town of Italy in the Cremoneſe, near the conflux of the Adda, and the Po, 3 miles W Cremona.

Acqua Sparta, a town of Italy, belonging to the ſtates of the church in Umbria, 10 miles W Spoleto.

Acqua Viva, a town of Italy, in the Patrimonio, 8 miles N N W Rome.

Acqua Viva, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and the country of Bari, 9 miles S S E Bittetto.

Acqua Viva, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, in the country of Moliſe, 19 miles W Moliſe.

Acqua Viva, a town of Italy in the marquiſite of Ancona, at the head of the Ragnola, a ſmall river which runs into the Gulf of Venice, 10 miles N E Aſcoli.

Acquapendente, a town of Italy in the eſtates of the church, and territory of Orvieto, the ſee of a biſhop: ſituated on an eminence, near the river Paglia 9 miles W Orvieto, lat. 42 43 N.

Acquara, a town of Naples, and Principato Citra, 13 miles S W Cangiano.

Acquaria, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Modena, ſituated on a mountain, on the ſouth ſide of the river Panaro; celebrated for its medicinal waters, 18 miles S W Modena, lat. 44 12 N.

Acqui, a town of Montferrat, ſituated on the north bank of the Bormia: it is the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of the archbiſhop of Milan, and celebrated for its hot baths; 10 leagues N W Genoa, lon. 8 35 E, lat. 44 40 N.

Acra, a town and diſtrict of Africa, in the kingdom of Acambou, on the coaſt of Guinea. The Engliſh, Dutch, and Danes have forts, and each fort its village, lon. 0 0 2 E, lat. 5 N.

Acre. Its ancient names were Accho and Ptolemais, a city of Paleſtine, which belonged to the tribe of Aſher. It ſtands on a point advanced into the ſea, north of Carmel, and has a harbour. It was ſtrong enough to reſiſt the arms of Iſrael when they ſubdued the ſurrounding country. Aſher did not drive out the inhabitants of Accho. Here the Apoſtle Paul preached the goſpel; here Titus tarried ſometime to make preparation for the ſiege of Jeruſalem; here met a general Council in the 12th century. The city was entirely deſtroyed by the Turks in 1291. It was famous in the time of the Cruſades. Here Edward I. was wounded by a poiſoned arrow; he was cured by his wife Eleanor, who ſucked out the poiſon. The new city is ſmaller than the old; its inhabitants lately were 40,000. The Greeks have here two churches, the Latins three, the Maronites one; it is a biſhop's ſee. The Jews have one ſmall ſynagogue, the Mahometans three moſques. The wideſt ſtreet is completely filled by a paſſing Camel; the place is unhealthy. It has lately become famous on account of the ſiege and repulſe of Bonaparte, in 1798. It is 28 miles S of Tyre, 82 N of Jeruſalem, 82 W Damaſcus, lat. 32 55 N, lon. 35 47 E.

[Mariti, Bowen, D'Anville.]

Acron, a province on the Gold Coaſt of Guinea, bordering on Fantyn. The inhabitants, protected by the Fantymans, live in peace with their neighbours. They cultivate their fields with ſucceſs, and ſell much of their produce to other nations.

The

The Dutch have a fort here, called fort patience; under it is a village inhabited by fishermen. There is plenty of game in this country. [Moor.]

Acrifia, a town of Sicily, 23 miles W N W Mazara.

Acroteri, a town in the island of Santorini, lon. 26 1 E, lat. 36 25 N.

Acton East, a village 6 miles W of London, noted for its medicinal waters.

Acsu, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Natolia.

Acumuli, a town of Naples, in the Abruzzo Ultra, on the west side of the Tronto: 17 miles N W Aquila, lat. 42 36 N.

Acy, a town of France, in the department of the Aisne: 1 league S E Soissons.

Ada, a town of Asiatic Turkey, Natolia, on the road from Constantinople to Ispahan.

Adagneſa, a town of Spain, in the province of Aragon, on the Vero.

Adam's Pike, a high mountain in the island of Ceylon; on the top of which the inhabitants believe the first man was created: and there is a shape of a man's foot cut out of the rock, about five or six feet in length, which they pretend is the print of his foot. Near this is a reef of rocks, which run over to the continent, called Adam's Bridge; for they say it was made by angels to carry him over to the main land.

Adana, an ancient and handsome town of Natolia, in a charming climate, with a bishop's see. It is seated on the Choquen, 25 miles N E Tarsus, lon. 36 12 E, lat. 37 26 N.

Adda, a river, which rises in the country of the Grisons, and falls into the Po, near Cremona.

Adel, a country of Africa, once a part of Abyssinia, but now a separate kingdom, on the east coast of Africa, at the entrance of the Red Sea, about 200 leagues in length; the principal towns are Adel, Zeila, Auca Gurella, and Barbera. The chief traffic consists in gold dust, ivory, frankincense, and slaves. The tails of their sheep are said to weigh 25lb. each.

Adelberg, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Wurtemberg, 2 leagues S E Schorndorff.

Adelberg, or *Adelsperg*, a town of Germany, on a mountain, 4 leagues E N E Trieste.

Adelmansfelden, a town of Germany, in the circle of Swabia:

Adelnau, a town of Poland, 7 leagues S W Kalish.

Aden, a seaport town of Arabia Felix, on the coast of the Indian Ocean, with a good harbour, but little commerce. It gives name to a country of which it is the capital. 60 miles E of Mocha, lon. 46 E, lat. 12 40 N.

Aderborgh, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and duchy of Pomerania: 3 leagues N W Stetin.

Aderno, a town of Sicily, at the foot of Mount Etna, in the valley of Demona: 17 miles W N W Catania.

Aderſleben, a town of Germany, 16 miles S E Halberstadt.

Adhergat, a town of Syria, on the frontiers of Arabia.

Adige, a river of Italy, which rises in the Alps; passes by Tyrol, Brixen, Trente, Verona, and runs into the Adriatic sea 8 leagues S Venice.

Adirbeitzan, a province of Persia, on the west side of the Caspian Sea, east of Armenia. The chief towns are Tauris and Schamachia.

Admiralty Bay, in the southernmost island of new Zealad, between Cape Stephens and Cape Jackson.

Admiralty Islands, a number of small islands, at the entrance of Admiralty Bay, discovered 1767, lon. 146 44 E, lat. 2 18 S.

Admont, a town of Germany, in Stiria.

Adolfseck, a town of Germany in the Upper Rhine:

Adom, a town of Hungary, on the Danube; 4 leagues S W Offen, lat. 47 33 N.

Adom, a country of Africa, in the interior part of the Gold Coast, on the river Sama.

Adoni, a town of Hindostan, which gives name to a district in the country of Golconda: 188 miles N Seringapatam, 16 S S W Rachore; lon. 77 18 E, lat. 15 37 N.

Adonis, a river of Africa, which rises in the mountains, S W of Tetuan, and runs into the sea, between Arzilla and Tangier.

Adowa, a town of Abyssinia in the province of Tigre. It contains about 300 houses. The Governor has at sometimes 300 prisoners around him in irons, some of whom have been there 20 years. Coarse cotton is manufactured here. They raise three crops a year from the same ground. The houses are of rough stone, cemented with mud. The Jews exclusively enjoy the profession of thatching houses. In the neighbourhood, on a high hill, stands the Jesuits convent of Cremona. It is

two

MAP
of
AFRICA
With the Routes of the
Modern Travellers,
Parke, Brown, le Vaillant
&c.
CHART
of
SIERRALEONE
and
SHERBRO RIVERS.
Leagues
MEDITERRANEAN SEA
ATLANTIC OCEAN
INDIAN OCEAN
BILEDULGEREED
GREAT DESERT of BARBARY
ZAARA
ZENZIGA
ZANHAGA
GOGDEN
HAHA
TERGA
FEZZAN
TRIPOLY
TABOO
BORNOU
BARABRA
NUBIA
ABYSSINIA
ETHIOPIA
NIGRITIA
GUINEA
GULF of GUINEA
SPAIN
BARBARY
MOROCCO
ANATOLIA
SYRIA
ARABIA
EGYPT
MADEIRAS
CANARIES
MANDINGOS
BENA
BOLM
KOMBAH
BENIN
CALABAR
CALBONGOS
BIAFRA
KAGOA
KAGNA
DONGALA
SENNAAR
DARFUR
KORDOFAN
DARFOUR
DERKEN
CAFFA
ADEL
ALABA
MACHUDAS
ZENDERO
MUJACO
Equator
ANZICO
NDIEMAMA or Muno emugi
FUNGENO
LOANGO
CONGO
JAGAS
ZUMBAS
MONOMOTAPA
BOROOR
BUTUA
QUERIMBA
INHAMBANE
BIRI
Tropic of Capricorn
CAPE OF GOOD HOPE
Meridian of London
Long. 10 West fr. London
Long. East fr. London
Jamaica
Fowl Grundy
Annabona I.
Bonavista I.
Rock
Canary Bay
SHERBRO
Bence Island
Bance I.
Bullom
Sierra Leone
Gambia
Senegal
Niger
Nile
Red Sea
Mediterranean
Atlantic Ocean
Indian Ocean
Madagascar
Mozambique
Zambezi
Congo
Zanzibar
Mombaza
Melinda
Pemba
Comoro I.
Johanna
Mayotta
Mohilla
Madagascar
Aldabra
Assumption
Farquhar
Cape Delgado
Cape Corrientes
Bay of Lagoa
Delagoa Bay
Port Natal
Table Bay
Cape Town
Robben I.
Dassen I.
Saldanha Bay
Cape Point
Cape Agulhas
Algoa Bay
Great Fish R.
Orange R.
Gambia R.
Senegal R.
Niger R.
Nile R.
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Zambezi R.
Congo R.

2 miles from Adowa, 100 from the Red Sea. The convent is a mile in circumference, built of ſtone, cemented with lime mortar. It has towers in the flanks and angles. The walls are now entire, 25 feet high. [Bruce.]

Adra, a ſeaport town of Spain, on the coaſt of the Mediterranean, defended by a ſtrong citadel; 47 miles S E Grenada, long. 2 37 E, lat. 36 42 N.

Adramiti, the ancient *Adramyttium*, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in Natolia; 21 leagues N Smyrna, on the eaſt coaſt of a gulf, to which it gives name, lat. 39 34 N.

Adria, a town of Venice. It gives name to the gulf or ſea, called the *Adriatic Sea*. It was formerly a place of conſiderable conſequence; it is yet the ſee of a biſhop, but much reduced by frequent inundations; the inhabitants are chiefly fiſhermen; 25 miles S S W Venice.

Adriano, a mountain of Spain, in Biſcay. There is a road over it to Aalba and Old Caſtile, which is very difficult: at its beginning there is a dark path of 150 paces, cut through a rock; after which is the mountain that muſt be paſſed over. It is one of the higheſt of the Pyrenees; and is only inhabited by a few ſhepherds.

Adrianople, a celebrated town of Turkey in Europe, in Romania, with an archbiſhop's ſee; ſituate in a fine plain, on the river Marazi, 115 miles N W of Conſtantinople. The grand ſignior often viſits this place. It is 8 miles in circumference, but the ſtreets are narrow and crooked, lon. 26 27 E, lat. 41 45 N.

Adriatic Sea, See Venice, Gulf of.

Adventure Iſland, a ſmall iſland in the S Pacific Ocean, ſo called from the ſhip Adventure, in which capt. Furneaux ſailed. Capt. Cook found the people to be mild and cheerful, with little of that wild appearance which ſavages in general have. They were, however, almoſt totally devoid of activity or genius, and were nearly on a level with the wretched natives of Terra del Fuego, lon. 147 29 W, lat. 43 21 S.

Adzeneta, a town of Spain in Valencia, ſituated on a mountain on the frontiers of Aragon.

Adzud, a town of European Turkey in Maldavia, 9 miles W S W Birlat.

Aedlholzen, a town of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria, celebrated for its medicinal baths; 4 miles S Traunſtein.

Aerding, a town of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria.

Aeſchy, a town of Swiſſerland, in the canton of Bern.

Aevſkaia, a town of Ruſſian Sileria, on the river Irtiſch; 20 leagues N W Fara.

Affang, a town in the archduchy of Auſtria; three leagues W Steyr.

Affar, a town of Arabia Felix; 56 miles E Loheia.

Afflenk, a town of Germany, in Stiria.

Africa, a ſeaport town of Tunis, on the coaſt of Barbary; 30 leagues S E from Tunis, long. 11 10 E, lat. 35 30 N.

Africa, one of the four principal diviſions of the globe, bounded N by the Medditerranean, E and S by the iſthmus of Suez, the Red, and the Indian Sea, W by the Atlantic Ocean. Africa may very properly be divided into four parts, firſt, the country of the whites, which includes Egypt, the ſtates of Barbary, and Sahara, or the deſert; ſecondly, the country of the blacks, in which are included Nigritia, Guinea, and Nubia; thirdly, Ethiopia, which is ſubdivided into Upper, or Abyſſinia, and Lower, which contains the countries of Congo, Monomotapa, and Zanquebar, and fourthly, the iſlands round the coaſt of Africa, (viz.) Malta in the Mediterranean, the Canaries, Cape de Verde Iſlands, and St. Thomas in the Atlantic; Madagaſcar and Socotara in the Indian Ocean. Though ſituated for the moſt part under the torrid zone, and the climate very hot, the coaſts and many parts of the interior country, are well peopled. The principal rivers of Africa, are the Niger, the Senegal, the Gambia, the Laira, the Coanza, and the Nile; the principal mountains are the Atlas, the mountains of the Moon, and the Sierra Leona.

Afrique, a ſmall town of France in the department of Averion.

Afweſtead, a mine town of Sweden, in the province of Dalecarlia.

Agades, a kingdom of Africa, in Nigritia, S Sahara.

Agatha St. a town of Naples, with a biſhop's ſee, 20 miles N E Naples.

Agathoniſi, a ſmall iſland of the Grecian Archipelago, about a league S from the Iſle of Samos.

Agatten, a town of Africa, on the coaſt of Guinea: 80 miles S Benin.

Agau, a ſmall kingdom of Africa, dependant on the emperor of Abyſſinia.

Agde, a town of France, in the department of Herault, 7 leagues N E Narbonne, 198 S Paris, lon. 3 33 E, lat. 21 8 N.

Agea, a town of Perſia, 35 leagues E Iſpahan.

Agen,

Agen, a city of France, and capital of the department of the Lot and Garonne; ſituated on the Garonne in a fertile country; it was, before the revolution, the capital of a country called Agenois: 36 leagues E Bourdeaux; 156 S S W Paris, lon. 0 40 E, lat. 44 12 N.

Ager, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, 18 miles Balaguer.

Agerhuus, a biliwick of Norway, and one of the five principal governments of the kingdom, which takes its name from a caſtle ſituated on a bay about a league W from Anſlo, or Chriſtiana. This caſtle is the general reſidence of the governor.

Agerſoe, a ſmall iſland of Denmark, in the Greater Belt: 6 miles S Corſoer.

Agga, or *Aggona*, a town and country on the coaſt of Guinea, in which is a very high hill, called the Devil's Mount, ſuppoſed to contain a great quantity of gold. The Engliſh have a fort here, lon. 0 0 lat. 6 0 N.

Aggerhuys, a fortreſs of Norway, ſee *Chriſtiana*.

Aghrim, a village in the county of Galway, memorable for the deciſive victory, gained in 1691, by the army of king William, over that of James II.

Aghrin, a town in the county of Wicklow, 13 miles S W Wicklow, lon. 6 21 W, lat. 52 45 N.

Agimere, or *Azmere*, the capital of a territory of the ſame name in Hindoſtan proper, built at the foot of a very high mountain; on the top of which is a fortreſs of great ſtrength. It is 230 miles W of Agra; and yet the famous emperor Acbar, made a pilgrimage on foot to the tomb of a ſaint there, to implore the divine bleſſing on his family, which at that time, conſiſted only of daughters: but after this pilgrimage, he had three ſons added to it. Jehanguire, his ſon, occaſionally kept his court here; and this occaſioned the viſits of ſir Thomas Roe to this place from Surat, lon. 75 20 E, lat. 26 35 N. [Rennel.]

Agincourt, or rather *Azincour*, a village of France, in the department of the Straits of Calais, near which Henry V, king of England, with an army of 22,000 men, gained a complete victory over an army of 60,000 Frenchmen. The loſs of the Engliſh amounted to about 1700 private men, and the duke of York, the king's uncle; while the loſs on the ſide of the French, beſides 120 lords, carrying banners, and ſeveral princes of the blood, amounted to 8000 gentlemen of family, and 2000 private men killed, and 14,000 priſoners. This battle was fought the 25th of October, 1415: 7 miles N Heſdin, and 11 E Montreuil.

Aglaſoun, a town of Aſiatic Turkey: 8 miles S W Iſbarteh.

Aglia, a town of Italy, in the principality of Piedmont, 7 miles S Ivrea.

Agmat, a town of Africa, in the empire of Morocco, on the weſtern declivity of Mount Atlas, near a river of the ſame name: 6 leagues S Morocco.

Agmondeſham, or *Amerſham*, a town of England, in the county of Bucks, has manufactures of lace, ſacking, and cotton. It ſends two members to the Britiſh Parliament: 26 miles N W London.

Agnadello, a village of Italy, in the Milaneſe, on a canal between the Adda and Serio, 4 leagues N Lodi, lon. 9 26 E, lat. 45 26 N.

Agnano, a remarkable lake of Naples, in the country of Lavora, about 3 miles in circumference ſurrounded by mountains; on the verge of the lake are warm baths, called the baths of Agano, or more uſually the baths of S. Germain, and the grotto del Cane; the vapours of which, prove fatal to animals held too long over it.

Agnona, or *Anglona*, a town of Naples, 9 miles S S E Civita Borella.

Agoas Bellas, a town of Portugal, in Eſtremadura: 3 leagues and a half N E Thomar.

Agoas de Moura, a town of Portugal, in Eſtremadura: 4 leagues and a half N E Setuval.

Agoas Ouentas, a town of Portugal, in Eſtremadura: 7 leagues E N E Abrantes.

Agoro, a town of Italy, on the river Cordevol, on the frontiers of the Tyroleſe: 21 miles W N W Belluno.

Agoſta, a town of Sicily, near the E coaſt of the iſland, on a peninſula, which ſerves as a mole for an excellent harbour. The town was deſtroyed by an earthquake in 1693, but has ſince been rebuilt: 6 leagues N Syracuſa, lon. 15 15 E, lat. 37 30 N.

Agoſta, an iſland in the Adriatic, near the coaſt of Dalmatia, about 18 miles in circumference, lat. 43 2 N.

Agouna, a kingdom of Africa, on the Gold Coaſt.

Agowo, a numerous people of Abyſſinia, poſſeſſing the richeſt province of the country. They are ſuppoſed to be a tribe, who fled from Canaan when aſſaulted by Joſhua. They inhabit the region round the head of the Nile, can bring 4000 horſe into the field, and a greater number of foot. Beſides what they pay the governor of Damot, they pay tribute

to

to the king, 60,000 pounds of honey, 1500 oxen, and 1000 ounces of gold. [Bruce.]

Agra, a city of Hindoſtan, and capital of a province, about 170 miles ſquare, of the ſame name, ſituated on the ſouth ſide of the river Jumnah. It began to increaſe in the 16th century, under the auſpices of the emperor Acbar, who called it Acbarabad; and in the laſt century, was one of the largeſt and moſt celebrated cities of India, being 14 miles in circumference; regularly fortified in the Indian manner, with a fine citadel, built of red free ſtone; it is now going faſt to ruins, 100 miles S by E Delhi, lon. 78 28 E, lat. 27 15 N.

Agrakova, a town of Ruſſia, on the coaſt of the White Sea, 70 miles W Archangel.

Agram, a town of Hungary, in Croatia, the ſee of a biſhop, 20 leagues N W Gradiſca.

Agramont, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, capital of a diſtrict.

Agreda, a town of Spain, in Old Caſtile, on the frontiers of Aragon.

Agria, a ſmall but ſtrong town of upper Hungary, with a biſhop's ſee and a citadel, ſituated on the river of the ſame name, 47 miles N E Buda.

Agrigan, or *Iſland of Xavier*, one of the Ladrones or Mariana iſlands, in the N Pacific Ocean: 16 leagues in circumference, lon. 146 E, lat. 19 40 N.

Agrimonte, a town of Naples, 8 miles W Turſi.

Agro, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Tigré.

Agropoli, a town of Naples, on the eaſt ſide of the gulf of Salerno; 26 miles W S W Cangiano: 22 miles S S E Salerno, lat. 40 22 N.

Agnas Bellas, a town of Portugal in Eſtremadura.

Aguila, a town in the kingdom of Fez, on a river of its name.

Aguigan, a ſmall iſland in the Pacific Ocean; 4 leagues S W Tinian.

Aguilar, a town of Spain, in the ſouth part of Navarre, on the frontiers of Biſcay; 4 leagues S W Eſtella.

Aguilar del Campo, a town of Spain, in Old Caſtile, on the confines of Navarre, on the Alhama.

Aboni, a ſeaport town of Africa, on the coaſt of Benin.

Ahouas, a town of Perſia, 58 leagues W S W Iſpahan.

Ahrenſbeck, a town of Germany, in Lower Saxony, Holſtein; 12 miles N N W Lubec.

Ahrenſdorf, a town of Germany, Upper Saxony, Brandenberg; 6 miles S S E Potzdam.

Ahrweiler, a town of Germany, Lower Rhine, Cologn; 8 leagues N W Coblentz.

Ahſa, a town of Perſia, on the Tigris; 57 leagues W Iſpahan.

Ahun, a town of France, in the department of the Creuſe, chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Gueret; 3 leagues S E Gueret.

Ahus, a ſtrong town of Sweden, in ſouth Gothland, on the river Helge: 2 leagues S S E Chriſtianſtadt.

Ajaccio, a fine ſeaport town on the weſt coaſt of the iſland of Corſica, on the north ſide of a gulf of the ſame name. The town is populous, and ſtands on a point of land which extends into the gulf, 11 leagues S W of Corte, the capital of the iſland. The celebrated NAPOLEONE BONAPARTE, Chief Conſul of France, was born here in 1767, lon. 8 50 E, lat. 35 50 N.

Ajan, or *Ajen*, a country on the eaſtern coaſt of Africa, extending from Magadoxo to Cape Guardafui, 1500 leagues, lat. 2 to 12 N. It is divided into ſeveral ſtates or kingdoms; the principal of which are Adel or Zeila, and Magadoxa. All the eaſtern coaſt of Ajan is ſaid to be ſandy and barren, but to the north weſt, the country becomes more fertile, producing great plenty of all ſorts of proviſions, in which it drives a great commerce, and more particularly in an excellent breed of horſes, in great requeſt; which foreign merchants take in great numbers, in exchange for ſilks, cottons, and other cloths.

Aiundun and *Aiaſs*, two towns in Natolia, Aſiatic Turkey.

Ajazzo, a ſeaport town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the province of Caramania, on the borders of Syria, on an eminence; near it is a warm medicinal ſpring: 30 miles N Antioch, 40 W of Aleppo. Here ſtood the city of Iſſus, where ALEXANDER fought his firſt battle with DARIUS, lon. 33 E, lat. 37 N.

Aicha, a town in Bavaria, on the Paar; 4 leagues E N E Augſburg.

Aichſtat, a town of Franconia, capital of a biſhopric of the ſame name. It is remarkable for a curious piece of workmanſhip, called the Sun of the Holy Sacrament, which is in the church: it is of maſſy gold, of great weight, and is enriched with 350 diamonds, 1400 pearls, 250 rubies, and other precious ſtones. This place is ſeated in a valley, on the river Altmul,

Altmul, 30 miles S Nuremburg, lon. 11 10 E, lat. 48 57 N. The bifhopric is 45 miles in length, and 17 in breadth.

Aiello, a town of Naples, with a confiderable figniory, which has the title of Duchy; 9 miles S S W Cofenza.

Aiglande, a town of France, in the department of the Channel.

Aigle (L',) a town of France, and capital of a diftrict, in the department of Orne. A river of this name empties into the Loire at Cloye.

Aigle, a town of Swifferland, with a caftle, in the canton of Berne, on a fmall river, which runs into the Rhone, 12 leagues E N E Geneva. The houfes are all built of white marble.

Aign, a town of Bavaria, and archbifhopric of Saltzburg, near which is a medicinal fpring: 2 miles S E Saltzburg.

Aignan, a chief town of a canton in France, in the department of Gers.

Aigney le Duc, a town of France, 14 miles S S E Chatillon.

Aigre, a town of France, in the department of the Charente, and principal place of a canton.

Aigrefeuille, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Loire, principal place of a canton.

Aigues-Mortes, a town of France, in the department of the Gard, 14 miles E S E Montpellier.

Aigues Vives, a town of France, in the department of the Gard, 16 miles N E Montpellier.

Aigue-Perfe, a town of France, in the department of Puy-de-Dome, and late province of Auvergne, 18 miles N of Clermont, and 261 S of Paris. It has a fountain, once regarded as a prodigy, its cold water having the appearance of boiling: but the chymifts can now imitate thefe cold fermentations, by a mixture of ferruginous and vitriolic particles. The water of this fpring is faid to be fatal to the animals that drink it, lon. 3 20 E, lat. 46 6 N.

Ailah, a town of Arabia Petrea, on the E fide of the Red Sea, near the road which the pilgrims take from Egypt to Mecca. lon. 36 40 E, lat. 29 10 N.

Ailefbury, the largeft and moft populous town in Buckinghamfhire. It is the centre of the bufinefs of the vale of Ailefbury, which occupies the centre of the county, and is one of the moft fertile tracts in England. The inhabitants of this town, and its neighbourhood, have the art of rearing early ducklings, which is carried to fuch an extent, that it is faid 3000l. have been received at Ailefbury for the fupply of the London market, in fix weeks, ufually terminating in March. This town fends two members to Parliament; and is 16 miles S E of Buckingham, and 41 N W London, lon. 0 42 W, lat. 51 50 N.

Ailfa, a great infulated rock, to the S of the ifle of Arran, in Scotland. Its bafe is two miles in circumference. It confifts of a ftupendous aflemblage of precipitous cliffs, rifing in a wild feries, forming a pyramidal mountain, 900 feet high, acceffible only on the north eaft. The ruins of a chapel, and of a caftle, are ftill feen; and within 30 yards of the latter, is a fpring of freth water. The lower parts are inhabited by goats and rabbits, and the lofty fummits are the refuge of innumerable feafowls.

Aime, or *Axima*, a fmall town in Savoy, on the river Ifere.

Ain, a department of France, lately the province of Breffe. It takes its name from a river which rifes at the foot of Mount Jura, and falls into the Rhone, above Lyons.

Ainfa, a town of Spain, in Arragon, on the river Ara.

Aire, a town of France, in the department of Landes on the river Adour, on the declivity of a mountain, 65 miles S of Bourdeaux, lon. 0 16 E, lat. 43 42 N.

Aire, a ftrong town in the department of the Straits of Calais. It is on the river Lis, 22 miles S of Dunkirk, and communicates with St. Omer, by a canal from the river Aa, lon. 2 29 E, lat. 30 42 N.

Airolo, a village in a valley of the Alps. Near it is a paffage over Mount Grias to Munfter in the upper Sallais, practicable only from the middle of July to October, when 300 horfes pafs every week, from various parts of Switzerland, loaded with cheefe. [Pennant.]

Aifne, a department of France. It takes its name from a river, which runs by Soiffoni, and falls into the Oife, near Compiegne.

Aix, an ancient city of France. It was the capital of the late province of Provence, when it had a parliament. It is now the metropolitan fee of the department of the Mouths of the Rhone, feated in a plain, where there are hot baths near the river Arc. It is 75 miles E of Montpellier, lon. 5 31 E, lat. 43 32 N. [Wraxall.]

Aix, an ancient town of Savoy, on the lake

lake of Bourget. Here are mineral waters, much frequented. It is 8 miles N of Chamberry.

Aix, a ſmall iſland of France, between the iſle of Oleron and the continent, 12 miles N W of Rochefort, lon. 1 5 W, lat. 46 5 N.

Aix-la-Chapelle, a free and imperial city of Weſtphalia. The emperor Charlemagne was ſo delighted with the beauty of the place, that he choſe it for his reſidence. He is interred in the church of Notre Dame, where they keep his ſword and belt, and the Four Evangeliſts, written in letters of gold, which are made uſe of at the coronation of the emperors. Its famous mineral waters draw a great number of perſons every year. In 1668 and 1748, it was diſtinguiſhed by two celebrated treaties of peace. It was taken by the French in 1792, retaken by the Auſtrians in 1793, and again taken by the French in 1794. It is ſeated in a bottom, ſurrounded by mountains, 22 miles N E of Liege, lon. 6 3 E, lat. 50 48 N.

Akaba, a gulf, or arm of the Red Sea, formed by a tongue of land, part of Arabia, which ſeparates this gulf from the gulf of Suez: about 30 leagues long, and 3 wide.

Akabar, or *Calaat el Akaba*, a town of Arabia, on the gulf to which it gives name, 57 leagues S Jeruſalem, 53 leagues E Suez.

Akaſſeb-Aſſalem, a town of Egypt, which forms the boundary between Aſia and Africa.

Akaſt, a town of Arabia, 25 leagues E Jeruſalem.

Akiſſar, the ancient Thyatyra, a town of Natolia, on a fine plain, 17 miles over, planted with corn. It is inhabited by 5000 Mahometans, on the river Hermits, 50 miles S E Pergamos, lon. 28 30 E, lat. 38 48 N.

Akerman, or *Bielgorod*, a town of Beſſarabia, ſituated on the coaſt of the Black Sea, at the mouth of the Dnieſter.

Aki, a province of Japan, in the weſtern part of the iſland of Niphon, with a town of the ſame name.

Akim, or *Accany*, an interior kingdom of the Gold Coaſt. It was once a monarchy, but by the prevalence of faction, its power is reduced, and its government changed to republican. They are a warlike people, noted for their fair dealings, enjoying the benefits of an extenſive commerce. [Boſman, Diſcoveries in Afria.]

Akrida, a town of European Turkey, in Macedonia, on the Drino, 124 leagues W Conſtantinople, 45 S E Raguſa, lat. 41 46 N.

Aksu, a province of Aſia, in Tartary, N Kaſkgar: 120 leagues long, and 25 wide.

Ala, a town of Japan, in the province of Satzuma.

Alaba, or *Alava*, a province of Spain, bounded on the N and W by Biſcay: the principal towns are Vittoria, the capital, Salviaterra, and Trevigno.

Alada, an iſland in the Indian Ocean, near the coaſt of Siam, lon. 97 52 E, lat. 9 27 N.

Aladulia, a country of Aſia, called by the Turks *Dulgadir*, or *Dulcadir*, bounded on the N by Armenia, on the E by Perſia, on the S by Syria, and on the W by Caramania; the principal city is Maraſch. It was formerly an independent kingdom, but is now a province of Turkey.

Alagoa, a town of Africa, in Upper Guinea, where the Portugueſe have an eſtabliſhment.

Alakſa, an iſland between Kamſchatka and America. It is populous and the people were friendly to the firſt European viſitants, till they were provoked beyond all ſufferance. They are tall, and ſtrong built. On the iſland are warm ſprings. Here are rein deer, wild boars, wolves, dogs with pendulous ears, fierce and wild, probably brought from America. Here are large flocks of fowls, eſculent roots, berries and large trees. [Mavor.]

Alais, a city of France, in the department of the Gard; has 10,000 inhabitants, ſituated on the river Gard, at the foot of the Cevennes. Near it are vitriolic mines; 37 miles N Montpellier, lat. 44 8 N.

Aland, a cluſter of iſlands, at the entrance of the gulf of Bothnia, in the Baltic Sea. The principal iſland, which gives name to the reſt, is 40 miles long, and from 12 to 16 broad. It contains 16 villages and good inhabitants, who ſpeak the Swediſh language. [Coxe.] It is included in the government of Swediſh Finland, and is 75 miles N E Stockholm, lon. 20 0 E, lat. 60 0 N.

Alata, a ſtupendous cataract of the Nile. The water daſhes in one ſheet 40 or 50 feet perpendicularly, and is more than half a mile wide. Below the falls the water is compreſſed between the rocks, ſo as to receive a bridge of one arch. [Bruce.]

Alatri, a town of Italy, in Campagna di Roma, on a hill, with a biſhop's ſee; 40 miles S E Rome, lon. 13 8 E, lat. 41 30 N.

Alatyr,

Alatyr, a town of Ruſſia, in Aſia, on the river Suru, 40 miles E of Kaſan.

Alauta, a river of Turkey in Europe, which riſes in the mountains that ſeparate Moldavia and Tranſylvania, runs through Walachia, and enters the Danube, near Nicopolis.

Alaxa, an iſland between America and Kamſchatka. It has a deep mould, and produces plenty of graſs. Some wood grows here. Near the ſhore are many craters. The inhabitants of this, and the neighbouring iſlands, are of a middle ſtature, tawny complexion, black hair. Their principal food is fiſh, which they eat undreſſed. They enter their huts through a hole in the top: marine and land plants are eaten. When ſick they abſtain from food for ſome days; ſometimes they open a vein with a flint lancet, and ſuck the blood. Their boats are of thin ſlips of wood and ſkins. Theſe generally carry only one, ſometimes 40 men. Their wars are frequent, and their object commonly is to take female captives for ſlaves. The men are allowed ſeveral wives. There is little appearance of religion among them, but like other ſavages they have jugglers and fortune-tellers. When a ſtranger arrives the women go out to meet him, which is a pledge of friendſhip and ſecurity. When a huſband or wife dies, the ſurvivor retires into a ſolitary, dark hole for 40 days. When both parents die, none take care of the orphans; they are frequently ſold. Their Tookoo, or king, is elected; when he goes to ſea, he is excuſed from labour, a ſubject rows his boat; at other times he labours, and lives like the reſt. In their feſtivals during the fiſhing ſeaſon, ſongs and dances are common. They are filthy, vicious ſavages. [Mavor.]

Alba, a town of Italy, in Montſerrat, with a biſhop's ſee; ſeated on the river Tanaro, 20 miles S E Turin, lon. 8 5 E, lat. 44 46 N.

Alba-Julia, a city of Tranſylvania, with a biſhop's ſee, and a univerſity, ſeated on the declivity of a hill, near the river Ompias, 25 miles W Hermanſtadt, lon. 2 40 E, lat 46 26 N.

Albania, a province of European Turkey, comprehending the ancient Illyricum and Epirus, on the coaſt of the Adriatic; bounded on the north by Servia and Dalmatia, on the eaſt by Macedonia, on the ſouth by Livadia, and on the weſt by the Adriatic. Its length is about 80 leagues, and its breadth about 20. It is under the dominion of the Turks, except a ſmall part on the coaſt, which yet belongs to the Venetians, and is divided by them into ſangiacks, or governments. The land is fertile, but thinly peopled, and badly cultivated. The inhabitants are, in general, excellent horſemen, and form ſome of the beſt troops in the grand ſignior's army. The principal towns are Durazzo, Scutari, Drivaſto, Dulcigno, Croya, Cataro, Antivari, &c.

Albano, a town of Italy, on a lake of the ſame name, in Campagna di Roma, with a biſhop's ſee. The territory about it produces the beſt wine in all this country, and many noblemen have gardens here, where they ſpend the ſummer. It is 15 miles S E Rome.

Albano, a town of Naples, in Baſilicata, remarkable for the fertility of the ſoil, and the nobility of the inhabitants.

Albanopolis, a town of Turkey in Europe, formerly the capital of Albania, on the river Drino, lon. 20 12 E, lat. 41 48 N.

Alban's St. an ancient borough of Herta, on the river Coln, ſo called from St. Alban, who was the firſt martyr in England, and was buried on a hill in the neighbourhood. This borough ſends two members to parliament, and is 12 miles N by W London.

Albany or *Breadalbane*, a diſtrict of Scotland, in Perthſhire. Albany gives the title of duke to his Majeſty's ſecond ſon, Frederick duke of York.

Albarazin, an ancient and ſtrong town of Spain, in Arragon, with a biſhop's ſee. Its wool is the beſt in Arragon. It is ſeated on the Guadalaviar, 100 miles E Madrid.

Albazin, a town of Great Tartary, with a ſtrong fortreſs to defend it againſt the Chineſe and Mongul Tartars. It is on the road from Moſcow to Pekin, lon. 103 30 E, lat. 54 0 N.

Albona, a town of Iſtria, belonging to Venice, 16 miles E Rovigno.

Albemarle, a town of France, in the department of Lower Seine, Normandy. From this town the Engliſh family of Keppel take the title of earl. Its ſerges are in high eſteem. It is ſeated on the declivity of a hill, 35 miles N N E Rouen, and 70 N N W Paris, lon. 1 30 E, lat. 49 50 N.

Albengua, an ancient ſtrong ſeaport of Italy, in the territory of Genoa, with a biſhop's ſee. It is ſurrounded with olive trees, and ſeated on the Mediterranean Sea, 37 miles S W Genoa, lon. 8 3 E, lat. 44 4 N.

Albiſola, a town belonging to the republic of Genoa. Here is a porcelain manufacture,

manufacture, and several country houses of the Genoese nobility, lon. 8 20 E, lat. 44 15 N.

Albret, a town of France, in the department of Landes, and late province of Gascony, 37 miles S Bourdeaux, lon. 0 30 W, lat. 44 10 N.

Alburg, a town of Denmark, in N Jutland, with a bishop's see. A great number of eels are taken here; and it has a considerable trade in herrings and corn, and a manufacture of guns, pistols, saddles, and gloves. It is seated on a canal, 10 miles from the sea, and 30 N Wiburgh, lon. 9 46 E, lat. 56 50 N.

Albuquerque, a town of Spain, in Estremadura, defended by a strong castle. It has a considerable trade in wool and cloth, and is 22 miles S W of Alcantara, lon. 7 3 W, lat. 38 50 N.

Alby, an ancient town of France, lately the capital of the territory of the Albigeois in Languedoc, and an archiepiscopal see. It is now the episcopal see of the department of Tarn, and contains 10,000 inhabitants. In point of Architecture and decorations, the principal church is one of the most curious in France. The inhabitants were called *Albigenses*: they were the first that disputed the authority of the Pope, and were condemned by a council here in 1176. The environs of Alby are charming, and produce all kinds of grain, excellent wines, flax, hemp, saffron, aniseed, coriander, and woad. The fine pastures afford wool of a good quality, which is manufactured into knit stockings for the soldiers, ratteens of all colours, shalloons, coarse woollens, &c. The wax candles of Alby are equal in whiteness to those of Mans. This town is 42 miles N E Toulouse, and 335 S Paris, lon. 2 14 E, lat. 44 15 N.

Alcacar Zeguer, a town and fortress of Africa, on the coast of Fez, lat. 35 48 N.

Alcacar-quiber, a town of Africa, in Morocco, on the river Lucos, 12 leagues S Tangier.

Alcala de los Gazules, a town of Seville, in Spain, situated on a mountain, surrounded on all sides by a beautiful and fertile plain, with an ancient castle; 10 miles E N E Medina Sidonia.

Alcala de Henares, a town of Spain, in New Castile, on the river Henares, celebrated for its university, founded by cardinal Ximenes, archbishop of Toledo. Without the town is a fountain, the water of which is so excellent, as to be in constant use at the king's table: 4 leagues E Madrid, 14 N E Toledo, lon. 3 6 E, lat. 40 45 N.

Alcala Real, a town of Spain, in the kingdom of Jean: 12 leagues S E Cordova.

Alcama, a town of Sicily, in the valley of Mazarro, at the foot of Mount Bonifatis, lon. 13 52 E, lat. 38 2 N.

Alcama, a handsome town of the United Provinces, in N Holland. In the environs, they make the best butter and cheese in Holland, and have the finest tulips. It is 17 miles N by W Amsterdam, lon. 4 44 E, lat. 52 40 N.

Alcantara, a fortified town of Spain, in Estramadura, and the chief place of the knights of that name. It has a magnificent bridge over the Tajo, built by the emperor Trajan. It was taken by the earl of Galway in 1706, but retaken the same year. It is 42 miles N by W Seville, lon. 6 7 W, lat. 39 20 N.

Alcantara, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, lon. 5 10 W, lat. 37 40 N.

Alcaraz, a town of Spain, in La Mancha, defended by a strong castle. It has a remarkable ancient aqueduct, and is situate near the source of the Guadalquiver, 135 miles S S E Madrid, lon. 2 5 W, lat. 38 28 N.

Alcazar, a town of Spain, in New Castile, on the river Guadamana. It has a fortress on a high hill, and lies in a very fruitful country, 100 miles N W Carthagena, lon. 4 20 W, lat. 38 15 N.

Alcazar Leguer, a town in the kingdom of Fez, seated on the straits of Gibraltar, lon. 5 30 W, lat. 35 0 N.

Alcaza-de Sal, a town of Portugal, in Estramadura, with a castle reckoned impregnable. Fine white salt is made here, whence the town takes its name. It is seated on the river Cadoan, 15 miles from the sea, and 35 S E Lisbon.

Alcester, or *Alnecester*, an ancient town of England, in the county of Warwick, situated at the union of the rivers Aln and Arrow; the principal manufacture is making needles, 102 miles N W London.

Alcmaer, a town of the United Netherlands, in the state of Holland, near Schermeer, one of the largest lakes of N Holland, about a league from the sea, with a canal into the Ye, and thence to Amsterdam. The land about the town was formerly full of morasses, but being now drained, is become good meadow land: 8 leagues N N W Amsterdam, lat. 52 38 N.

Alcouchete, a town of Portugal, on the south coast of the Tagus, in Estramadura, 10 miles E Lisbon.

Alcoutin, a town of Portugal, in the province of Algarva, on a small island in the

the Guadiana : it is small, but defended by one of the beſt caſtles in the kingdom ; 20 miles N N E Tavira.

Alcudia, a town of Spain, in the province of Valencia : 8 miles N W St. Felipe.

Alcudia, a town of the iſland of Majorca, on the north eaſt coaſt, with a conſiderable bay, to which it gives name, in which is good anchorage in 4, 5, and 6 fathoms water, lon. 3 E, lat. 39 50 N.

Alden, a river of Siberia, which riſes on the borders of China, lat. 63 25 N. It joins the Lena.

Aldborough, a ſeaport town of England, in the county of Suffolk, with a commodious harbour for fiſhermen. The ſea has heretofore made conſiderable encroachments on the town : it is a corporation, and returns two members to parliament ; 93 miles N E London.

Aldborough, a town of England, in the Weſt Riding of Yorkſhire, on the river Ouſe, formerly a Roman ſtation, and a magnificent town, it ſends two members to parliament : 15 miles N W York, and 205 N London.

Aldea Gallega, a town of Portugal, in Eſtramadura, on the Tagus, 9 miles S E Liſbon.

Aldea del Rio, a town of Spain, in Andaluſia, on the ſouth ſide of the Guadalquiver : 12 miles W S W Andujar, 32 N W Cordova.

Aldego, a river of Italy, and loſes itſelf in the Adige, between Zerpano and Albaredo.

Aldenahr, a town of Germany, in the Lower Rhine, 9 leagues W N W Coblentz, 8 S Cologn, lat. 50 35 N.

Aldenau, a town of Germany, in the Lower Rhine, and electorate of Cologn : 10 leagues S Cologn, lat. 50 29 N.

Alderburgh, a conſiderable manufacturing village of England, in the county of Wilts : 3 miles S E Saliſbury.

Alderholm, an iſland of Sweden, in the gulf of Bothnia : 80 miles N Stockholm.

Alderney, a ſmall iſland, in the Engliſh channel, ſeparated from the coaſt of France only by a narrow channel of the ſea, called the Race of Alderney ; about 4 miles long from eaſt to weſt. It has a harbour for ſmall veſſels only, on the ſouth ſide. There are many rocks near the iſland, and the paſſage of the Race is particularly dangerous in ſtormy weather : 7 leagues and a half N E Guerſey, 3 and a half W N W La Hogue, lon. 2 25 W, lat. 49 30 N.

Aldſtone, or *Aldſtone-Moor*, a town of England, county of Cumberland, on a hill, near the river Tyne, on the borders of of Northumberland. The pariſh is ſmall ; but on account of the lead mines, exceedingly populous. The lands are held on leaſe, granted in the beginning of the laſt century for one thouſand years, at preſent under the governors of Greenwich hoſpital ; being part of the forfeited eſtates of the earl of Derwentwater ; more than a thouſand hands are employed in the lead works. The town has a plentiful market, held weekly on Saturday : 19 miles from Penrith, and 304 N London.

Aldudes, mountains, part of the Pyrénees, in the country of Lower Navarre, between Pampeluna, and St. Jean Pie de Port.

Ale, a kingdom of Africa, in Nigritia.

Alegre, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Loire, diſtrict of Puyen-Velay : 5 leagues S E Brioude.

Alegrette, a town of Portugal, in Alentejo, on the river Caia. It is 7 miles S E Portalegre, lon. 7 25 W, lat. 39 2 N.

Alencon, a large and handſome town of France, in the department of Orne, and late province of Normandy. Near it are ſtone quarries, in which they find a ſort of cryſtal like Briſtol ſtones. It is ſeated in an open country, abounding in all ſorts of corn and fruits, on the river Sarte, 20 miles N Mans, and 87 S W Paris, lon. 0 10 E, lat. 48 18 N.

Alentejo, a fertile province of Portugal, between the Tajo and the Guadiana. From its fertility, it is called the granary of Portugal.

Aleppo, ſuppoſed to be the ancient *Berea*, the capital of Syria, inhabited by Turks, and four ſorts of chriſtians, who have each a biſhop and a church, and the free exerciſe of their religion. The city and ſuburbs contain 200,000 perſons, of whom 30,000 are chriſtians. Next to Conſtantinople and Cairo, it is the moſt conſiderable city in the Turkiſh empire. As a place of commerce, it is the emporium of Armenia and Diarbekir ; ſends caravans to Bagdat and Perſia ; communicates with the Perſian gulf and India, by Baſſora ; with Egypt and Mecca, by Damaſcus ; with Europe by Alexandretta and Latokia ; commerce is principally tranſacted by barter. The Engliſh, French, Venetian, Leghorn, and Dutch merchants, have their Conſuls reſiding here. The city ſtands on eight hills, in the middle of a pleaſant fruitful plain, and is of an

an oval figure. The caſtle ſtands on the higheſt hill, in the middle of the city; and the houſes are better than in other places in Turkey. As uſual in the eaſt, they conſiſt of a large court, with a dead wall to the ſtreet, an arcade running round it, paved with marble, and a marble fountain in the middle. The city and ſuburbs are 7 miles in compaſs. The ſtreets are narrow, but well paved with large ſquare ſtones, and kept very clean. They have a great many ſtately moſques and caravanſeras, with fountains and reſervoirs of water, and vineyards and gardens well planted with moſt kinds of fruit. The water in all the wells in the city is brackiſh; but good water is brought from ſome ſprings about 5 miles off, by an aqueduct, ſaid to have been built by the empreſs Helena. The chriſtians have their houſes and churches in the ſuburbs, and carry on a conſiderable trade in ſilks, camblets, and Turkey leather. Several European nations have factories here, and the merchants live in greater ſplendor and ſafety than in any other city in the Turkiſh empire; which is owing to particular capitulations with the Porte. Coaches or carriages are not uſed here, but perſons of quality ride on horſeback, with a number of ſervants before them according to their rank. The heat of the country makes it convenient for the inhabitants to ſleep in the open air, in this city, over all Arabia, and in many other parts of the eaſt; for which reaſon, their houſes are flat on the top. This practice accounts for the early acquaintance of theſe nations with aſtronomy, and explains ſome parts of the holy ſcripture. As the Turks are very uniform in their way of living, this account of Aleppo may give an idea of other Turkiſh cities. The pachalic or juriſdiction of Aleppo extends from the Euphrates to the Mediterranean. Its principal produce is wheat, barley, and cotton; but the greateſt part of the lands, though naturally fertile, are uncultivated. In the ancient regiſters, they enumerated 3400 villages, now they have not 400. Eighteen miles S E of Aleppo, is a large plain, called the *Valley of Salt*, bounded by low rocky hills, which form a kind of natural baſin, that retains the rain deſcending from the rocks, together with the water riſing from a few ſprings, and cauſe the whole to be overflowed in winter. The extent of the ſurface prevents this water from being of any great depth; ſo that it is ſoon evaporated by the ſun, when it leaves a cake of ſalt, in ſome places half an inch thick; and, in April, people are employed to gather this ſalt, which is ſufficient to ſupply all this part of the country. Aleppo is ſeated on a ſmall brook, 70 miles E of Alexandretta, and 470 N by E Damaſcus, lon. 37 20 E, lat. 35 45 N. [Adam, Thevenot, Bowen.]

Aleria, a town of Corſica, 22 miles S E Corte, deſerted on account of its unhealthfulneſs.

Aleſſano, a town of Naples 15 miles S W Otranto, lon. 18 25 E, lat. 40 10 N.

Aleſſia, a town of Albania, near the mouth of the Drino.

Aleſſio, a town of Turkiſh Dalmatia, on a mountain, 25 miles from Spalatro.

Alet, a town of France, in the department of Aude and late province of Languedoc, remarkable for its baths, and for the grains of gold and ſilver found in the ſtream which runs from the Pyrenees, at the foot of which it ſtands. It is on the river Aude, 15 miles S of Carcaſſone, lon. 2 25 E, lat. 42 59 N.

Aleutian-Iſlands, are two groups of iſlands between N America and Kamſchatka. The firſt conſiſts of 5, the ſecond of 8 iſlands. They were diſcovered by the Ruſſians 1745. The natives ſubſiſt chiefly on roots of ſpontaneous growth and marine animals. Though their rivers abound in fiſh, and the ſea in turbot, they overlook theſe, and ſeek a coarſer fare. Their clothes are made from the ſkins of birds, and ſea otters. Their furniture is ſimple, their arms are darts or arrows pointed with bone or flint, flung from a wooden inſtrument. Some of the iſlands are uninhabited, ſome have no trees; the principal root being cow parſnip. The ſnow lies not more than a month. The natives are hoſpitable, but know how to revenge an inſult. Sea otters are taken here in vaſt numbers. [Mavor.]

Alexandretta, or *Scanderoon*, a town of Syria, in Aſia, at the head of the Mediterranean, and the ſeaport of Aleppo. It is now, properly ſpeaking, nothing but a village without walls, in which the tombs are more numerous than the houſes. The road is ſubject to great inconveniences; but the extreme unwholeſomeneſs of the air is the worſt. This annually carries off one third of the crews of the veſſels which remain here during the ſummer; and ſhips have even frequently loſt all their men in two months. On this account, while the heats are exceſſive, the principal inhabitants retire to the neighbouring villages, among the mountains, where there is excellent water and deli-

cious fruits. It is 70 miles W Aleppo, lon. 36 23 E, lat. 36 35 N.

Alexandria, a conſiderable town of Italy, in the duchy of Milan, with a ſtrong caſtle, on the Tanaro, 40 miles S by E Milan, lon. 8 43 E, lat. 44 55 N.

Alexandria, a famous city and ſeaport of Egypt, built by Alexander the Great, 332 years before Chriſt. It was taken from the chriſtians by Amrou Ebn el Aas, general of the Califf, in the middle of the 6th century, after a ſiege of 14 months, in which he loſt 23,000 men. It then contained 4,000 baths, 12,000 venders of vegetables, 4,000 Jews, who paid tribute, &c. but what is ſtill more to be regretted in its loſs, the library, in which ſucceſſive kings had collected more than 400,000 manuſcripts, all of which were ordered to be deſtroyed by this ignorant Arabian. There are ſtill ſome remains of its ancient ſplendor, particularly two obeliſks full of hieroglyphics; and Pompey's pillar, which is one entire piece of granite, 40 feet high, and 25 in circumference. The ancient Pharos, ſo famous in antiquity, that it was numbered among the ſeven wonders of the world, is now turned into a caſtle called Pharillon, uſed to direct veſſels into the harbour. This city now conſiſts chiefly of one long ſtreet, facing the harbour, the reſt being a heap of ruins: part of the walls are ſtanding, with great ſquare towers 200 paces diſtant; each of which would contain 200 ſoldiers, and had a ciſtern in it, to which the water of the Nile was conveyed; and its gates are of Thebaic and granite marble. It was formerly a place of great trade, all the treaſures of the E Indies being depoſited there: but ſince the diſcovery of the Cape of Good Hope, this trade is in a great meaſure loſt. It is now, however, the emporium of a very conſiderable commerce, the harbour for all the commodities of Egypt, by the Mediterranean, except the rice of Damietta. The Europeans have eſtabliſhments there, where factors diſpoſe of the merchandiſe by barter. Veſſels are conſtantly to be met with from Marſeilles, Leghorn, Venice, Raguſa, and the dominions of the Grand Signior; but it is not ſafe to winter there. The town, which is low, is ſupplied by means of a canal from Faoua, which brings the water of the Nile to reſervoirs in the time of its inundation, to ſerve the year. It is this canal which makes Alexandria a part of Egypt; for from its ſituation without the Delta, it really belongs to Lybia. It contains 30,000 inhabitants. The Turks call it *Scanderia* or *Eſcanderia*: 11 leagues S W Roſetta, 32 N N W Cairo, lon. 31 11 E, lat 31 11 N.

Alexandria, a town of New Ruſſia, on the borders of Poland. There is a town of this name in Poland, in Volhynia, 50 E N E Lucko.

Alfacs, the name of certain iſlands near the mouth of the Ebro, on which is a town of this name, in the principality of Catalonia, in Spain, 9 miles from Tortoſa.

Alfeizerao, a town of Portugal, in Eſtramadura, on the ſeaſide, lon. 9 10 W, lat. 39 30 N.

Alfeld, a town of Germany, in the biſhopric of Hildeſheim, 15 miles S S W Hildeſheim, lon. 10 4 E, lat. 51 38 N.

Alfere, a town of Arabia, 72 miles S Medina.

Alfidena, an ancient town of Naples, in Abruzzo Citra, lon. 14 20 E, lat. 41 48 N.

Alford, a town in Lincolnſhire, 6 miles from the ſea, 20 N Boſton, 138 N London.

Alfreton, a town in Derbyſhire, 13 miles N Derby, and 141 N N W London.

Algagiola, a ſmall fortified ſeaport in Corſica. It was almoſt deſtroyed by the malecontents in 1731, but has been reſtored, lon. 8 55 E, lat. 42 30 N.

Algarva, the moſt ſouthern province of Portugal, 67 miles in length, and 20 in breadth. It is fertile in figs, almonds, dates, olives, and excellent wine; and the fiſhery brings in large ſums.

Algeri, or *Alghet*, a populous city on a mountain, in Sardinia, near the Weſtern Coaſt, 79 miles N W Cagliari, lat. 40 40 N, lon. 8 40 E.

Algeziras, a ſtrong town of Spain, in Andaluſia, on the ſtraits of Gibralter; but at preſent in a mean condition, the harbour being decayed. It is 10 miles N W Gibralter, lon. 5 22 W, lat. 36 14 N.

Algiers, one of the ſtates of Barbary, bounded on the eaſt by Tunis, on the north by the Mediterranean, on the ſouth by Mount Atlas, and on the weſt by Morocco. It extends 600 miles from E to W. The air is very temperate, and the land toward the N fertile in corn. The valleys are full of fruit; but a great part is dry, mountainous, and barren. The melons have an exquiſite taſte, ſome of which are ripe in ſummer, and others in winter. The ſtems of the vines are ſo large, that a man can hardly graſp them with his arms; and the bunches of grapes are a foot and a half long. It is divided into three provinces, namely, Tlemſam on the W, Titterie on the S, and Conſtantia on the E, of the city of Algiers. The Turks, who have the government in

in their hands, are not above 7000 in number; and yet the Moors, or natives of Africa, have no ſhare in it. It is only a kind of republic under the protection of the grand ſignior, and it is governed by a ſovereign, called the Dey, who, however, can do nothing of conſequence without the council of the Janiſſaries. The Arabs, who live in tents, are a diſtinct people, governed by their own laws and magiſtrates, though the Turks interpoſe as often as they pleaſe. The Dey of Algiers is an abſolute monarch, but elected by the Turkiſh ſoldiers, and frequently depoſed, and put to death by them. The revenues of the government ariſe from the tribute paid by the Moors and Arabs, a detachment of the army being ſent into each province every year to collect it; and the prizes they take at ſea ſometimes equal the taxes they lay upon the natives. The Dey has ſeveral thouſand Moors in his ſervice, both horſe and foot; and the deys or viceroys of the provinces, have each an army under his command. Their religion is Mahometaniſm, and their language a dialect of the Arabic. They have likewiſe a jargon, compoſed of Italian, French, and Spaniſh, called Lingua Franca, that is underſtood by the common people and merchants. The complexion of the natives is tawny, and they are ſtrong and well made.

Algiers, a large and ſtrong town of Africa, in Barbary, the capital of the country of Algiers. It is built on the declivity of a mountain, and is in the form of an amphitheatre next the harbour; inſomuch that the houſes appearing one above another, make a very fine appearance from the ſea. The tops of the houſes are all flat, for which reaſon they walk upon them in the evening to take the air; beſides, they are covered with earth, and ſerve for a ſort of gardens. The ſtreets are narrow, and ſerve to keep off the extreme heat of the ſun. The mole of the harbour is 500 paces in length, extending from the continent to a ſmall iſland, where there is a caſtle and a large battery of guns. The town, by ſome, is ſaid to contain about 150,000 inhabitants; others ſay, 100,000 Mahometans, 15,000 Jews, and 4000 Chriſtian ſlaves; others reduce the number of all to 80,000. Their chief ſubſiſtence is derived from their piracies, for they make prizes of all Chriſtian ſhips that are not at peace with them. The country about Algiers is adorned with gardens and fine villas, watered by fountains and rivulets; and thither the inhabitants reſort in the hot ſeaſons. Algiers has, for ages, braved the reſentment of the moſt powerful ſtates in Chriſtendom. The emperor Charles V. loſt a fine fleet and army, in an expedition againſt it, in 1541. The Engliſh burnt their veſſels in the harbour in 1635 and 1670. It was bombarded by the French in 1688. In 1775, the Spaniards made a deſcent near the city with a formidable army, but were defeated with great ſlaughter. In 1784, they ſent a powerful fleet to attack the forts that defend the harbour; but they were repelled by the Algerines, although they made eight ſucceſſive attacks with great ſpirit and bravery. In 1767, the Algerines took the lead of the other ſtates of Barbary, in refuſing to pay any longer their uſual tribute to the Porte. Algiers is ſituate oppoſite Minorca, 380 miles W Tunis. *Algiers* has a hoſpital, founded by the king of Spain for Chriſtian ſlaves of all nations. This unſpeakably relieves their miſeries. Three or four phyſicians attend, and ten Prieſts, who prepare the medicines for the ſick. Slaves in Algiers are puniſhed by being baſtinadoed, by being beheaded, by being nailed to the gallows by one hand, and the oppoſite foot, till they die in undeſcribable tortures. They are alſo flung from the walls of the city upon iron hooks, upon theſe they ſometimes hang in agony ſeveral days before they expire. A turk, whatever his crime, is pardoned if he reach a moſque before he is ſeized. A Jew would be burned alive were he ever to enter one of theſe moſques. The climate is delightful; the earth is covered with almoſt perpetual verdure. Extreme heat is not common, ſeldom is froſt ſeen. Their religion is Mahometaniſm. Superſtition ſpreads her gloom. Every Friday the women repair to the groves to carry proviſions to their friends. Lately not more than 1200 Chriſtians were in ſlavery here, lon. 3 47 E, lat. 35 50 N.

[Foſs.]

Algow, a country of Germany, in Swabia, on the ſouth ſide of the Danube, N Tyrol.

Alhama, a town of Spain, in Granada. A little below it are hot baths, accounted the beſt in Spain. It is ſeated in a valley, ſurrounded by craggy mountains, 25 miles S W Grenada, lon. 3 24 W, lat. 36 56 N. There are two other towns of this name in Spain, one in Cordova, the other in Arragon, the latter celebrated for its medicinal waters.

Alicant,

Alicant, a ſeaport town of Spain, on the Mediterranean, in Valencia, at the bottom of the gulf, to which it gives name. It is well built and populous. The bay is ſheltered on the E by Cape de la Huerta, and to the W by Cape Saint Paul, and the iſland of Tabarca. Veſſels anchor about a mile from the mole, in 6, 7, 8, and 10 fathoms water, and may enter, and go out with any wind. The mole is large and commodious. One of the circumſtances which has moſt contributed to the riches and commerce of Alicant, is the duties of entry being leſs there than at Valencia and Cathagena. This diminiſhed the commerce of theſe two cities, in favour of Alicant, from which all the veſſels that carry on the trade between Spain and Italy, are fitted out. The commerce conſiſts in barilla, antimony, allum, aniſeed, cumminſeed, dried fruit, wool, and wine, particularly that called Tent, or Alicant. Linens from France, Swiſſerland, and Sileſia, and camblets and woollens from France, are the chief imports. The mountain on which the caſtle is built, and at the foot of which the city ſtands, is formed of white earth, and being viſible a great way at ſea, ſerves as a guide to pilots. The bay of Alicant is ſaid to have been the famous gulf of Ilici, ſo called from a Roman colony, now Elche; but the declining ſtate of that port, and the improvement of Alicant, gave it the name it now bears; it begins at Cape St. Martin, and terminates at Cape Palos: 25 miles S Valencia, lon. 0 0, lat. 38 22 N.

Alicum, a town of Spain, in the province of Grenada, celebrated for its medicinal waters, 14 miles from Grenada.

Aligata, a town of Sicily, remarkable for corn and good wine. It is ſeated on a peninſula, 22 miles S E of Gergenti, lon. 13 48 E, lat. 37 11 N.

Aljubarota, a town of Portugal, in Eſtramadura, near which Juan I. king of Portugal, obtained a ſignal victory over the king of Caſtile, on the 14th of Auguſt, 1385. They report that 12,000 Caſtilians were left dead on the field, beſides a great number of priſoners.

Alkan, a town of Africa, in Egypt, on the weſtern branch of the Nile, 30 miles N N W Cairo.

Alkmaer, ſee *Alcmaer*.

Alla-Habad, a province of Hindooſtan, about 160 miles in length, and 120 in breadth: bounded on the eaſt by the province of Bahar, on the N by Oude, on the S by Berar, and on the W by Malwa and Agra. The principal city is Alla-Habad, between the Ganges and the Jumna, at their conflux, compoſed of two towns, the old and new; the latter, about a mile long, and half a mile wide, ſituated nearer the Jumna than the Ganges. The old town, with a magnificent citadel, is near the Ganges: 300 miles S Dehli, 222 S E Agra, 470 N W Calcutta, lon. 82 5 E, lat. 25 27 N.

Allchurch, a village of Worceſterſhire, formerly a borough, and 7 miles in circumference. It is 5 miles N Bromſgrove.

Allegranza, one of the Canary iſlands, N Gracioſa, and E St. Clare. There are ſeveral caſtles that defend the harbour.

Allenbourg, a town of Pruſſia, 24 miles E S E Koningſberg.

Allendorff, a town in the landgravate of Heſſe Caſſel, remarkable for its ſaltworks, and three ſtone bridges. It is on the Weſer, 15 miles E Caſſel, lon. 9 59 E, lat 51 19 N.

Aller, a river of Germany, which enters the Weſer below Verden.

Alleria, a decayed town in Corſica, a biſhop's ſee, lat. 42 5 N.

Alleſheim, a town of Germany, in Swabia, 5 miles S Oettingen.

Allerſperg, a town of Germany, Franconia, 18 miles S Nuremberg.

Allevard, a town of France, department of Iſere, 18 miles N N E Grenoble.

Allier, a department of France, lately the province of Bourbonnois. It is ſo called from a river which falls into the Loire, above Orleans.

Alloa, a commercial town of Scotland, on the frith of Forth. It conſiſts of one ſpacious ſtreet, well paved, and ſhaded with rows of lime-trees. Here is a cuſtom-houſe for the convenience of the ſhipping in this part of the north, and it is the reſort of all the coal veſſels in the neighbourhood. It has a glaſs-houſe and ſome other manufactures, lon. 3 45 W, lat. 56 10 N.

Allſtadt, a town of Germany, in Upper Saxony, 26 miles N Weimar.

Almacarron, a ſeaport of Spain, in Murcia, at the mouth of the Guadalantine, near the Mediterranean, 20 miles S W Carthagena. There are ſome rich allum mines in the neighbourhood, lon. 0 56 W, lat. 37 28 N.

Almanza, a town of Spain, in New Caſtile, 50 miles S W Valencia.

Almazan, a town of Spain, in Old Caſtile, on the Duero.

Almeda, a town of Portugal, in Eſtramadura, on the Tajo, oppoſite Liſbon.

Almeida,

Almeida, a town of Portugal, in the province of Tra-los-montes, 17 miles S W Cividad Rodrigo.

Almeida, a fortified town of Portugal, in the province of Beira, on the river Coa, lon. 8 15 W, lat. 40 38 N.

Almendvalaio, a town of Spain, in Eſtramadura, lat. 38 36 N.

Almeria, a ſeaport of Spain, in Granada, on the river Almeria, 62 miles S E Granada.

Almiſſa, a ſmall town, at the mouth of the Cetina, in Dalmatia, famous for its piracies; 10 miles E Spalatro, lon. 17 45 E, lat. 44 4 N.

Almondbury, a village in the W riding of Yorkſhire, formerly a Roman town, called Campodonum, and afterward a ſeat of the Saxon kings.

Almondſbury, a village in Glouceſterſhire. Here is a fortification of the Saxons, with a double ditch, which commands an extenſive view of the Severn. It is 8 miles N Briſtol.

Almora, a country of Aſia, between the mountains of Thibet and Hindooſtan, N of the province of Rohilcund. The principal towns are Rampour and Coſſipour.

Alnemouth, or *Alemouth*, a ſeaport town of England, for ſmall veſſels, in the county of Northumberland, which carries on a conſiderable trade with Holland; 4 miles S E Alnewick, and 15 N Morpeth, lon. 1 35 W, lat. 55 25 N.

Almunecar, a town of Spain, in Granada, ſeated on the Mediterranean, with a good harbour, defended by a ſtrong caſtle, 30 miles S S E Alhama, lon. 3 45 W, lat. 36 30 N.

Alnwick, the county town of Northumberland, on the river Alne, and is a populous well built town. It has three gates, which remain almoſt entire, and ſhow that it was formerly ſurrounded by a wall. It was defended by an old ſtately Gothic caſtle, the ſeat of the duke of Northumberland, which has been lately repaired and beautified. It is 30 miles N Newcaſtle, and 305 N by W London.

Aloſt, a town of Flanders, on the river Dender, 15 miles N W Bruſſels.

Alpen, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and electorate of Cologn: 8 miles S W Weſel, and 50 N N W Cologn.

Alpahano, a town of Portugal, in Alentejo: 3 leagues N N W Pontalegre.

Alpnach, a town of Swiſſerland, in Underwalden, ſeated on lake Alpnach, an arm of the lake of the Four Cantons.

Alps, a ridge of mountains, which divide Italy from France and Germany. They commence on the coaſt of the Mediterranean, near Monaco, between the ſtate of Genoa and the county of Nice, and terminate at the Gulf of Carnero, in the Adriatic. They conſiſt of lofty chains of mountains, ranging one upon another, with only narrow valleys between. They are compoſed of ſtupendous rocky maſſes, piled upon each other, from 4000 to 12000 feet high. There are few paſſes over them, and thoſe of difficult acceſs, which are the chief ſecurity of Piedmont againſt the attempts of France. Swiſſerland takes up a good part of theſe mountains, or rather the vallies between them. The famous Hannibal attempted to croſs the Alps on the ſide of Piedmont, in the winter ſeaſon, when he invaded Italy, and loſt moſt of his elephants among them. [Coxe.] They are called by different names in different parts. Two departments of France, Upper and Lower Alps, take their name from theſe mountains. They are formed out of what was heretofore called Dauphiny, and a part of Provence. Gap is the capital of the department of the Higher Alps; and Digne, the capital of the department of the Lower Alps.

Alpuxares, high mountains of Granada, in Spain, near the Mediterranean, inhabited by the Moriſcoes. They produce excellent wines and fruits.

Alresford, a town of England, in Hampſhire, 18 miles E N E Southampton, and 57 W S W London.

Alſace, a late province of France, bounded E by the Rhine, S by Switzerland. It is one of the moſt fertile countries in Europe, producing plenty of all ſorts of corn, wine paſture, wood, flax, tobacco, pulſe, and fruit. There are mines of ſilver, copper, and lead, as well as mineral waters. It is diverſified with pleaſant hills, and mountains covered with foreſts, in which are pine trees 120 feet high. The language is the German, it having been formerly part of the empire. It is now included in the departments of the Upper and Lower Rhine; Colmar is the capital of the former, Straſburg of the latter.

Alſen, an iſland of Denmark, in the Little Belt, or entrance into the Baltic, between Sleſwick and Funen. It has 2 caſtles; 100 miles W Copenhagen.

Alſeld, an ancient town of Germany, in Heſſe Caſſel, 12 miles N W Marpurg. Its inhabitants were the firſt of this country who embraced the reformation.

Alſheda,

Alfheda, a town of Sweden, in the province of Smoland, near which a gold mine was discovered in 1738.

Altamont, a town of Naples, in Calabria Citeriore, 15 miles N W Bafigniano, lon. 16 22 E, lat. 39 50 N.

Altamura, a town of Naples, in Bari, at the foot of the Appennines, lon. 16 58 E, lat. 41 6 N.

Altea, a feaport of Spain, in Valencia, on the Mediterranean, 42 miles S E Valencia, and 110 S by E Madrid, lon. 0 15 E, lat. 38 34 N.

Altena, or *Altona*, a flourifhing feaport of Germany, in the duchy of Holftein, commodioufly feated on the Elbe, in the vicinity of Hamburg. The Danes built it in that fituation, that it might rival Hamburg in commerce. It was burnt by the Swedes in 1712, but has been beautifully rebuilt. It is the port of the Danifh E India Company, lon. 9 52 E, lat. 53 37 N.

Altenburg, a town of Germany, in Upper Saxony, with a caftle; formerly an imperial town, but now belonging to the houfe of Saxony. It is feated on the Pleiffe, 20 miles S Leipfic, lon. 12 28 E, lat. 50 59 N.

Altenburg, a town of Tranfylvania, 18 miles S Weiffemburg, lon. 23 15 E, lat. 46 0 N.

Altenburg, or *Ozvar*, a town of Lower Hungary, on the Danube, 15 miles S Prefburg, and 40 S E Vienna, lon. 17 13 E, lat. 48 0 N.

Altenburg, or *Oldenburg*, an ancient town of Germany, in Holftein.

Alteffon, a town of Piedmont, between the rivers Dore and Stura, 3 miles N Turin, lon. 7 20 E, lat. 44 36 N.

Altezey, a town and caftle of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine, capital of a territory of the fame name, 15 miles S W Mentz, lon. 8 12 E, lat. 49 40 N.

Altkirch, a town of France, in the Upper Rhine, on the river Ille, 45 miles S S W Strafburg, lon. 7 20 E, lat. 47 40 N.

Altmore, a town of Ireland, in the county of Tyrone, 7 miles N W Dungannon.

Alton, a town of England, in Hampfhire. It has one church, a famous free-fchool, a large manufacture of plain and figured baragons, ribbed druggets, and ferges de Nifmes; and round the town are plantations of hops. It is feated on the Wey, 18 miles E N E Southampton, and 48 W S W London.

Altona, fee *Altena*.

Alton-Kuppree, a large and populous town on an ifland formed by the river Alton, which is a branch of the Tigris. Here is a Turkifh garrifon, and the town is deemed impregnable. This is the capital of Turkifh Curdiftan, and the refidence of a Bafhaw. [Jackfon.]

Altorf, a town of Germany, in Nuremberg, with a famous univerfity, a library, and a phyfic garden. It it fubject to the houfe of Bradenburg, and is 10 miles S E Nuremberg, lon. 11 22 E, lat. 49 20 N.

Altorf, a town of Germany, in Suabia, 20 miles N E Conftance, and fubject to the houfe of Auftria, lon. 9 30 E, lat. 47 50 N.

Altorf, a town of Swifferland, capital of the canton of Uri, on the lake of Lucern, near the fpot where it receives the river Rufs, 20 miles S E Lucern, lon. 8 25 E, lat. 46 55 N.

Altringham, a town of England, in Cheffhire, 10 miles E Warrington, and 180 N W London.

Alva-de-tormes, a town of Spain, in Leon, with a caftle, feated on the Tormes, 12 miles S E Salamanca.

Alvar, a town of Hindooftan, in the country of Mewat, 60 miles S S W Delhi.

Alzira, a town of Spain, in Valencia, on the river Xucar, 17 miles S Valencia, lon. 0 10 E, lat. 39 6 N.

Ama, or *Aman*, a town of Syria, once the beautiful and rich city of Apamea, now almoft in ruins, 92 miles N Damafcus, lat. 35 N.

Amadan, or *Hamadan*, a town of Perfia, 200 miles N E Bagdad. The Jews flock here in pilgrimage to vifit the tombs of Mordecai and Eſther, which they alledge to be here. On the place of thefe tombs they have a fynagogue, lon. 47 4 E, lat. 35 15 N.

Amadia, a trading town of Afia, in Curdiftan, belonging to the Turks; feated on a high mountain, 40 miles S E Gezira, lon. 41 5 E, lat. 36 5 N.

Amak, an ifland of Denmark, on which part of Copenhagen, called Chriftian-Shafen, is built. It is 4 miles long and 2 broad, and is chiefly peopled by the defcendants of a colony from E Friefland, to whom the ifland was configned by Chriftian II. at the requeft of his Queen, for the purpofe of fupplying her with vegetables, cheefe and butter. From the intermarriages of thefe coloniſts with the Danes, the prefent inhabitants are chiefly defcended; but as they wear their own dreſs, and enjoy peculiar privileges, they appear a diſtinct race. The ifland is laid out in gardens and paſtures; and ſtill, according

cording to the original design, supplies Copenhagen with milk, butter, and vegetables. It has about 800 inhabitants, and is connected with the city by bridges, one of which is said to be a mile and a half long, and half a mile wide, on which part of the city is built. [Coxe, Walker.]

Amal, a town of Sweden, with a good harbour on lake Wenner, 175 miles S W Upsal. It carries on a great trade in timber, deals, and tar, lon. 12 40 E, lat. 59 0 N.

Amalfi, an ancient archiepiscopal town of Naples. It is a poor place, containing 4,000 inhabitants. Flavio Gioia, who is said to have invented the mariner's compass, about the beginning of the 14th century, was a native of this town. It is seated in a charming country, on the western coast of the gulf of Salerno, 11 miles S W Salerno, lon. 14 45 E, lat. 40 28 N. [Adam.]

Amance. There are towns of this name in France, chief places of cantons, one 5 miles N E Nantz, the other 12 W Luxeuil, in the Upper Soane.

Amand, St. a town of France, in the department of Cher and late territory of Bourbonnois, on the river Cher, 20 miles S Bourges, lon. 2 30 E, lat. 46 45 N.

Amand, St. a town of France, in the department of the N late French Flanders. It is seated on the Scarpe, 7 miles N Valenciennes, lon. 3 35 E, lat. 50 27 N.

Amangushi, a town of Japan, the capital of the kingdom of Nangaro, and one of the richest towns in Japan.

Amantea, a seaport of Naples, in Calabria Citra, 20 miles S W Cosenza, lon. 16 10, E, lat. 39 12 N.

Amasia, an ancient town of Natolia, the birthplace of Strabo, the geographer. It is the residence of a bashaw, and gives its name to a province, where there are the best wines and fruits of Natolia. Many of the houses are of hewn stone, but more of wood. The greater part of the inhabitants are Christians. There is but one mosque in the place. [Jackson.] It was destroyed by an earthquake, July 3, 1794. It is seated near the river Casalmack, 36 miles N Tocat, lon. 36 0 E, lat. 40 31 N.

Amatha, a city on the river Jordan.

Amberg, a town of Germany, capital of the Upper Palatinate of Bavaria. It has iron mines, a strong castle, and is seated on the river Ills, 40 miles E Nuremburg, lon. 12 7 E, lat. 49 30 N.

Ambert, a town of France, in the department of the Puy de Dome, in a beautiful valley, on the river Ore. There are no less than 60 paper-makers in its vicinity, who manufacture paper for printing cards, and engraving. It has also a trade in coarse laces, camblets, ferrets, &c. It is 300 miles S by E Paris, lon. 3 50 E, lat. 45 25 N.

Ambil, one of the smaller Phillippine Islands, with a volcano.

Amblaw, one of the Molucca islands, 4 leagues in circumference.

Ambleside, a town of Westmoreland, England, 271 miles N N W London, lon. 3 6 W, lat. 54 28 N.

Ambleteuse, a seaport of France, in the department of the Straits of Calais, Picardy, 8 miles N Boulogne.

Amboise, a town of France, in the department of Indre, and Loire, at the confluence of the Loire and Massee. The staircase of the castle, being without steps, may be ascended to the very top. Here Lewis XI instituted the order of St. Michael; and here, in 1560, was formed the famous conspiracy against the Guises, known by the name of the Amboise. It is 12 miles E Tours, and 118 S by W Paris, lon. 0 54 E, lat. 47 25 N.
[Wraxall.]

Amboyna, an island of Asia, in the Indian Ocean, with a garrison town of the same name. It is the chief of the Moluccas, and remarkable for the quantity of cloves and nutmegs it produces. The English and Dutch had factories here at the beginning of the 17th century; but the Dutch expelled the English, and tortured and put to death many of them, under pretence that they had entered into a conspiracy with the Chinese against them. Since that time the Dutch have possessed the entire dominion of the Spice Islands, and excluded the rest of the world from trading there. The men buy their wives of their parents, and if they prove barren, the marriage is void. They are generally Mahometans; but there are some Roman Catholics among them, lon. 127 0 E, lat. 4 0 S.

Ambras, or *Ombra*, a town and fortress of Austria, 2 miles S E Inspruck, which was, as its name (shade) rather imports, a summer retreat for the arch-dukes. The statues, medals, treasures of gold, precious stones and rarities, in the museum here, are immense. There is also the trunk of an oak, enclosing the whole body of a deer, supposed to have perished in the snow, and to have been covered with the mud and wreck of the trees, &c. washed from the mountains by the thaw.

The

The tree, thus depoſited, and taking root, encloſed with its roots the body of the animal, and in its further growth, raiſed the body up with it. Here is alſo a good library, and a gallery of buſts and admirable paintings. [Walker.]

Ambreſbury, a town in Wiltſhire, England, 78 miles W London, lon. 1 40 W. lat. 51 11 N.

Amedabad, a conſiderable city, the capital of Guzerat, in Hindooſtan Proper. It is one of the beſt fortified places in India, but was taken by general Goddard, in 1780, from the Poonah Mahrattas, to whom it was reſtored in 1783. Travellers have dwelt much on its beauty and convenient ſituation. It is ſeated in a level country, on the banks of a navigable river that falls into the gulf of Cambay, 321 miles N Bombay. The Gentoos have hoſpitals here for birds and ſick animals. The rajah, or Emperor's viceroy, lives very ſplendidly, and maintains 12,000 horſe, and 50 elephants. The city is of great extent, has 12 gates, is ſurrounded by a wall flanked, with gates, and has a garriſon. The royal ſquare formed by the caſtle, is ornamented with palm, date, orange and citron trees, and contains, the palace, courts of judicature, caravanſery for lodging ſtrangers, 30 large moſques, beſides ſmaller ones, 16 pagodas. The Armenians, Jews, and Abyſſinians have here, each their reſpective places of worſhip; and the Engliſh and other European merchants have their factors, and purchaſe fine chintz, calicoes, and other Indian merchandiſe. It is 120 miles N Surat, and 40 N E Cambaya, lon. 72 37 E, lat. 22 58 N.

Amednagur, a city of Hindooſtan, in the Deccan; once the capital of the ſoubah of the ſame name, which is now better known by that of Dowlatabad. This city was the reſidence of the emperor Aurungzebe, during his conqueſt of the Deccan and the carnatic. It is 181 miles by Poonah, from Bombay, lon. 75 0 E, lat. 19 10 N.

Amelia, an ancient town of Italy, in the duchy of Spoleto, 45 miles N Rome.

Amersfort, a town of the United Provinces, in Utrecht, ſeated in a fertile country on the river Ems, 12 miles E Utrecht, lon. 5 22 E, lat. 52 14 N

Amerſham, or *Agmondeſham*, a borough of Bucks, England. It ſends two members to parliament, and is 26 miles S E Buckingham, and 29 N W London.

Ambara, a province of Abyſſinia, lying between the rivers Baſhilo and Geſhem. It is 120 miles long, more than 40 broad. It is mountainous, full of nobility, who are the handſomeſt, and braveſt men of Abyſſinia. They are ſuppoſed to be the deſcendants of thoſe who fled from Canaan when Iſrael took poſſeſſion of the land. It is divided into 36 diſtricts, and has mines of copper, tin and lead. [Bruce.]

Amid, a town of Natolia, 40 miles E Amaſia, lon. 36 40 E, lat. 40 30 N.

Amiens, an ancient city of France, in the department of Somme, Picardy, the epiſcopal town of the department. The nave of the cathedral is a finiſhed piece of building, and the whole ſtructure ſtately; beſide which, there are 10 pariſh churches, one in the ſuburbs, and an academy of belles letters. Three branches of the river Somme enter this city, over which are as many bridges and 5 gates. It has manufactures in linen and woollen cloth, eſtabliſhed by Colbert, which employ, in the city and adjacent country, 30,000 people. It is on the road from Paris to Calais, 20 miles S E Abbeville, and 75 N Paris, lon. 2 28 E, lat. 49 54 N.

Amianthus, a village of Cyprus, remarkable for producing aſbeſtos, from which an incombuſtable cloth was made, with which they clothed the Europeans burned here. [Mariti.]

Amlak, an iſland between Kamſchatka and America, one of the Andreanoffski group, about 200 miles in circuit. It has but a few inhabitants. There is a good harbour, ſeveral rivulets, plenty of roots, lon. 173 30 W, lat. 52 30 N. [Mavor.]

Ammercot, a fort in Hindooſtan Proper, in a very extenſive ſandy deſert, between the Indus and the Puddar, 190 miles N by E Tatta.

Amol, a town of Aſia, in Uſbec Tartary, ſeated on the river Gihon, 60 miles W Bokhara, lon. 64 30 E, lat. 39 20 N.

Amorgus, an iſland of the Archipelago, fertile in wine, oil, and corn. The beſt cultivated parts belong to a monaſtery. Fuel is ſcarce. This iſland is 30 miles in circumference, and 67 N Candia, lon. 26 15 E, lat. 36 20 N.

Amoy, an iſland on the S W coaſt of China. The Engliſh had a factory here, but abandoned it, on account of the impoſitions of the inhabitants.

Amphipolis, now *Embola*, a town of Turkey in Europe, anciently the capital of Macedonia, on the river Strymon, 70 miles N E Salonichi, lon. 24 16 E, lat. 41 38 N.

Amplepuis, a town of France, in the department

partment of Rhone and Loire, celebrated for its wines, 16 miles E Roanne.

Ampthill, a town in bedfordſhire, England, ſeated pleaſantly between two hills, but in a barren ſoil; 45 miles N W London.

Ampurias, a ſeaport of Spain, in Catalonia, at the mouth of the river Fluvia, 60 miles N E Barcelona, lon. 3 6 E, lat. 42 5 N.

Amras, ſee *Ambras*.

Amſterdam, a rich and populous city in Holland, capital of the United Provinces. The walls are high, and well fortified; and the bridge which joins the rampart is built over the river Amſtel, and is one of the fineſt pieces of architecture in theſe parts. Few cities have their public buildings ſo fine, numerous, and well kept. Here are many handſome churches, and hoſpitals for perſons of all religions and countries. The exchange is one of the principal ornaments of the city, and the harbour is one of the largeſt and fineſt in Europe, where a vaſt number of merchant ſhips may always be ſeen; though there is a bar at its entrance, which is, however, a great ſecurity againſt foreign enemies. The foundation of this town is laid upon piles, driven into a moraſs, and under the ſtadthouſe alone are 13,000. The ſtreets are ſpacious and well paved, and moſt of them have canals, with rows of trees on each ſide. It is computed to be about half as big as London, and to contain about 150,000 inhabitants, and is governed by a college of 30 ſenators, who hold their places for life, and 12 burgomaſters, four of whom are always ſitting. It ſurrendered to the king of Pruſſia in Oct. 1787, when that prince invaded Holland, in favour of the ſtadtholder, but was evacuated on the reſtoration of the latter to his rights. It received the French troops, Jan. 19, 1795, without any reſiſtance. It is ſeated at the confluence of the rivers Amſtel and Wye, 65 miles N Antwerp, 175 E by N London, 240 N by E Paris, and 560 N W Vienna, lon. 4 50 E, lat. 52 23 N.

Amſterdam. This name has been given to an uninhabited iſland in the Frozen Ocean, near the W coaſt of Spitzbergen; and to another in the Indian Ocean, in lon. 77 20 E, lat. 30 43 S. The whole iſland has an appearance of a volcanic origin. It has neither tree, nor ſhrub. From the ſummit of a mountain a volcano now blazes from 6 diſtant openings. A ſpring of water is boiling hot, fiſh are dreſſed in it in a few minutes. Many lobſters and delicate fiſh are taken in the ſurrounding waters.

[M'Cartney.]

Amul, a city of Perſia, at the foot of mount Taurus. It is watered by a river over which is a bridge of 12 arches. The tradition is, that he, who would not be purſued by ill-fortune muſt not ride, but walk over this bridge. If a governor ſhould ride over it he would loſe his office, if not his life. In May the heat is ſo great that the inhabitants retire to the mountains to enjoy the cool ſhade, delicious fruits, pleaſant waters, and delightful proſpects. They raiſe rice and wheat, and manufacture printed cotton.

[Hanway.]

Amwell, a village near Ware, in Hertfordſhire, famous for giving riſe to the New River, or Canal, which ſupplies London with water. This canal was projected by Sir H. Middleton, who began it in 1606, and finiſhed it in 1612, by aſſiſtance of the city of London, and parliament. He facrificed a conſiderable part of his own property in the undertaking. It is of immenſe advantage to London, and now very productive property to the proprietors. The canal is 39 miles long; has 43 ſluices; and there are 215 bridges over it.

Anadir, a river of Siberia, that falls into the Eaſtern Ocean, lat. 65 N.

Anagni, a town of Italy, in Campagna di Roma, with a biſhop's ſee, 32 miles E Rome, lon. 13 25 E, lat. 41 56 N.

Anakopir, the capital of the nation of the Abkahs, on the river Makai, which falls below it into the Black Sea.

Anarghia, the moſt conſiderable place in Mingrelia, on the eaſt coaſt of the Black Sea, Aſia, 2 miles from the ſea. It is on the Aſtolphus one of the greateſt rivers in the country. The natives call it Langur. It has 100 houſes on a ſtreet 2 miles long. It is ſaid to ſtand on the place where once was the city Heraclea. The people are in name chriſtians. A traveller paſſing a church where the prieſt was adminiſtering the ſacrament, inquired the way of ſome people at the door, the prieſt cried from the altar, "ſtay and I will ſhow you," and haſtened politely to give directions.

[Chardin.]

Ancarano, a town of Italy, in Ancona, 5 miles N Aſcoli, and 82 N E Rome.

Ancaſter, a village in Lincolnſhire, 15 miles S Lincoln. It was anciently a Roman village, on a Roman highway, and lies

lies under a hill which abounds with antiquities.

Ancenis, a town of France, on the Loire, in the department of Lower Loire, Bretagne, 20 miles E Nantz, lon 1 5 W, lat, 47 15 N.

Anclam, a town of Germany, in Pomerania, ſeated on the river Pene, 20 miles S Gripſwald. Formerly it made a reſpectable figure among the Hanſe towns, lon 14 2 E, lat. 53 54 N.

Ancober, a territory on the gold coaſt of Guinea, having a river of the ſame name flowing through it, the banks of which are adorned with lofty trees. On the weſtern bank is a populous village.

Ancona, a marquiſate in Italy, in the Eccleſiaſtical State.

Ancona, an ancient town and citadel of Italy, on the gulph of Venice, in the marquiſate of Ancona. It was originally built upon a hill, and the cathedral ſtands upon the higheſt part, but the houſes have been gradually extended down the ſide of the eminence toward the ſea. The commerce of Ancona has rapidly increaſed of late years; for which it is indebted to pope Clement XII, who made it a free port, and built a mole, to render the harbour ſafe: it is erected on the ruins of the ancient mole, raiſed by the emperor Trajan, and is above 2000 feet in length, 100 in breadth, and about 60 in depth from the ſurface of the ſea. Near this ſtands the Triumphal Arch of Trajan, which, next to the Maiſon Quarrée at Niſmes, is the moſt entire monument of Roman magnificence exiſting. Here likewiſe Clement erected a lazaretto, which advances a little way into the ſea, in the form of a pentagon, and is a noble as well as uſeful edifice. Great numbers of Jews are ſettled in this city, where they have a ſynagogue; and, although all religions are tolerated, theirs is the only foreign worſhip allowed to be publicly exerciſed. Ancona was taken by the French in June 1796. It is 116 miles N by E Rome, lon. 13 35 E, lat. 43 38 N. [Moor.]

Andaluſia, a province of Spain, 250 miles in length, and 150 in breadth. It is bounded on the S by Granada, on the W by Algarva and the Atlantic, on the N by Eſtramadura, and on the E by Murcia. The Guadalquiver runs through its whole length; and it is the moſt fertile and trading country in Spain. The capital is Seville.

Andaman Iſlands, There are two iſlands of this name, *Great* and *Little Andaman*, *Great Andaman* is on the E ſide of the entrance into the Bay of Bengal, and is 140 miles long, and 20 broad. Its coaſts are indented by deep bays, which form excellent harbours. It has many inlets and creeks, one of which runs quite through, and is navigable for ſmall veſſels. It is ſurrounded by ſmall iſlands. The *Little Andaman* is S of the great, and 30 leagues from Carnicobar. It is 28 miles long, and 17 broad. This has no ſafe harbour, but tolerable anchorage is found near its ſhores. Theſe iſlands in ſome places are lined with a ſmooth ſandy beach where boats may eaſily land, but all are in ſome parts rocky. All are loaded with thick foreſts, almoſt impenetrable. From the mountains pour down many rills of good water. The ſoil is various, a black rich mould is the moſt common. Some white cliffs riſe on the ſhore, which ſeem originally to have been clay, but now being mixed with ſand are hard as ſtone, probably would be uſeful for building. In ſome places are appearances of tin, and gold duſt. Red wood, ebony, cotton, and many ſpecies of timber for building are found here. Here are trees affording a rich die, 30 feet in circumference. The people are the moſt ſavage of mortals. They are little, uncouth negroes. Shortly after the Portugueſe diſcovered the paſſage round the Cape of Good Hope, one of their ſhips, on board of which were a number of negroes, was caſt away on theſe iſlands, till then uninhabited. The Europeans built a ſhallop and ſailed to Pegu. The negroes remained, from whom the preſent inhabitants are deſcended. They live on rice, fruits, and herbs, with which they furniſh ſhips that touch here. The men are quite naked. The women wear a fringe round their middle, not for covering but for ornament. The women do the drudgery. Their dwellings are the moſt wretched hovels. Three or four ſtakes are ſet in the ground, united at top, thatched with limbs and leaves of trees. An opening is left on one ſide through which they creep, and lye on dried leaves. Their arms are bows and arrows. They are cunning, treacherous, revengeful. The climate is milder than in Bengal. They have rains from May to November. Theſe iſlands extend from lat. 10 32 to 13 40 N, and from lon. 90 6 to 92 59 E. [Hamilton, Symes, Colebrook.]

Andaye, a fortified ſeaport town of France, in the department of the Lower Pyrenees,

Pyrenees, famous for its brandy. It is ſituate at the mouth of the river Bidaſſoa, oppoſite Gontarabia in Spain, 18 miles S W Bayonne, lon. 1 45 W, lat. 43 25 N.

Andely, a town of France, in the department of Eure and late province of Normandy, divided by a paved road into two little towns called Great and Little Andely, a mile from each other. Great Andely is in a valley, on the little river Gambons. It has a fountain, which bears the name of St. Clotilda, and to which pilgrims reſort on the feſtival of that ſaint. Little Andely is on the Seine. The cloths manufactured here are ſaid to be equal to thoſe of England. Andely is the birth place of Nicholas Pouſſin, the Raphael of France. It is 20 miles S E Rouen, and 60 N W Paris, lon. 1 30 E, lat. 49 20 N.

Andera, a beautiful village of Egypt, on the Nile, near which are found ſeveral monuments and mines, veſtiges of former grandeur and magnificence.

Andernach, an ancient city of Germany, in the electorate of Cologne, ſeated on the Rhine, 10 miles N W Coblentz. The trade is principally in mill ſtones, tiles and timber, conveyed down the Rhine. In its neighbourhood are three medicinal ſprings, lon. 7 22 E, lat 50 29 N.

Andero, St. a ſeaport of Spain, in Biſcay, where the Spaniards build and lay up ſome of their men of war. It is 60 miles W Bilboa, lon. 4 30 E, lat. 43 25 N.

Anderſon's Iſland, a ſmall iſland in the North Pacific Ocean, lon. 167 40 W, lat. 63 10 N.

Andover, a borough in Hampſhire, which ſends two members to parliament, and is governed by a mayor. It has a manufactory of ſhalloons, and carries on the buſineſs of malting to a conſiderable extent. A navigable canal has been cut from this place to Southampton. It is 10 miles N by W Wincheſter, and 65 W by S London.

Andraig, a harbour and fort of Majorca.

Andrarum, a town of Sweden, in Gothland, 3 miles S Chriſtianſtadt; here is the greateſt alum work in the kingdom.

Andrea, a town of Upper Guinea, Africa, near the river Meſurado. It has 40 or 50 houſes. Its principal riches are palm wine and rice. They trade alſo in ivory and ſlaves.

Andreanoffoki Oſtrova, a large group of ſlands between Kamſchatka and America, two of which have volcanoes. The natives live in holes which they dig, never lighting fires in the coldeſt weather. They often ſuffer with hunger when ſtorms drive them from the ocean. [Mavor.]

Andrew, St. a fort of the United Provinces, at the E end of the iſle of Bommel Waert, taken by the French in 1794; immediately retaken by the allies, and again taken by the French before the cloſe of the year.

Andrew, St. a town of Germany, in Carinthia, with a biſhop's ſee, ſeated on the river Levant, 95 miles S by W Vienna, lon. 15 10 E, lat. 46 52 N.

Andrew's, St. a city in Fifeſhire, with a univerſity: formerly the capital of Scotland, and the ſee of an archbiſhop; and is ſeated at the bottom of a bay, on the level top of a ſmall hill, extending E and W, having an open proſpect of the German Ocean. The univerſity, which was founded by biſhop Wardlaw, in 1411, conſiſts of three colleges. The cathedral, the chapel of St. Regulus, the church of St. Salvator, and the priory, have been noble Gothic ſtructures. The caſtle was the ſcene of the cruelty and puniſhment of cardinal Beton: the window is ſtill ſhown from which he beheld the martyrdom of George Wiſhart, who was burnt on the ſpot beneath; and in this caſtle he himſelf was aſſaſſinated in 1546. The houſes, though built of ſtone, are gone to decay, there being no manufactures to ſupport the numerous inhabitants; nor is the harbour in a good condition. It is 30 miles N E Edinburgh, lon. 2 45 W, lat. 56 18 N.

Andria, a town of Naples, in Bari, with a biſhop's ſee, 4 miles S Barletta, lon. 16 32 E, lat. 41 25 N.

Andros, an iſland and town in the Archipelago. There are 60 villages on the iſland The inhabitants are moſtly of the Greek church, who have a biſhop and ſeveral monaſteries. The Latins have alſo a biſhop and 6 churches. The houſes are ill built, the air and water bad, yet they have neither phyſician or ſurgeon. The inhabitants are civil, the women chaſte. [Thevenot.] The principal riches of this iſland conſiſt in ſilks, and the fields are pleaſant and fertile; being planted with oranges, citrons, mulberries, pomegranates, and figs. The iſland pays about 55,000 crowns a year to the port. It is governed by an Aga, who reſides in the iſland. It lies to the N Candia, lon. 25 30 E, lat. 37 50 N.

Anduxar, a town of Spain, in Andaluſia, defended by a caſtle, and ſeated on the Guadalquiver, over which is a bridge, 35 miles E Cordova, lon. 3 34 W, lat. 37 55 N.

Anegada, one of the Engliſh Virgin Iſlands, lon. 64 7 W, lat. 18 40 N.

Angelo, St. a town of Naples, in Capitanata, 5 miles N Manfredonia, and 2 from the ſea, lon. 16 13 E, lat. 41 40 N.

Angers, an ancient town of France, in the late province of Anjou, and the epiſcopal ſee of the department of Maine and Loire. It is ſeated near the confluence of the Sarte and Loire, and is divided by the Maine into two parts; the weſtern, extending into the plain, and the eaſtern, which riſes on the acclivity of a hill. Its environs preſent a pleaſing view of numerous country houſes, upward of a hundred windmills, well cultivated kitchen gardens, and eminences that produce good white wine. The cathedral is an elegant ſtructure: the exquiſite neatneſs of the wainſcot of the choir, the width of the nave, and the principal gate, ſurrounded by three ſteeples (of which the centre one has no ſupport but the baſes of the other two) are particularly admired. In this cathedral is the tomb of René, king of Sicily, and ſeveral biſhops, in white marble; and here is ſhown an urn, which is pretended to have been uſed at the wedding of Cana. Before the late diſſolution of convents, monks of every order were to be ſeen at Angers; and out of four abbeys that belonged to the Benedictines, three were particularly beautiful. Here is an academy of belles letters, eſtabliſhed in 1685. The inhabitants are computed at 30,000; and here is a conſiderable manufacture of handkerchiefs and ſailcloth. The produce of the ſlate quarries, at the extremity of the ſuburb of Breſſigny, forms likewiſe an important article of commerce: this ſlate is ſo common, that the moſt paltry hovel in the ſuburbs is covered with it; on which account Angers has been called the Black City. The caſtle, flanked by 18 great round towers, is remarkable only for its advantageous ſituation on a rock, and the width of its ditches. It is 50 miles E Nantz, and 175 S W Paris, lon. 0 35 W, lat. 47 30 N.

Anghiera, a town of Italy, in the Milaneſe, capital of a county of the ſame name. It is ſeated on the E ſide of the lake Maggiore, 30 miles N W Milan, lon. 8 40 E, lat. 45 42 N.

Anglen, or *Angelen*, a ſmall country of Denmark, in the duchy of Sleſwick, from 16 to 20 miles in length, and little leſs in breadth, ſituated between Flenſburg and Sleſwick; it belongs for the moſt part to the duke of Sleſwick-Gottorp. Many authors ſuppoſe, that from the people of this ſmall country the Engliſh originated; being called in to aſſiſt the Britons againſt invaders from Norway, they, in proceſs of time, became maſters of the country, and gave it the name it now bears, England.

Angleſey, the ancient Mona, an iſland, and the moſt weſtern county, of N Wales. It is 24 miles in length, 14 in breadth, and ſends two members to parliament. It is in the dioceſe of Bangor, is divided into ſix hundreds, and 74 pariſhes. It is ſeparated from Carnarvonſhire by a long and narrow ſtrait called the Menai. That part of the iſland which borders this ſtrait is finely wooded, recalling to the mind its ancient ſtate when it was the celebrated ſeat of the Druids, whoſe terrific religious rites were performed in the gloom of the thickeſt woods. Rude mounds, and heaps of ſtones, ſaid to be druidical remains, are ſtill to be ſeen. But a little way within, the whole appears a naked tract, without trees or hedges, watered by numerous rills, fertile in graſs and corn, and abounding in cattle. Vaſt quantities of copper are procured from a famous mine on Parys mountain. In the N W part of the iſland is a quarry of green marble, intermixed with aſbeſtos.

Angola, a kingdom of Africa, bounded on the N by Congo Proper, on the E by Malemba, on the S by Benguela, and on the W by the ocean. It produces Indian corn, beans, oranges, lemons, and ſeveral other fruits in great abundance. The inhabitants live in eaſe, are generally idolators, and take as many wives as they think fit. The country is divided among ſeveral petty princes, and the Portugueſe have ſeveral ſettlements on the coaſt; but the Engliſh and Dutch traffic with the natives, and purchaſe a great number of ſlaves. Many of them are chriſtians, a civil and intelligent people.

[Aſtley's Collection.]

Angouleſme, a town of France, in the department of Charente on a mountain ſurrounded by rocks. The river Charente runs at the foot of it; and there are ſome fine paper manufactures in its environs. It is 20 miles W Limoges, and 250 S by W Paris, lon. 0 14 E, lat. 45 39 N.

Angoumois,

Angoumois, a late province of France, S Poitou. It is now included in the department of Charente.

Angora, a city of Natolia, in the territory of Amafia, computed to contain 100,000 inhabitants. It is a Greek archbifhop's fee, and remarkable for fome remains of antiquity. The caftle has a triple enclofure, and the walls are of white marble and ftone, refembling porphyry. Here are bred the fineft goats in the world; and the hair is of a fine white, almoft like filk, which is worked into the fineft ftuffs, particularly camelets. The exports from this place to Holland, France and England are about 1600 camel loads yearly. The country produces wine and rice. Near this city Pompey gained a great victory over Mithridates, and Tamerlane defeated Bajazet. It is 212 miles S E Conftantinople, lon. 32 5 E, lat. 39 30 N.

Angra, a feaport, capital of Tercera, one of the Azores. It is a bifhop's fee, and the refidence of the governor of all the Azores. The harbour is good, and the town well built and populous. It has the privilege of fending a deputy to the ftates of Portugal. The Engliſh and Dutch have Conſuls here. They import wood, and proviſions, lon. 27 7 W, lat. 38 39 N.

Angrogna, a mountainous town of Piedmont, 7 miles W Pignerol. It is acceſſable only at two places, on the S and E, and there are retreats among the rocks, particularly at a village called La Tour, where, during the moſt violent perſecutions againſt the poor Vandois, in their valley, miniſters preached with ſafety, and fitted youth for the miniſtry before the reformation, lon. 7 15 E, lat. 45 0 N.

Anguillaba, a town of Italy, in the patrimony of St. Peter, 15 miles N W Rome.

Anguſhire, a county of Scotland (ſometimes called *Forfar*, from the name of the county town) bounded on the N by Aberdeenſhire, and on the E by the German Ocean. Its length and breadth are about 35 miles each. It has many lakes and hills, but is fruitful in corn and paſtures. The principal rivers are the North and South Eſk.

Anhalt, a principality of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, bounded on the N by Magdeburg, E by Saxony. The ſoil is good and fertile in grain and hops. There are mines which yield lead, copper, ſilver, iron, coals, ſulphur, vitriol, alum, ſaltpetre, and other minerals; beer forms a conſiderable article of trade. It takes its name from an old caſtle, now gone to decay. The houſe of Anhalt, one of the moſt illuſtrious of Germany, is divided into four branches, viz. Anhalt Deſſau, Anhalt Bernburg, Anhalt Cothen, and Anhalt Zerbſt. The religion of the three former is Calviniſm; the inhabitants of the latter are chiefly Lutherans. The principal towns are Deſſau, Bernberg, Cothen, and Zerbſt. The principal rivers are the Elbe, Mulda, Saala, Whipper, and Seik.

Anholt, an iſland of Denmark, lying in the Categate, 8 miles from the coaſt of Jutland, and 10 from Zealand. It is dangerous to ſeamen, for which reaſon there is a lighthouſe on it.

Anian, a country on the E coaſt of Africa, near the Red Sea, lying between 40 and 50 E lon. and between the equator and 10 N lat.

Anikan, or *Inghenifian*, a town on the Gold Coaſt, Africa. The Engliſh and Dutch have each a factory and fort here.

Anjar, a town of Aſia, in Syria, between Aleppo and Alexandretta.

Anjengo, a ſmall town and factory on the coaſt of Malabar, belonging to the E India company. Their merchandiſe conſiſts chiefly in pepper and calicoes, lon. 77 1 E, lat. 9 0 N.

Anjou, a late province of France, which formerly belonged to the ſovereigns of England. It now forms part of the four departments of Maine and Loire, Indre and Loire, Maine, and Sarte.

Anna, a town of Arabia Petrea, on the weſtern bank of the Euphrates, and the pleaſanteſt place in theſe parts, there being plenty of olives, oranges, citrons, lemons, pomegranates, and dates. The fields are ſown with cotton; and the corn grows high. It is 130 miles W Bagdad, lon. 41 0 E, lat. 33 35 N.

Annagh. There are ſeveral iſlands of this name in Ireland; the principal of which is 5 miles in circumference, on the W coaſt, oppoſite the county of Mayo, lat. 53 57 N, lon. 9 39 E.

Annan, a borough of Annandale, Scotland, on the river Annan, about 3 miles N Solway Frith, and 60 S Edinburgh.

Annandale, a diſtrict of Dumfrieſhire in Scotland, ſo called from the river Annan. The mountains in the northern part of this diſtrict, ſometimes named Moffat Hills, are the higheſt in the S of Scotland. From theſe deſcend the Tweed, the Clyde, and the Annan.

Annano,

Annano, a fort in the duchy of Milan, ſeated on the Tenaro, 12 miles S Caſal, lon. 8 36 E, lat. 44 56 N.

Annecy, a tribe of Arabs, inhabiting the deſerts near Palmyra, bordering on Bozra and Mount Horeb. They are remarkable for the fineſt breed of horſes in the world. [Bruce.]

There is a city of this name, in Savoy, department of Mount Blanc, on the river Siar, 20 miles S Geneva, and 22 N E Chamberry, capital of the Genevois.

Annobona, an iſland of Africa, on the coaſt of Guinea, ſo called, becauſe it was found out on New-year's-day. It is well ſtocked with cattle and fruit, and the air is more healthful than in other iſlands on the ſame coaſt. It abounds with palm-trees, cocoas, oranges, lemons, bananas, and ſeveral other fruits; with hogs, goats, ſheep, and chicken, which are all extremely cheap. The governor is a Portugueſe, lon. 5 10 E, lat. 1 50 S.

Annonay, a town of France, in the late province of Dauphiny. Very fine paper is manufactured here; and it was in this place that the two brothers Montgolfier, paper makers, diſcovered, in 1782, the uſe of rarefied air in floating balloons, by a fireplace ſuſpended under them; and balloons of this kind are ſtill called *Montgolfiers*, in honor of the inventors, and to diſtinguiſh thoſe filled with gas, or inflammable air; both kinds have burſt. This town is at the confluence of the rivers Cances and Deumes, 12 miles S W Vienne, lon. 4 55 E, lat. 45 15 N.

Ano-Capri, the largeſt town in the iſland of Capri, belonging to the kingdom of Naples.

Anſpach, a town and caſtle of Germany, in Franconia, and capital of the margravate of Anſpach. The ſoil of which is ſandy but tolerably fertile; and produces conſiderable quantities of corn and tobacco. There are iron mines, and ſeveral medicinal ſprings. The principal rivers which water this country, are the Retzar, Rednitz, the Almuhl, the Jaxt, the Sulz, and the Tauber: a ſmall part of it lies on the Mayn, which produces good wine. The principal towns are Anſpach, Schwabah, Roth, Gunzenhauſen, Waſſertrudingen, Heilſburn, and Feuchtwang. The palace at Anſpach, which is near the caſtle, has a remarkable cabinet of curioſities. It is ſeated on a river of the ſame name, 25 miles S W Neuremberg, lon. 10 47 E, lat. 49 20 N.

Anſtruther, a borough and ſeaport on the S E coaſt of Fifeſhire, Scotland, 25 miles N E Edinburgh, lon. 2 34 W, lat. 56 15 N.

Ante, a province of Africa, on the Gold Coaſt. The country riſes into hills, covered with beautiful trees; ſpacious valleys intervene, which produce abundance of rice, millet, ſugar canes, and palm trees. It is watered by a large river navigable three miles from its mouth. Cataracts above render it impaſſible. Here is plenty of fiſh. From each bank ſhoot the branches of trees into the water, which are loaded with oyſters. This beautiful country, producing all that the labourer could wiſh, is reduced to wretchedneſs by their wars: their wars are excited by the ſlave traders. "Is there not ſome choſen curſe" for thoſe, who trade in human fleſh? [Boſman.]

Antequiera, a town of Spain, in Granada, divided into the Upper and the Lower. The Upper is ſeated on a hill, and has a caſtle: the Lower ſtands in a fertile plain, and is watered by many brooks. There is a large quantity of ſalt in the mountain; and 5 miles from the town, a ſpring famous for the cure of the gravel. Here are ſtill to be ſeen the mines, whence the Romans drew ſuch immenſe quantities of precious metals. It is 26 miles N Malaga, lon. 4 30 W, lat. 37 1 N.

Antibes, a ſeaport of France, in the department of Var, Provence, with a ſtrong caſtle. Its territory produces excellent fruit: and it is ſeated on the Mediterranean, 9 miles W Nice, lon. 7 13 E, lat. 43 35 N.

Antilibanus, mountains, eaſt, and a continuation of the mountains of Libanus, in Paleſtine. See *Libanus*.

Antio, a promontory of Italy, in the patrimony of St. Peter, near which is a harbour, lately made. It takes its name from the ancient city of Antium, the ruins of which extend over a long tract of land.

Antioca, or *Antioch*, an iſland in the Mediterranean, near Sardinia, taken from his Sardinian majeſty, by the French, in February, 1793, but evacuated ſoon after.

Antioch, or *Antakia*, a ſeaport town of Syria, built by Seleucus Nicanor, is now reduced from its ancient ſplendor, and become a poor and ruinous town, ſituated on the ſouthern bank of the Orontes or Ell-Aaſi, as it is called by the Turks, about 6 leagues from its mouth. It was once eſteemed the third city of the world; the reſidence of ſeveral emperors, the ſeat

feat of learning, and politeneſs, and the place where the diſciples of the goſpel were firſt called *Chriſtians*. Its magnificent mines are ſtill viſible. The walls of its preſent houſes are of mud, the roofs covered with ſtraw. It is 15 miles E of the Mediterranean, and 40 S W Aleppo, lon. 36 45 E, lat. 35 17 N. [Adam.]

Antiochetta, a town of Turkey in Aſia, in Caramania, with a biſhop's ſee, oppoſite the iſland of Cyprus, lon. 32 15 E, lat. 36 42 N.

Antiparos, the ancient Olearos, an iſland of the Archipelago, 2 miles W Paros. It is only a rock, 16 miles in circuit; yet, in ſome parts, is well cultivated, and produces as much barley as ſerves a ſmall village. It has a grotto, which is one of the greateſt curioſities in nature: it appears to be about 80 yards high and 100 broad; and the roof forms a pretty good arch, which entertains the eye with a vaſt variety of figures, of a white tranſparent cryſtalline ſubſtance, very naturally reſembling vegetables, marble pillars, and a ſuperb marble pyramid, lon. 25 44 E, lat. 37 8 N.

Antipater, or *Caphar Saba*, a ſeaport town of Syria, at the mouth of a river which runs into the Mediterranean, 6 leagues S S W Jaffa.

Antivari, a town of Turkiſh Dalmatia, with a Greek archbiſhop's ſee, 10 miles N Dolcigno, lon. 19 10 E, lat. 42 19 N.

Antoine, St. a town of France, in the department of Iſere, Dauphiny. Here was lately a monaſtery, the church of which is magnificent. It was the principal ſeat of an order of Hoſpitallers, united to that of Malta in 1777, and whoſe origin may be traced to an hoſpital, built (near a chapel, the depoſitory of the relics of St. Anthony) by Gaſton and his ſon Girin, in 1095, for the relief of devotees, ſuffering under a diſorder, ſince called Saint Anthony's Fire. It is 5 miles N E St. Marcellan.

Antonio, St. one of the Cape de Verde iſlands, 15 miles from St. Vincent. It is full of high mountains, whence proceed ſtreams of excellent water, which render the land very fruitful. The principal town is ſeated among the mountains. Indigo and cotton are plenty, and all kinds of proviſions. There are about 2500 inhabitants, four fifths of whom are ſlaves, lon. 25 0 W, lat. 17 0 N. [Roberts.]

Antrim, a maritime county of Ireland, in the province of Ulſter; bounded on the N and E by the ſea, and on the W by that of Londonderry, 45 miles in length, and 24 in breadth; the principal towns are Belfaſt, Carrickfergus, and Antrim. The principal river is the Bann. The number of houſes are computed at 21,922, and the number of inhabitants are 160,000. It returns 12 members to parliament.

Antrim, in the above county, is at the N E part of Lough Neagh, from whence is a communication to the ſea northward by the Bann, and eaſtward by the river called *Six mile water*, and ſouthward by the Newry canal. It is a place of ſome trade, a corporation, and ſends two members to the Iriſh parliament: 12 miles N W Belfaſt; 43 S E Londonderry, and 84 N Dublin, lon. 6 6 W, lat. 54 43 N.

Antrum, a mountain of the Swiſs Alps, in the Vallais, by which there is a paſſage from the Vallais into the valley of Antrona in the Milaneſe.

Antwerp, the capital of a marquiſate in Brabant, is ſituated in a large plain, on the eaſtern ſide of the Scheldt, which has here ſufficient depth and width to admit veſſels of great burthen cloſe to the quay, and even by means of canals cut through the town, veſſels may be brought to unload at the very doors. The commerce of this city, rather more than two centuries ago, was ſuperior to that of any other ſtate in Europe, 2,500 merchant veſſels arriving in its port in one year; and it is recorded in the annals of the place, that the value of the merchandiſe imported in the year 1550, amounted to one hundred and thirty-three millions of gold; and as a proof of the riches and magnificence of its merchants, they relate that a certain merchant, named John Daens, having lent the emperor Charles the V, a million of gold, invited him to dinner; when after a royal entertainment, he threw the emperor's bond into the fire, made of cinnamon. But ſince that time, when the United Provinces threw off the yoke of the Spaniſh government, having got poſſeſſion of the entrance of the Scheldt, they built forts on the ſides, and ſunk obſtructions in the channel to prevent a free navigation: in conſequence of which the commerce of Antwerp has been ruined, and graſs grows before the warehouſes of thoſe who had been the greateſt merchants in the world. It is ſtill however a large and handſome city, and the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of the archbiſhop of Malines. The cathedral is a fine ſtructure, and contains an aſſemblage of paintings by the greateſt maſters in the Flemiſh ſchool, particular-

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ly Rubens and Matsys. The streets, 212 in number, are in general wide and straight, and surrounded by a wall and regular fortifications: the citadel, of a pentagon form, was built by order of the duke of Alva, on a rising ground, to keep the citizens in awe. During the civil wars in the sixteenth century, this city suffered considerably. In the year 1585, this city was taken by the Spaniards. Upon which the Protestants, to avoid the government of an arbitrary Catholic prince, removed with their families and effects to Amsterdam and other places, where they might be allowed liberty of conscience, and a free exercise of their religion. This was the first blow to the commerce of Antwerp, and from this time that of Amsterdam increased, which last city it is said used every underhand method in its power to prevent assistance being given to her rival during the siege. At the treaty of Munster, when a peace was concluded between Philip IV, and the United Provinces, when the independence of those provinces was acknowledged and guaranteed, Antwerp seems to have fallen a sacrifice for a peace-offering; for, by an article of that treaty, it was agreed, that no large merchant vessel should sail up to Antwerp, without first unloading her cargo in one of the ports of Holland, from whence the merchandise might be conveyed to Antwerp in barges, or small vessels. This gave a death blow to its commerce, since which it has never revived. The late emperor Joseph, made a pretence of again opening the navigation of the Scheldt, but for want of resolution, conduct, or power, the scheme proved abortive. The late threatened plan of opening the Scheldt by the French, which was, at least, the ostensible reason for England's taking up arms, is well known. The navigation was declared free in the month of August, 1794. Antwerp was taken by the French in November, 1792, and the citadel surrendered prisoners of war the 29th of that month; the French evacuated it in March following. In July 1794, it surrendered to the republican troops again: 25 miles N Brussels, and 75 S Amsterdam, lon. 4 28 E, lat. 51 12 N.

Anziko, a country of Africa, divided from Congo by the river Zaira. The people are described as eaters of human flesh, which they publicly expose on their shambles for sale.

Aochara, a town of Algiers between Tenez and Sercelles.

Aosta, a city of Savoy, situated at the foot of the Alps, which join in this place in a valley to which it gives name, on the grand Doria; the valley is about 30 miles in length, and fertile in pasturage and fruit. On the decline of the Roman empire, when the Barbarians invaded Italy, this country became subject first to the Goths, then to the Lombards. The town is surrounded with a wall, which is much decayed. It is the see of a bishop. Besides the cathedral, it has one collegiate and three parish churches. There are several vestiges of Roman grandeur, such as the remains of an amphitheatre, a triumphal arch, erected to the honor of Augustus Cæsar; 50 miles N N W Turin, lon. 7 30 E, lat. 45 38 N.

Apam, or *Apang*, a town of Africa, in the country of Akron, on the Gold Coast, where the Dutch built a fort, principally inhabited by fishermen: the situation is said to be convenient for commerce.

Apamea, a town of Syria, on the river Asi, 35 miles S Antioch, lat. 34 32 N.

Apamia, a town of Asiatic Turkey, the see of a Greek bishop. It was anciently called *Apamea*, and is situated on the Meander, now Mindra; 100 miles W Eskihissar.

Apanormia, a town of the island of Santorin, in the Archipelago, it has a good harbour; 6 miles N N W Scaro.

Apennine, a chain of mountains of Italy, extending from the Alps in the state of Genoa, to the southern extremity of the kingdom of Naples. Although this whole chain goes by the general name of Apennine, it takes different names in different places. From these mountains proceed the numerous rivers which water Italy.

Apenrade, a seaport town of Denmark, in the duchy of Slesvick, situated at the bottom of a bay, surrounded with hills which form a good harbour, deep and secure. The inhabitants are much employed in fishing; it is besides a place of considerable trade, lon. 9 14 E, lat. 54 50 N.

Aphiom Kara-hissar, a town in Natolia, on the Mindra, defended by a castle, on an eminence, lat. 37 21 N.

Aploga, a district of the kingdom of Whidah, on the Slave Coast, in Africa, where a regular market is held for slaves, cows, sheep, goats, birds, apes, cloth, cotton, callicoes, silk, stuffs, china, mercury, gold in dust and ingots, &c.

Appenzel, one of the cantons of Switzerland surrounded by the Rhinthal, and the lands

lands belonging to the abbey of St. Gal. Appenzel is its capital. The whole country is a mass of hills and mountains. It is divided into 12 communities, 6 of which are Protestants, and 6 Roman Catholics. It forms the thirteenth canton, being the last in the union. The climate is generally cold, and subject to sudden changes. At the treaty of union, in 1597, they reckoned 2782 men able to bear arms among the Catholics, and 6322 among the Protestants; at this time, they estimate the population to be 13,000 souls of the former, and 38,000 of the latter, 51,000 in the whole; a surprising number for a country of no more than 60 square leagues, and great part of that composed of glaciers, inaccessible rocks, and precipices.

Appleby, a town of England, in Westmoreland, a corporation and a borough, which sends two members to parliament, near the river Eden. It has a free grammar school, endued with a salary of 120l. a year; there is likewise an hospital for 13 widows. Appleby is the county town, 30 miles S Carlisle, and 266 N London.

Apt, a town of France, on the river Calavon: 20 miles N Aix, lat. 43 52 N, lon. 5 30 E.

Aqua, a province of Africa, in the country of Guinea, on the Gold Coast, bounded on the S by the country of Fantin.

Aquaffo, a town of Africa, on the Gold Coast, where there is a slave market, to the W Cape Coast Castle.

Aquamboe, see *Acambou*.

Aquila, a city of Naples, in the Abruzzo Ultra, on a mountain, near the river Pescara. In the year 1703, great damage was done by an earthquake, 2400 persons perished, and 1500 were dangerously wounded; 800 were swallowed up, together with the church, in which they had taken refuge; the greatest part of the houses were thrown down, and the walls of the town much damaged; 50 miles N E Rome, and 93 N Naples, lon. 13 39 E, lat. 42 19 N.

Aquilea, a town of Italy, in the country of Friuli, formerly very rich and flourishing, now in a state of decay; 57 miles N E Venice, lat. 45 55 N.

Aquino, a town of Naples, and country of Lavora, the birth place of Juvenal; 13 miles S S E Sora.

Arabia, a country of Asia, bounded on the W by the Red Sea and the isthmus of Suez; on the N E by the Euphrates, which divides it from Diarbekar, the ancient Mesopotamia; on the E by the gulfs of Persia and Ormus; and on the S by the Indian Ocean. It lies between 35 and 60 E lon. and 12 and 30 N lat. extending 1430 miles in length, and 1200 in breadth. It is divided into three parts, Arabia Petrea, Deserta, and Felix. Arabia Petrea is the smallest of the three, and, toward the N, is full of mountains, with few inhabitants, on account of its barrenness. It had its name from the town Petrea, its ancient capital, now destroyed. It differs little from Arabia Deserta, so called from the nature of the soil, which is generally a barren sand: but there are great flocks of sheep, and herds of cattle, near the Euphrates, where the land is good. This is the celebrated wilderness through which the children of Israel passed, in their journey from Egypt to Canaan. In the desert are great numbers of ostriches, and there is a fine breed of camels in several places. But of all their domestic animals, it is well known that the Arabians put the greatest value on their horses. Of these they have two great branches, the Kadischi, whose descent is unknown, and the Kochlani, of whom a written genealogy has been kept for two thousand years. The Kadischi are in no better estimation than our European horses, and are usually employed in bearing burthens, and in ordinary labour. The Kochlani are reserved for riding solely. They are highly esteemed, and consequently very dear. They are said to have derived their origin from king Solomon's studs: however this may be, they are fit to bear the greatest fatigues, and can pass whole days without food. They are also said to show uncommon courage against an enemy; it is even asserted, that when a horse of this race finds himself wounded, and unable to bear his rider much longer, he retires from the fray, and conveys him to a place of security. If the rider falls upon the ground, his horse remains beside him, and neighs till assistance is brought. Arabia Felix, is so called, on account of its fertility, with regard to the rest. The Arabs in the desert live in tents, and remove from place to place, partly for the sake of pasture, and partly to lie in wait for the caravans, which they often rob, as they travel over part of this desert from Bussara to Aleppo, and from Egypt to Mecca, in order to visit Mahomet's tomb. Arabia Felix produces frankincense, myrrh, balm of

Gilead, gum arabic, and coffee, of which latter they export prodigious quantities. The famous Mahomet was a native of this country, and his followers, soon after his death, conquered a great part of Asia, Africa, and Europe, establishing their religion wherever they came. The Arabs are the descendants of Ishmael, of whom it was foretold thousands of years since, "That their hands should be against every man, and every man's against them." This is now uniformly true. Though they have had so many ages to improve their morals, and soften their ferocious manners, they are the same now as the most ancient writers describe them. Though they are scattered over a great part of Africa, and a considerable portion of Asia, mixing with various other nations of different tempers, customs, and religions, they are every where the same. The Arab in every clime is the same Pirate on the sea, and Robber on the land. From the sands of Morocco to the shores of Madagascar, from the banks of the Indus to the plains of Gambia, the Arabs have but one character. According to prophecy they still "dwell in the presence of their brethren." Branches of the same family now settle together. They combine their force, and from their fraternal union, are invincible. Though they have ever been at war with all the world, they have never been subdued. Neither Alexander, Cæsar, nor Buonaparte, have been able to subdue them. Hospitable they are to one another, and sometimes to strangers. An Arab prince will frequently dine in the street, and invite all that pass to partake with him. It is a general custom with those, who live in plenty, not to preserve the fragments of one day, or meal for another, but to give them to the poor. Weary and faint on a journey, the wild Arab does not sit down to eat his scanty morsel in the shade, till he has ascended the highest ground near him, and with a loud voice three times invited his brethren, all the sons of the faithful, to come and partake with him. [Maundrell, Park, Niebuhr, Bruce, Pocoke, Shaw, Wood, Sonini, Jones.]

Aracan, or *Arrakan*, or *Reccan*, a country of Asia, bounded on the E by Burmah, on the S by Pegu, and on the W by the Bay of Bengal, about 510 miles long, and from 20 to 200 broad. The air is good, the country abounds with meadows and pasture lands, well watered with rivers and brooks; the plains are exceedingly fertile, and the mountains green all the year round, though from August to October, which is their winter, the weather is for the most part wet and stormy. It produces great quantities of rice, cocoa nuts, bananas, oranges, and many other kinds of excellent fruit. The people of Aracan trade very little by sea, what trade they have is brought home to them by merchants of distant countries; the principal articles of sale are lead, tin, sticklack, elephants, and elephant's teeth, and sometimes precious stones; this commerce is carried on by the Mahometans, who are settled here in great numbers. The inhabitants are idolaters, and worship devoutly their images, made of clay baked in the sun. The principal city is Aracan, containing about 100,000 inhabitants; a river, which empties into the Bay of Bengal, called also *Aracan*, runs through it, and waters the streets by means of several arms or canals, into which it is divided. The houses are very low; that of the king is very large and richly ornamented: 240 miles S E Calcutta, lon. 93 E, lat. 20 38 N.

Araclea, a seaport town of European Turkey, in Romania, on the N W coast of the sea of Marmora, called by the Turks *Erekli*: 15 leagues W Constantinople.

Arafat, a mountain of Arabia, about 4 or 5 miles from Mecca. Great numbers of Mussulmen resort here annually, having a tradition that on this mountain Abraham was about to offer his son Ishmael. [Walker.]

Aragon, a country which was once an independent kingdom, but now united with Spain, and forms a very considerable part of that monarchy. It is bounded on the N by the Pyrenées, which separate it from France, on the N W by Navarre, on the W by Castile, on the S by Valencia, and on the E by Catalonia. It contains 70 towns, only 8 of which are considerable. The air is pure and serene, but it often wants water, having neither springs nor wells, so that the principal supply, is from rain preserved in cisterns. The country is generally dry, sandy, mountainous, and stony. Some of the vallies are however very fertile, and produce wheat, flax, saffron, grapes, olives, and other fruits; salt mines abound, and it is supposed that mines of silver were wrought formerly, as we read that the Roman general Marcellus exacted from this country, a contribution of 300 talents of that metal, and Gracchus destroyed 300 towns

towns, a proof of the wealth and multitude of the inhabitants.

Aragon, a town of Arabia, 100 miles E S E Sanaa.

Aral, a lake or inland ſea of Aſia, in the country of the Independent Tartars, about 250 miles long, and 120 broad The Tartars have turned the courſe of the river Sihon and Gihon from the Caſpian ſea to this lake, to prevent the encroachments of pirates, lon. 58 to 62 E, lat. 42 45 to 46 40 N.

Ararat, a mountain of Aſia, on the W of Caſpian, in Armenia, very lofty and ſteep; the ſummit is inacceſſible, and always covered with ſnow. It is by ſome ſuppoſed to be the ſame on which Noah's Ark reſted after the flood; 20 leagues S Erivan.

Aras, a large river, which has its ſource in the mountain on which it is ſaid Noah's Ark reſted. Dividing Armenia from Media it falls into the Caſpian. It is large and rapid. When the ſnows melt, and the waters riſe, aided by many tributary ſtreams, with a noiſe aſtoniſhing, it laughs at bridges, and ſweeps them away.

[Chardin.]

Araſſi, a ſeaport town of Genoa, a place of ſome trade, and well peopled; veſſels are to be hired here for Genoa, or any part of Italy, lon. 7 56 E, lat. 44 4 N.

Arau, a town of Swiſſerland, in the canton of Berne, on the right ſide of the Aar, from which it receives its name, in a fertile country; it contains about 1700 ſouls. The principal manufactures are cotton, cotton ſtuffs, printed linens, cutlery, and tanning: 21 miles S E Baſle, lat. 47 23 N.

Arba, an iſland belonging to the ſtates of Venice, near the coaſt of Dalmatia, on which is a town of the ſame name.

Arbois, a town of France, in the department of Jura, celebrated for the excellent white wine made in its environs; 8 leagues N N E Lonsle Saunier, lat. 46 54 N.

Arbon, a town of Swiſſerland, on the S ſide of the lake of Conſtance. The principal part of the inhabitants are Proteſtants: 14 miles S E Conſtance.

Arcadia, a town of European Turkey, in the Morea, in a gulf to which it gives name, open to the Mediterranean ſea; 6 leagues N Navarin, lat. 37 22 N, lon. 21 42 E.

Arceuil, a village of France, 3 miles S Paris, remarkable for an aqueduct which is thought to equal the works of the ancient Romans. Its waters are diſtributed in Paris.

Archangel, a ſeaport town of Ruſſia, and capital of the government to which it gives name. All the neceſſaries of life, meat, game, and great varieties of excellent fiſh, are in the greateſt plenty, and cheap. It is ſituated in the Dwina, about 8 leagues from the White Sea; there is a regular poſt between Archangel and Peterſburg, a diſtance of 400 miles, and what perhaps may appear remarkable, great quantities of mutton and beef are ſent to the markets of Peterſburg, during the winter. The government of Archangel is bounded on the N by the Frozen Sea, on the E by the government of Tobolſk, on the S by the government of Vologda and Olonetz, and on the W by the dominions of Sweden, and extends from lon. 28 to 68 E, lat. 62 to 70 N. The country is cold, marſhy, woody, and mountainous; the other principal towns, beſides Archangel, are Kola, Oneg, Pineg, and Mezen. The principal rivers are the Dwina, the Vokſcha, the Mezen, and the Petchora.

Archipelago, a part of the Mediterranean ſea; bounded on the N by Romania, on the E by Natolia, on the W by Livadia and the Morea, and on the S by the iſland of Candy. It was formerly called the Ægean ſea. It divides, as far as it extends, Europe from Aſia, and belongs equally to both; of the many iſlands which it contains, thoſe which are neareſt the coaſt of Natolia, are called Aſiatic; the reſt are conſidered as belonging to Europe. Upwards of forty of theſe iſlands are reckoned conſiderable: there are many bays and harbours on the coaſts of each ſide, as well as in ſeveral of the iſlands. There are alſo many rocks found in the Archipelago, lon. 27 to 38 E, lat. 35 30 to 40 40 N.

Arcif-ſur-Aube, a town of France, in the late province of Champagne, on the river Aube, 15 miles N Troyes.

Arco, a town and caſtle in the Trentin, on the river Sarca, 15 miles S W Trent, lon. 11 12 E. lat. 46 0 N.

Arcos, a town of Spain, in Andaluſia, on a craggy rock, at the foot of which runs the Guadaleto, 28 miles N E Cadiz.

Arcot, a city, capital of the Carnatic, in the peninſula of Hindooſtan. Its citadel is eſteemed a place of ſome ſtrength, for an Indian fortreſs; and the defence which it made, under captain Clive, in 1751, eſtabliſhed the military fame of that officer. It is 73 miles W by S Madras, and 217 E by N Seringapatam, lon. 79 0 E, lat. 12 30 N.

Ardebil,

Ardebil, an ancient town in Perſia, the reſidence and burial place of many kings; particularly of Shiek Seſſi, the author of the Perſian ſect. Pilgrims reſort to this place from all parts of Perſia. It is ſurrounded with high mountains, which occaſion frequent changes from extreme heat to intenſe cold. The plain on which it ſtands, is ſo fruitful as to maintain 60 villages round the city. Turks and Arabs alſo paſture large flocks. [Hanway.] It is 25 miles E Tauris, lon. 48 20 E, lat. 38 15 N.

Ardeche, a department of France, part of Dauphiny. It takes its name from a river.

Ardenburg, a town of Dutch Flanders, 10 miles N E Bruges.

Ardennes, a department of France, part of the late province of Champagne, ſo named from a famous foreſt, lying on the river Meuſe, extending, in Cæſar's time, far into Germany. What remains of it lies between Thionville and Liege.

Ardrah, a ſmall kingdom of Africa, in Guinea, lying at the bottom of the gulf of St. Thomas. The inhabitants are very courageous, and their king was abſolute, till the king of Dahomy reduced the country, and burnt the towns. The air is very unwholeſome to Europeans; yet the natives live to a great age; but the ſmallpox makes great deſtruction among them. This country is fertile in Indian corn, palm wine, plants, and fruits, which laſt all the year; and they make a great deal of ſalt. It has a town of the ſame name. The people ſeem to be more ſtupid than almoſt any other on the earth. They offer neither prayers nor ſacrifices. The great Marabout or chief prieſt appoints every perſon his fetiſh. Some have a mountain, ſome a tree, or ſtone, or piece of wood. The king has a black bird. Theſe they view with a kind of reverence, but not with devotion. On ſeeing a *white* image of the devil at the Marabouts, it was remarked that he was *black*. No, gravely replied the negro prieſt, he is *white*, I have frequently ſeen and converſed with him. The king eats alone; to ſee him drink is a crime worthy of death. The people can neither read nor write. The commerce of the kingdom conſiſts of ſlaves and proviſions. It extends about 25 leagues on the coaſt, and above 100 back into the country, [D'Albec.] lon. 3 5 E, lat. 6 0 N.

Ardres, a town of France, in the department of the ſtraits of Calais, Picardy. Here was an interview between Francis I. of France, and Henry VIII. of England, in 1520, where the two kings diſplayed their magnificence with ſuch emulation, that the place of interview (an open plain, between the town and Guiſnes) was named the Field of the Cloth of Gold. It is 8 miles S Calais.

Arebo, a town on the Slave Coaſt of Guinea, at the mouth of the Formoſo. The Engliſh had once a factory here, as the Dutch have ſtill, lon. 5 5 E, lat. 6 0 N.

Arekea, a ſeaport of the Red Sea, in Africa, 55 miles from Suaquam.

Aremberg, a town of Weſtphalia, capital of a county of the ſame name, on a river, 22 miles S Cologne.

Arenſberg, a town of Weſtphalia, on a hill, in the county of the ſame name, by the river Roer, 50 miles N E Cologne.

Arenſburg, an epiſcopal ſee and ſeaport of the Ruſſian government of Riga, in the iſle of Oeſel, lon. 25 40 E, lat. 58 15 N.

Arezzo, an ancient epiſcopal town of Tuſcany. Guy Aretin, a Benedictine monk, inventor of the muſical notes, ut, re, mi, &c. was born here. It is ſeated on a mountain, 15 miles W Citta-di-Caſtello.

Argau, or *Aargau*, a ſmall well watered province of Swiſſerland, in the canton of Bern.

Argences, a town of France, on the river Meauce, in the department of Calvados, Normandy, 10 miles E Caen, lon. 0 2 W, lat. 49 12 N.

Argentan, a town of France in the department of Orn, Normandy. It is ſeated on an eminence in the middle of a fertile plain, on the banks of the Orne, and carries on a conſiderable trade in lace; 12 miles N W Seez, and 110 W Paris.

Argeneteuil, a town of the Iſle of France, on the Seine, 5 miles N W Paris. It is a very beautiful place, with a fine vineyard; and in the environs are quarries of the plaiſter of Paris.

Argentiera, a barren iſland of the Grecian Archipelago, ſo called from the ſilver mines in it. There is but one village in the Iſland, and it has no water but what is kept in ciſterns, lon. 23 10 E, lat. 36 50 N. It produces rye and cotton.

Argentiere, a town of France, in the department of Ardeche, Provence, 5 miles S W Aubenas, lon. 4 22 E, lat. 44 30 N.

Argenton, a town of France, in the department of Indre and late province of Berry,

Berry, divided into two parts by the river Creuſe. It is 37 miles S W Bourges, lon. 1 38 E, lat. 46 35 N.

Argos, a ſeaport of Turkey in Europe, in the Morea, 25 miles S Corinth, lon. 23 5 E, lat. 37 30 N.

Argoſtol, a ſeaport of the iſle Cephalonia, oppoſite Albania, but the anchorage is not firm; the Proveditor reſides in the fortreſs, which is 5 miles diſtant.

Argu, a town of Syria, 5 miles S E Damaſcus.

Arguin, an iſland and fort of Africa, on the coaſt of Zahara. It was taken by the Dutch from the Portugueſe in 1638: afterward the French took it from the Dutch. It is 30 miles S E Cape Blanco, lon. 17 5 W, lat. 20 30 N.

Argun, a river of Aſia, which divides the Ruſſian from the Chineſe empire.

Argun, a town of Tartary, on the frontiers of the Chineſe empire. There are mines of ſilver and lead near it; and a pearl fiſhery in the river Argun, lon. 103 56 E, lat. 42 30 N.

Argyleſhire, a county of Scotland, bounded on the N by Inverneſsſhire, on the S and W by the Atlantic Ocean, by which it is broken into iſlands and peninſulas. It is nearly 100 miles long; its breadth is equal. The ſoil in the high grounds, though little fitted for cultivation, affords excellent paſture.

Arhuſen, a ſeaport of Denmark, in N Jutland, with a biſhop's ſee. It is ſeated on the Baltic Sea, at the mouth of the Guda, and ſurrounded by foreſts full of game. It is 25 miles S Wiburg, lon. 9 50 E, lat. 56 5 N.

Ariano, a town of Naples, with a biſhop's ſee; 15 miles E Benevento.

Ariano, a town of Italy, in the Ferrareſe, on a branch of the river Po, 22 miles N E Ferrara, lon. 12 8 E, lat. 45 0 N.

Ariſh, (El) a town of Egypt, near a gulf of the Mediterranean, to which it gives name, in the road from Catieh to Gaza; 42 miles E N E Catieh, and 115 N E Suez.

Aripo, a town on the W coaſt of Ceylon, at the mouth of the river Sarunda; to the E of it is a pearl fiſhery, lon. 80 25 E, lat. 8 42 N.

Arkeeko, a town of Abyſſinia, on the Red Sea, conſiſting of 400 houſes, a few built of clay, the reſt of coarſe graſs. The harbour has deep water, but is open to the N E. [Bruce.]

Arklow, a ſeaport of Ireland, in the county of Wicklow, 13 miles S of Wicklow, lon. 6 5 W, lat. 52 42 N.

Arles, an ancient city of France, in the department of the Mouths of the Rhone, Provence. It was lately an archiepiſcopal ſee. The country around is very pleaſant, and produces good wine, corn, vermilion, manna, oil, and fruits. There are a great number of antiquities, of which the amphitheatre and obeliſk are the moſt remarkable; and the emperor Conſtantine took great delight in it. It is ſeated on the Rhone, 12 miles S E Niſmes, lon. 4 43 E, lat. 43 41 N.

Arleſheim, a town of Swiſſerland, in the biſhopric of Baſle, where the canons of that city reſide.

Arlon, an ancient town of the Auſtrian Netherlands, now diſmantled. It is ſeated on a mountain, 10 miles N W Luxemburg, lon. 5 56 E, lat. 49 45 N.

Armagh, a county of Ireland, 32 miles in length, and 17 in breadth; bounded on the E by Down. It contains 49 pariſhes, 21,983 houſes, 120,000 inhabitants, and ſends 6 members to parliament.

Armagh, a city of Ireland, and capital of the county ſo called, the ſee of an archbiſhop, who is lord primate of all Ireland. St. Patrick founded the ſee in the year 444. This city was much decayed, but by the munificence of lord Rokeby, the archbiſhop, it has been conſiderably increaſed; he has built a handſome palace, and a noble houſe for the ſchool, which is a royal foundation; to which he added a public library for the promotion of ſcience. He has alſo erected an obſervatory, with a liberal income for an aſtronomer, ſecuring the endowments by ſeveral acts of the legiſlature; 62 miles N Dublin, and 46 S S E Londonderry, lon. 6 35 W, lat. 54 21 N.

Armagnac, a late province of Guienne, in France, 55 miles in length, and 40 in breadth. It is fertile in corn and wine, and carries on a conſiderable trade in brandy and wool. This province, with Gaſcony, now forms the department of Gers.

Armenia, a country of Aſia, bounded on the W by the Euphrates, on the S by Diarbekir, on the E by Perſia, and on the N by Georgia. It is one of the moſt healthy and fertile provinces in Aſia; the climate temperate, and the ſoil rich, and watered by many large rivers, on which account ſome interpreters have made it the ſeat of Paradiſe, or the Garden of Eden in the ſcriptures. The frontiers are mountainous but ſtill fertile. It had formerly kings of its own, but is now partly ſubject to Perſia, and partly to the Turkiſh empire; that part of Armenia

menia ſubject to the Perſians, is generally called Upper, or Grand Armenia, and ſometimes Eaſtern; while the other, which is ſubject to Turkey, goes by the name of Weſtern, Lower, or Little Armenia. The inhabitants are ſober and induſtrious; and Armenian merchants are found almoſt in every capital town of Aſia and Europe. They are Chriſtians, but charged with being Eutychians; their clergy are compoſed of patriarchs, archbiſhops, biſhops, doctors, preachers, and monks. Erzerum is the capital of Armenia. Polygamy is not allowed in this country; but the inhabitants are more numerous than in any other province of the Turkiſh empire.

Armentiers, a town of France, in French Flanders, on the Lis, 8 miles N W Liſle, lon. 3 3 E, lat. 50 40 N.

Armiers, a town of France, in the department of the North, Hainault, on the Sambre, 20 miles S Mons, lon. 4 3 E, lat. 50 7 N.

Armiro, a town of Macedonia, on the gulf of Velo, 30 miles S E Lariſſa, lon. 23 22 E, lat. 39 30 N.

Armſchud, an iſland of the Weſtern Ocean. It has a regular town, and is well peopled. After a ſolemn covenant or mutual oath, to preſerve a remembrance of the ſolemnity a pile of ſtones is raiſed. They live on roots, fiſh, beaver and ſea cows, lat. 53 N. [Beneyowſki.]

Armuyden, a ſeaport of the United Provinces, in the iſland of Walcheren, now inconſiderable, the ſea having ſtopt up the harbour. The ſalt works are its chief reſource. It is 3 miles E Middleburg, lon. 3 42 E, lat. 51 31 N.

Arna, a ſeaport town of Andros, an iſland of the Archipelago.

Arnay-le-Duc, a town of France in the department of Côte d'Or, Burgundy. It is ſeated in a valley, near the river Arroux, 25 miles N W Baune, lon. 4 26 E, lat. 47 7 N.

Arneberg, a town of Germany, in Brandenburg, on the Elbe, 3 miles from Werben.

Arnheim, a town of the United Provinces, capital of Guelderland, on the Rhine, 8 miles N Nimeguen, lon. 5 50 E, lat 52 2 N.

Arno, a river in Tuſcany, which riſes in the Apennines, and paſſing by Florence and Piſa, falls into the Mediterranean a little below the latter. The valley through which it runs is very pleaſant, abounding in fruits. Part of this valley is thought to have been once a lake; before the Arno made or deepened its paſſage through the Rock at Rignano. In digging here the ſtrata of the earth appears regular, and elephant's bones have been found.

Arnon, a brook of Paleſtine, riſing in the mountain of Gilead, and diſcharging itſelf into the dead ſea. [D. B.]

Arnſheim, a town of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine, 8 miles from Kreuzenach.

Arnſtadt, a town of Thuringia, on the river Gera, 10 miles S W Erfurt, lon. 11 15 E, lat. 50 54 N.

Arona, a town of the duchy of Milan, with a ruined caſtle on the lake Maggiore, 30 miles N W Milan, lon. 8 35 E, lat. 45 40 N.

Aronches, a town of Portugal, in Alentejo, on the river Caro, 5 miles S E Portalegra, lon. 7 0 W, lat 39 3 N.

Arool, a town of the Ruſſian empire, in the government of Kiof, ſeated on the Occa, 200 miles S Moſcow, lon. 36 40 E, lat. 51 58 N.

Arooſſi, a little, pleaſant territory of Abyſſinia, equal to any region of the eaſtern world. The whole is finely ſhaded with the acacia tree, which produces the gum arabic. It is finely watered, and ſeems to be the native country of oats, which grow here, ſpontaneouſly, to a prodigious height and ſize. [Bruce.]

Arpenas, a cataract of the river Arve, near Salenche, in Savoy. Its fall is ſaid to be above 1,100 feet, ruſhing, with great noiſe and violence, from a prodigious impending rock.

Arpino, a town of Naples, in Terradi-Lavora, 8 miles N Aquino, lon. 13 46 E, lat. 41 44 N.

Arqua, a town of Italy, in the Paduan, remarkable for the tomb of Petrarch, 10 miles S Padua, lon. 11 58 E, lat. 45 13 N.

Arques, a town of France, on a river of the ſame name, in the department of the Lower Seine, Normandy. It is famous for the victory gained here by Henry IV, over the duke of Mayenne, general of the league, in 1589. It has an ancient caſtle, and is 4 miles S E Dieppe, lon. 1 13 E, lat. 49 53 N.

Arragon, a province of Spain, bounded on the N by the Pyrenees, on the W by Navarre and the Two Caſtiles, on the S by Valencia, and on the E by Valencia and Catalonia. The air is pure and wholeſome; but the country, though abounding in rivers, is in want of good water. It is fertile in corn, wine, flax, and fruit, near the rivers; but in other places dry and ſandy. It produces ſaffron,

fron, and there are many mines of ſalt. Saragoſſa is the capital.

Arran, an iſland of Scotland, in the frith of Clyde, 23 miles long and 12 broad, Ridges of rugged mountains extend acroſs the iſland, but their ſides are fertile. It abounds with cattle, goats, black game, and grouſe; and the ſtreams are ſtored with fiſh, eſpecially ſalmon. The climate is ſevere but healthful; and invalids annually reſort hither to drink the whey of goat's milk. Among the rocks are found iron ore, ſpar, and a great variety of beautiful pebbles. On the coaſt are many wonderful caverns, which often afford ſhelter to ſmugglers. They were once the retreats of ancient heroes. Tradition preſerves the memory of Fingal; and Robert Bruce took refuge in this iſland, during the time of his greateſt diſtreſs.

Arras, an ancient fortified town of France, in the department of the Straits of Calais. It was lately an epiſcopal ſee, and is divided into two towns, one named the *city*, which is the ancient; and the other the *town*, which is modern, and ſeated on the river Scarp, 12 miles S W Douay, and 22 N W Cambray, lon. 2 51 E, lat. 50 17 N.

Arriege, a department of France, containing the late provinces of Couſerans and Foix. It is ſo named from a river, which riſes in the Pyrenees, and paſſing by Foix and Pamiers, falls into the Garonne, near Toulouſe. Gold duſt is found among its ſands.

Arroe, a ſmall iſland in of Denmark, in the Baltic, containing many gentlemen's ſeats, between the iſlands of Funen and Alſen, lon. 10 20 E, lat. 55 10 N.

Arrojo de St. Servan, a town of Spain, in Eſtramadura, 8 miles S Merida, and 25 E Badajoz, lon. 6 20 W, lat. 38 36 N.

Arſuffa, a fortreſs of Syria, 90 miles S E Aleppo.

Arſuf, a ſeaport town of Paleſtine 6 miles N E Joppa.

Arta, an ancient ſeaport of Turkey in Europe, in Albania, with a Greek archbiſhop's ſee. It carries on a conſiderable trade in tobacco and ſkins, and is ſeated on the river Aſdhas, 70 miles N N W Lepanto, lon. 21 20 E, lat. 39 28 N.

Artois, a late province of the French Netherlands; bounded on the N and E by Flanders, and by Hainault, Cambreſis, and Picardy on the S and W. It is now included in the department of the Straits of Calais.

Arve, a rapid river of Savoy, which riſes in Faucigny, and watering Salenche, Cluſe, and Bonneville, joins the Rhone below Geneva. It has many cataracts. See *Arpenas*.

Arun, a river of Suſſex, England, that falls into the Engliſh Channel, below Arundel. It is famous for mullets.

Arundel, a borough in Suſſex, on the ſide of a hill, on the Arun, which is here navigable for barges only. The caſtle, the ancient ſeat of the dukes of Norfolk, ſtands on the hill, and is ſaid to be a mile in compaſs. The poſſeſſion of this caſtle confers an earldom on its *proprietor*; and, by this right, the duke of Norfolk is earl of Arundel. It is governed by a mayor, ſends two members to parliament, and is 8 miles E Chicheſter, and 68 S S W London, lon. 0 29 W, lat. 50 55 N.

Arwangen, a caſtle and village of Swiſſerland, in the canton of Bern, between Wangen and Arburg, on the river Aar, over which it has a covered bridge.

Arzes, a town of the iſland of Cyprus, formerly a conſiderable city, and ſee of a Greek biſhop, but ſince the poſſeſſion of the iſland by the Turks, reduced to the condition of a village.

Arzew, a town in the province of Algiers, built on the ruins of the ancient Arſenaria, ſome of which are ſtill viſible. A corinthian capital of parian marble ſupports a ſmith's anvil. Their water is brackiſh. Large ciſterns have been cut in the rocks to preſerve rain water, but theſe are now caves in which people live. Here is a ſepulchral chamber 15 feet ſquare, with Latin inſcriptions. Five miles from the city is a tract of ſalt pits 6 miles in compaſs. The ſalt is eaſily dug. [Shaw.]

Arzilla, an ancient ſeaport of Africa, in the kingdom of Fez, once in poſſeſſion of the Portugueſe, who abandoned it. It is 50 miles S S W Tangier, lon. 6 3 W, lat. 35 30 N.

Arzina, a river of Ruſſian Lapland, into a bay of which, in 1553, two Engliſh ſhips (which had penetrated as high as 72 N lat. to Spitzbergen) were forced by ſtreſs of weather; and their crews were frozen to death.

Aſad-abad, a town of Perſia, in the province of Irac, on the frontiers of Kurdiſtan, large and well peopled: 22 leagues N N E Amaden.

Aſaph, St. a city of Flintſhire, on the river Elway, where it unites with the Clwyd; and over each is a bridge. It is a poor place, of note only for its cathedral, but has a market on Saturday. It

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is 24 miles W Cheſter, and 209 N W London, lon. 3 36 W lat. 53 12 N.

Aſcalon, a town of Aſia in Paleſtine, of much celebrity in the Scriptures and in the cruſades: 65 miles S W Jeruſalem. It is now called Scalana, ſituate between Azoth and Gaza, upon the Mediterranean ſea. It is an inconſiderable place. A Turkiſh garriſon is ſtationed here. [Bowen.]

Aſcenſion, a barren, uninhabited iſland, in the S Atlantic Ocean, 600 miles N W St. Helena. It has a ſafe harbour, at which the E India ſhips often touch, to procure turtles, which are here plentiful and large. Goats are found here, and perſons afflicted with the ſcurvy, find relief by covering themſelves with ſand. It is ſaid there is freſh water here at the foot of the green mountain, lon. 14 18 W, lat. 7 40 S. [St. Pierre, Cook.]

Aſchaffenburg, a town of Germany, ſubject to the elector of Mentz, who has a palace here, in which George II. took up his quarters the night before the battle of Dettingen, in 1743. It was taken by the French in July 1796. It is 40 miles E Mentz, lon. 9 5 E, lat. 50 40 N.

Aſcoli, a populous town of Italy, in the marquiſate of Ancona, with a biſhop's ſee. It is ſeated on a mountain, at the foot of which runs the Fronto, 80 miles N E Rome, lon. 13 29 E, lat. 42 44 N.

Aſcoli di Satriano, an epiſcopal city of Naples, on a mountain 70 miles E Naples. It was almoſt deſtroyed by an earthquake in 1399, lon. 15 50 E, lat. 41 8 N.

Aſeer, or *Aſeergur*, a fortreſs of Candeiſh, in the Deccan of Hindooſtan, 20 miles N E Burhanpour, lon. 76 0 E, lat. 21 35 N.

Aſhborn, a town in Derbyſhire, England, between the rivers Dove and Compton, 10 miles N E Utoxeter, and 139 N N W London.

Aſhburton, a borough in Devonſhire, England. It ſends two members to parliament, is one of the four ſtannary towns, and has a very handſome church. It is ſeated among the hills (which are remarkable for tin and copper) near the river Dart, 19 miles S W Exeter, and 193 W by S London.

Aſhby de la Zouch, a town in Leiceſterſhire, England. It had a caſtle with a very high tower, ſome ruins of which are ſtanding, and it has a free ſchool. A canal from this town is now making, which is to communicate with the Coventry Canal. Aſhby is 13 miles S Derby, and 115 N N W London.

Aſhden, a village in Eſſex, England, 3 miles N E Saffron Walden. Here are ſeveral pyramidical riſing grounds, ſaid to have been made in memory of a battle fought between Canute and Edmund Ironſide.

Aſhford, a town in Kent, England, on the river Aſh, 24 miles S E Maidſtone and 57 London.

Aſhton-under-Line, a conſiderable village in Lancaſhire, 7 miles E Mancheſter. It has a manufacture of cotton, and an iron foundery.

Aſhwell, a village in Hertfordſhire, formerly a borough, and governed by a mayor. Near the church are the remains of a Roman camp, which conſiſts of 12 acres of land, encloſed by a deep ditch, and formerly a rampart. It is 4 miles N Baldock.

Aſia, one of the four great parts of the world, ſituate E of Europe. It extends 4740 miles from the Dardanelles on the W, to the E ſhore of Tartary; and 4380 miles from the moſt ſouthern part of Malacca, to the moſt northern cape of Nova Zembla; being ſuperior in extent, as well as in many other reſpects, to Africa and Europe. It is bounded on the N by the Frozen Ocean, on the W by the Red Sea, the Mediterranean, the Black Sea, the Don, and the Oby; on the E by the Pacific Ocean, and on the S by the Indian Ocean. The principal countries in Aſia, are Siberia, Tartary, China, Thibet, Hindooſtan, Siam, Burmah, Perſia, Arabia, Syria, Paleſtine, Natolia, Diarbeckar, Irac, Armenia, Georgia, Curdiſtan, &c. The various particulars of government, religion, ſoil, climate, and productions, may be found under the names of the reſpective countries. It is here ſufficient to obſerve, that this quarter of the globe has been the ſcene of the moſt important tranſactions reſpecting the human race, as recorded in the holy ſcriptures; as the creation of man, the eſtabliſhment of the Hebrew nation and religion, the promulgation of Chriſtianity, &c.

Aſinara, an iſland in the Mediterranean, on the N W coaſt of Sardinia, 17 miles N by W Saſſari. It is 28 miles in compaſs, lon. 8 30 E, lat. 41 0 N.

Aſkeyton, a borough of Ireland, in the county of Limerick, on the river Shannon, 20 miles W S W Limerick.

Aſkrig, a town in the N riding of Yorkſhire, 6 miles S by E York, and 243 N London, lon. 1 0 W, lat. 53 55 N.

Aſne, ſee *Eſne*.

Aſola, a town of Italy, in Breſciano, 20 miles

ASIA
from the best
AUTHORITIES.
EUROPEAN RUSSIAN GOVERNMENTS
TOBOLSK
ORENBURG
ASTRACAN
CASAN
GOVERNMENT OF IRKUTSK
YAKUTSK
OSTIACHS
TUNGUSI
TUNGUSIAN TARTARS
EASTERN TARTARY
WESTERN TARTARY
MONGOULS called KALKAS
KALMUCS
KITYANS
TURKISTAN
TARTARY
The Great Desert of Gobi
CHINA
THIBET
HINDOOSTAN
MOGUL EMPIRE
PERSIA
ARABIA
ARABIAN SEA
BAY OF BENGAL
INDIAN OCEAN
PEGU
SIAM
CHINESE EMPIRE
Gulf of Corea
Gulf of Nankin
Tropic of Cancer
PHILIPPINE ISLES
LADRONE ISLES
THE CAROLINAS
BORNEO
SUMATRA
JAVA
NEW GUINEA
Equinoctial Line
Arctic Circle
BLACK SEA
CASPIAN SEA
RED SEA
PERSIAN GULF
BAY OF BENGAL
Maldive Islands
Ceylon
Laccadive Is.
Mahe
Pemba
Amirante Is.
Six Is.
Twelve Is.
Diego Garcia
Polvereira
Cardal Is.
Diego Rayes
Gama
Brothers
Cormoran Is.
Roquepiz
Saya de Malha
Kedinge Is.
Christmas Is.
Timor
Timorland
Roles
Louisiade
Britain
New Ireland
Admiralty Is.
Shoulten I.
Arou
Ceram
Celebes Sea
Moluccas
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Sumatra
Borneo
Philippine Islands
Ladrone Islands
Carolinas
Japan
Kamtschatka
Ochotsk Sea
Behring's I.
Copper I.
Anadir R.
Kolyma R.
Lena R.
Yenisei R.
Obi R.
Irtish R.
Volga R.
Don R.
Dwina R.
Petchora R.
Archangel
Petersburg
Moscow
Kiow
Caspian Sea
Aral Sea
Lake Baikal
Lake Tengri
Lake Palcati
Lake Chamay
Lake Dyang
Lake Kokonor
Lake Aralkum
Lake Tchadda
Lake Tchaka
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miles S E Breſcia, lon. 10 30 E, lat. 45 48 N.

Aſolo, a town of Italy, in Treviſano, on a mountain 17 miles N W Treviſo, lon. 11 36 E, lat. 45 59 N.

Aſoph, a ſea, anciently the Palus Mæotis, lying N of the Black Sea, with which it communicates by the ſtrait of Caffa, the ancient Cimmerian Boſphorus. This ſea, which is ſometimes called the ſea of Zabak, extends 390 miles from S W to N E. It was worſhipped as a deity by the Maſſagetæ, a people of Scythia, lon. from 35 to 42 E, lat. from 45 to 47 N.

Aſoph, a diſtrict of the Ruſſian empire, in the province of Catharinenſlaf, including a large tract of territory to the E and W Aſoph. It was ceded by the Turks in 1774, and ſince that period, ſeveral new towns have been built by the Empreſs Catharine; one of which, Catharinenſlaf, is now the capital.

Aſoph, the late capital of a diſtrict of the ſame name, in Aſia, ſeated near the mouth of the Don, to the E of the ſea of Aſoph. It has been ſeveral times taken and retaken by the Turks and Ruſſians. It is no longer of the importance it was in the reign of Peter the Great; the branch of the Don, upon which it ſtands, being now ſo choked with ſand, as ſcarcely to admit the ſmalleſt veſſel, lon. 41 30 E, lat. 47 18 N.

Aſperen, a town in Holland, on the Linge, famous for a long ſiege which it held out againſt the Gueldrians, under the conduct of Charles D'Egmont, duke of Guelders 1517. The determined and long reſiſtance made by the beſieged, ſo enraged the duke, that when he took poſſeſſion of the town, he put every ſoul to the ſword, without regard to age or ſex; 12 miles N W Bommel, 15 S Utrecht.

Aſperoſa, a town of Turkey, in Europe, with a biſhop's ſee, on the coaſt of the Archipelago, 22 miles S E Nicopoli, lon. 24 50 E, lat. 40 58 N.

Aſphaltites Lake, known alſo by the names of the *Salt Sea*, *Dead Sea*, and *Sea of Sodom*, is S Jordan, and on the S E border of the ancient Canaan. According to Joſephus, it is 72 miles long and about 19 broad. Modern travellers, however, make it only 24 miles long, and 6 or 7 broad. The rivers Jordan, Arnon, Kidron and other ſtreams, empty into this Lake. It has no viſible communication with the ſea. The great quantities of bitumen, ſlime, or mineral pitch in this Lake, render its waters unfit to drink. No fiſh can live in it. The ſulphurous ſteam affects even the fruit on the ſhore in ſome parts. This Lake is ſuppoſed to occupy the ancient ſite of Sodom, Gomorrah, Admah, and Zeboim, and the valley of Siddim. After theſe cities were deſtroyed in the manner related in the ſcriptures, it is ſuppoſed the ſpot on which they ſtood was ſunk by an earthquake; and ſome have related that, when the waters of this lake are low, the ruins of theſe cities, are ſtill to be ſeen. When the Saviour ſpeaks of "The Lake of fire and brimſtone," he is ſuppoſed to allude to this Lake *Aſphaltites*, which is conſidered, as the laſting monument of thoſe awful ſhowers of fire and brimſtone, by which Sodom and Gomorrah, and the other cities of the plain periſhed for their vile luſts. [Brown, Mede.]

Aſſam, a country of Aſia, bounded on the W by Bengal and Bootan, on the N by Thibet, and on the S E and S by Meckley. The river Burrampooter runs through the whole length of it. Its capital is Ghergon. The open parts are marked with population and tillage; the woods abound with elephants. The mountains are inhabited by a tribe called Nanacs, an evil diſpoſed race, who go naked, and eat dogs, cats, mice, locuſts, and any thing they can find. The other inhabitants of Aſſam are baſe and unprincipled, have no fixed religion, nor any rule but their inclination. They eat all fleſh except human, even animals that die a natural death. They are enterpriſing, ſavage, vindictive, and fond of war. They have neither horſes, aſſes, nor camels; but they are ſometimes brought there from other countries. Aſſes they are fond of, but are ſo much afraid of a horſe, that one trooper would put a hundred of them to flight. Aſſam lies between 91 and 96 E lon. and 25 and 28 N lat.

Aſſanitale, a town of Armenia, on the river Ares, built on a ſharp rock, in the midſt of a plain, ſurrounded with walls, and defended with towers and a citadel in which a garriſon is kept; 22 miles E Erzerum. Here are hot baths much frequented, lon. 41 10 E, lat. 39 46 N.

Aſſanchif, a town of Aſia, in Diarbeck, ſeated on the Tigris, 40 miles S E Diarbekar, lon. 40 20 E, lat. 37 30 N.

Aſſens, a ſeaport of Denmark, in the iſland of Funen. It has a good harbour, and is the common paſſage from the duchy of Sleſwick to Copenhagen, 17 miles S W Odenſee, lon. 10 2 E, lat. 55 17 N.

Aſſer,

Aſſer, a generous branch of the Nile, 170 yards broad, 2 feet deep. It is rapid, and juſt before it unites with the Nile, has a beautiful caſcade 20 feet perpendicular. [Bruce.]

Aſſiſio, a city of Italy, in the duchy of Spoleto, on the ſide of a high mountain. The cathedral is magnificent, and compoſed of 3 churches; one above another. It is 70 miles N Rome: lon. 12 38 E, lat. 43 0 N.

Aſſos, a ſeaport of Natolia, on a bay of the Archipelago, 12 miles S E Troas, lon. 26 36 E, lat. 39 32 N.

Aſſouan, a poor, ſmall town on the Nile, with a feeble fortreſs, garriſoned by Janizaries, who command the country. Near this place are the ruins of the ancient Seyne, under the tropic of Cancer. [Pococke.]

Aſſumption Iſland, one of the Ladrones in the Pacific Ocean, 3 leagues in circumference. It is a volcanic cone 240 feet above the ſea, of black and horrible aſpect. In one hollow are a few cocoanut trees, off which is the only place a veſſel can anchor, lon. 143 15 E, lat. 19 45 N. [Peyrouſe.]

Aſſynt, a diſtrict in the W part of Sutherlandſhire, which exhibits an aſſemblage of ſhattered mountains, heaped upon each other; and ſeemingly convulſed in a tremendous manner. Toward the rugged peninſula of Aſſynt Point, are ſeveral vaſt conic hills, the higheſt of which is diſtinguiſhed by the name of the Sugar Loaf.

Aſſyria, a country celebrated in ancient hiſtory. It is one of the earlieſt empires and comprehended the provinces in Aſia now called Diarbeck, Curdiſtan, and Irac.

Aſtabat, a town of Armenia, 3 miles from the river Aras, and 12 S Nakſivan, lon. 45 30 E, lat. 38 28 N.

Aſti, an ancient epiſcopal town of Italy, in Montferrat. It is on the Tanaro, 22 miles E Turin, lon. 8 8 E, lat. 43 3 N.

Aſtorga, an epiſcopal town of Spain, in Leon, well fortified by art and nature, ſeated in a pleaſant plain, 25 miles S W Leon, lon. 5 32 W, lat. 42 22 N.

Aſtrabad, a town of Perſia, capital of a province of the ſame name, on the Caſpian Sea, 200 miles N Iſpahan, lon. 55 35 E, lat. 36 50 N.

Aſtrachan, a city of Aſia, and ſee of a biſhop, ſituated on an iſland at the mouth of the Volga, in the Ruſſian government of Caucaſus, about 14 leagues from the Caſpian Sea. It is a league in circumference, ſurrounded with a wall, has a good harbour, and contains 78,000 inhabitants. Peter the Great deſigned it for the centre of commerce, and the greateſt mart of the world. Its ſituation is well calculated for ſuch a grand deſign, being as it were the boundary of Aſia and Europe. By means of the Caſpian Sea and the Volga, merchandiſe may be brought from Perſia, Armenia, India, &c. and conveyed to the ports of the Baltic, and vice verſa. It is inhabited by Ruſſians, Armenians, Greeks, Perſians, Engliſh, French, Indians, and Jews. Prodigious quantities of ſalt are made in its neighbourhood. Fiſh of many ſorts are plentiful and good; and the melons produced here equal thoſe of Perſia. The buildings are chiefly of wood, except the cathedral and a few other churches. Iwan Baſilowitz took this city from the Tartars in the year 1554. In 1670, it was ſeized by the rebel Stenkorazin; but he ſoon after ſuffered death at Moſcow. It was once the capital of a kingdom of the ſame name, now divided between the government of Caucaſus and the government of Saratov, and was the emporium for the productions of Perſia, India, and Arabia. The turrets and ſteeples of this city, which are of ſtone, make a handſome appearance; from them is a beautiful proſpect of the city and country. The fortifications have 500 large braſs guns, beſides mortars, and a garriſon of 4 or 5000 troops. The natives not being allowed to dwell in the city, after their ſummer wanderings, return near the capital, and are furniſhed with arms of defence againſt the Tartars. Theſe arms are returned in the ſpring. They have princes, and judges and commanders of their own, but to ſecure their allegiance to Ruſſia, ſome of them are kept as hoſtages in the caſtle of Aſtracan. There is but little rain here, but the Volga, on which it ſtands, like the Nile, overflows its banks, and renders the country very fertile. [Hanway, Coxe,] 330 miles S S E Saratov, 1040 S S E Peterſburg, lon. 65 38 E, lat. 46 18 N.

Aſturias, a province of Spain, 120 miles in length, and 45 in breadth; bounded on the E by Biſcay, on the S by Old Caſtile and Leon, N by the Atlantic. It is divided into Aſturia d'Oviedo, and Aſturia de Santillana. This province is full of mountains and foreſts, and its wine and horſes are excellent. It has mines of gold, lapi lazuli, and vermillion, and belongs to the eldeſt ſon of the king of Spain, who is ſtyled prince of Aſturias.

Atbara,

Athara, a ſtate of Abyſſinia. It has plenty of butter, honey, horſes, gold, and other commodities. It is ſituated on a river of the ſame name, which is a large branch of the Nile. Teawa the capital is in lat. 14 2 4 N. [Bruce.]

Atalaua, a town of Portugal, in Eſtramadura, on an eminence, with a fort, 5 miles S Tomar, lon. 7 56 W, lat. 39 25 N.

Atena, a town of Naples, near the river Negro, 22 miles N Policaſtro, lon. 15 58 E, lat. 40 36 N.

Atchu, an iſle between America and Kamſchatka, one of the Andreanoffski group, about 200 miles in circuit. It has a good harbour, good water, plenty of fiſh. The inhabitants are not more than 100, lat. 52 30 N, lon. 173 30 W. [Mavor.]

Atfieh, or *Etfih*, a town of Egypt, on the E ſide of the Nile, and chief place of a diſtrict, 35 miles S Cairo, lat. 29 28 N.

Ath, a town in Auſtrian Hainault. It has been often taken and retaken, and is ſeated on the Dender, 12 miles N W Mons, lon. 3 44 E, lat. 50 35 N.

Athelney, *Iſle of Athelney*, is a riſing ſpot of ground in the county of Somerſet in England, ſurrounded by the river Thone, over which is a bridge, now called *Athelney bridge*. This ſpot, which was anciently environed with impaſſable marſhes and moraſſes, will be ever memorable for the retreat of king Alfred, from the fury of the Danes, who in tumultuous numbers had overrun the eaſtern part of his dominions. The regiſter of Athelney ſets forth, that Alfred, after having bravely encountered his enemies for 9 ſucceſſive years, was at length reduced to the neceſſity of fleeing from them, and taking refuge in the iſle of Athelney. The place that lodged him was a ſmall cottage belonging to St. Athelwine, formerly an hermit here, the ſon of king Kynegilſus. After he left this retirement, and had totally defeated his enemies, he founded a monaſtery for Benedictine monks on the ſpot which had given him ſhelter, endowing the eſtabliſhment with the whole iſle of Athelney, exempt from taxes and all burdens: 1 mile E N E Taunton.

Athenry, a borough town of Ireland, in the county of Galway, which ſent two members to the Iriſh parliament: 10 miles E Galway.

Athens, a city of Greece, now called *Setines*, the capital of Lavadia, a province of European Turkey. At one time one of the firſt cities of Greece, or perhaps of Europe, the ſeat of learning, arts, and arms. It is now the ſee of a Greek archbiſhop, with ſeveral churches, but inconſiderable if compared with its ancient ſplendor: it contains about 15 or 16,000 inhabitants, chiefly Greeks. It was taken by Mahomet II. in the year 1455: the Venetians took it from the Turks in 1464 and 1687, but were compelled to abandon it, and the Turks are now maſters of it with the reſt of the country: the chief articles of trade are ſilks, wax, wool, and oil. It is a ſeaport, and ſituated on the N E coaſt of the gulf of Engia, in the Archipelago, with a ſafe and large harbour; the entrance, which is narrow, is commanded by the citadel, the ancient Acropolis: 60 miles S E Livadia, and 304 S W Conſtantinople, lon. 23 57 E, lat. 38 2 N.

Atherſton, a town of England, in the county of Warwick, near the Anker, on the borders of Leiceſterſhire, containing about 2500 inhabitants, chiefly employed in manufactures of hats, ribbons, ſhalloons; 104 miles N N W London.

Athlone, a town of Ireland, on the river Shannon, county of Weſt Meath. It is a borough, and ſent two members to the Iriſh parliament: 55 miles W Dublin, lon. 7 45 W, lat. 53 23 N.

Athol, a country of Scotland, forming the northern part of the county of Perth; the chief town is Blair, called *Blair Athol*.

Athos, or *Monte Santo*, a lofty mountain of Greece, in Macedonia, on a peninſula, at the mouth of the Gulf of Conteſſa. It is inhabited by Greek monks, who have 7 convents built like forts. It is ſaid to caſt its ſhadow as far as the iſland of Stalimene, or Lemnos, upwards of 40 miles.

Athy, a town of Ireland, county of Kildare, it is a borough, and ſends two members to the Iriſh parliament, 40 miles W Wicklow, lon. 7 1 W, lat. 52 59 N.

Atlantic Ocean, a name given to the waters which ſpread between Europe and Africa to the E, and America to the W, 3000 miles wide.

Atlas, *Great and Little*, mountains of Africa: the Great Atlas extends from the deſert of Barca, about 80 leagues W Alexandria, to the coaſt of the Atlantic ſea, to which it gives name, but often changes its name, according to the multitude of countries it runs through, and the plains and vallies by which it is interſected; it is called by the natives *Aydnacal*. The Little Atlas extends from the Straits of Gibraltar to Bona, in the country of Algiers, and is called by the natives *Erriff*.

Both

Both these are of such vast height, and for the most part covered with snow, as to be seen at a great distance off at sea. The highest parts, and most difficult of access, are those which run along the confines of the kingdom of Tremecen, and the coldest those that bound the dominions of Morocco. As to the generality of the rest, they enjoy a much kinder climate, and are not only inhabited by various tribes of Berebers, Arabs, and other African people, but, in many places, well cultivated and fertilized, and a number of towns and villages dispersed in them, well inhabited, and stored with abundance of cattle; though in many of these they are obliged not only to retire into their caverns all the winter season, which is there very long, but to take in with them all their numerous herds, which would otherwise perish with cold.

Atoezù, a river of Turkey, which empties into the Black Sea. [Jackson.]

Atougia, a town of Portugal, Estramadura, on an eminence near the sea, opposite the rocks called Barlings, or Burlings: 2 miles E Peniche.

Atri, a town on a craggy mountain, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Abruzzo Ultra, 9 miles E Teramo.

Atriba, a town of Egypt, 5 miles N W Achmim.

Attern, a town of Hindoostan, in the country of Agra, 38 miles S S E Agra, 39 N E Gwalior.

Attlebury, a town in Norfolk, with a market on Tuesday, 14 miles N E Thetford, and 93 London, lon. 1 5 E, lat. 52 35 N.

Attock, a city and fortress of Hindoostan Proper, on the E bank of the Indus; supposed to stand on the site of the Taxila of Alexander, where he crossed that river. It is 180 miles N W Lahore, lon. 70 36 E, lat. 32 27 N.

Attock, a river, which rises in the Tartarian Mountains, N Hindoostan, and passing by Cabul, flows into the Indus, above Attock.

Ava, a kingdom of Asia, E of Arracan, from which it is divided by a ridge of lofty mountains; on the N W it is separated from the kingdom of Cassay by the river Keen-duem; on the N it is bounded by mountains, and petty independent principalities, which lie contiguous to Assam: on the N E and E it touches on China, and N Siam; on the S its limits have often varied and are uncertain. In this country rain seldom falls. The articles of commerce are rice, cotton, teek, timber, vastly superior to oak for ship building, on which the English E India company greatly depend; aloes, spices, emeralds, rubies, saphins, &c. They have mines of copper, lead, and silver. The climate is healthy, the soil fertile. Their system of jurisprudence is replete with sound morality. Their laws are conscientiously administered. When a man dies intestate, three fourths of his estate goes to his children born in wedlock. They burn their dead, but people of high distinction are embalmed, and kept six or eight weeks; honey is the principal ingredient used to preserve the body. The population of the empire is supposed to be 17,000,000. They are Pagans. [Symes.]

Ava, once a large city in Asia, capital of the kingdom of Burmah, and seated on the river Ava. The streets are very straight, and the houses are built with teek planks and bamboos. The royal palace is a mean structure, although very large, and built with stone. The inhabitants are well shaped, have good features, and an olive complexion, but the women, who are small, are whiter than the men. It is now in a ruinous state, the picture of desolation, the resort of thieves who conceal themselves in the decayed edifices. Ava is 1150 miles N E Calcutta, lon. 96 30 E, lat. 21 0 N.

[Hamilton, Symes.]

Ava, a large river, which rises in Thibet, and crossing the kingdoms of Burmah and Pegu, falls into the bay of Bengal, by several mouths.

Avalon, an ancient town of France, in the department of Yonne, Burgundy. It carries on a great trade, and is surrounded by hills, covered by fine vineyards. It is 20 miles S E Auxerre, lon. 3 52 E, lat. 47 30 N.

Avatoka, a noble bay of Kamschatka in which are two excellent harbours. It has a muddy bottom, and is never frozen, lon. 156 30 E, lat. 53 1 N.

[Peyrouse.]

Aube, a department of France, containing part of the late province of Champagne. It takes its name from a river, which, passing by Bar-sur-Aube and Arcis, falls into the Seine, near Nogent.

Aubenas, a town of France, in the department of Ardeche, Dauphiny. It has a manufacture of cloths of Spanish wool, and of red cotton, in imitation of Indian handkerchiefs. Beside corn and wine, its district produces truffles, oranges, figs, olives, chesnuts, and walnuts. The silkworm and mulberry-tree succeed well here.

here. They wind the silk by a machine, consisting of three wheels, turned by a canal from the Ardeche: these wheels move 36 looms, each containing 6 double rows of spindles in the length of 15 feet. Aubenas is seated on the Ardeche, at the foot of the Cevennes, near the mineral waters of Valtz, and 15 miles N W Viviers, lon. 4 30 E, lat. 44 40 N.

Aubigny, a town of France, in the department of Cher. It has a castle, and is seated in a fine plain, on the river Nerre.

Aubin, a town of the island of Jersey, with a good harbour and a fort. It is a town of merchants and masters of ships. The harbour is safe. A vessel of 130 tons may enter at half flood. [Bowen.]

Aubin du Cormier, a town of France, in the department of Ille and Vilaine, Bretagne; famous for a battle between viscount Tremouille and the duke of Orleans, afterward Lewis XII, in 1488, when the latter was made prisoner. It is 10 miles E Rennes, lon. 1 23 W, lat. 48 15 N.

Aubonne, a handsome town of Switzerland, in the canton of Bern, on a river of the same name, 10 miles W Lausanne, lon. 6 30 E, lat. 46 30 N.

Auburn, a town in Wiltshire, on a branch of the Kennet, 8 miles N E Marlborough, and 81 W London.

Aubusson, a town of France, in the department of Creuse. It has a manufacture of tapestry, and is seated on the river Creuse, 37 miles N E Limoges.

Aucaugrel, a town of Africa, capital of the kingdom of Adel, seated on a mountain, lon. 44 25 E, lat. 9 10 N.

Auch, an episcopal city of France, in the department of Gers, capital of Gascony. The greatest part of it is seated on the summit and declivity of a hill, at the foot of which runs the Gers. The cathedral is one of the finest in France. The inhabitants are computed to be 8000; and they have manufactures of velvet, serges, crapes, hats, and leather, 37 miles W Toulouse.

Auckland, Bishop's, a town in the bishopric of Durham. It is pleasantly seated on the side of a hill, and noted for its beautiful castle, and for its chapel, whose architecture is very curious. It is 8 miles S by W Durham, and 251 N N W London.

Aude, a department of France, Languedoc. It receives its name from a river which rises in the Pyrenees, and flowing by Quillan and Limeux, falls into the Mediterranean, below Narbonne.

Averro, a town of Portugal, on the lake of Vouga, with a good harbour, 30 miles S Oporto. The chief article of trade is salt, great quantities of which are made in its environs, lon. 8 30 W, lat. 40 40 N.

Aveiron, a department of France, including the late province of Rouergue. It is named from a river, which rises near Severac-le-Chateau, and flowing by Rhodez and Villefranche, falls into the Garonne, below Montauban.

Avellino, an episcopal town of Naples, in Principato Citeriore. It was almost ruined by an earthquake in 1694, and is 25 miles E Naples, lon. 15 0 E, lat 40 50 N.

Avenche, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Bern, formerly capital of Switzerland, but now greatly decayed. Many ancient ruins surround the town. It is 15 miles W Bern, lon. 6 52 E, lat. 46 50 N. [Coxe.]

Averno, a sulphurous lake of Naples, in Terra di Lavora, two miles long, and one broad. Virgil and others have said that the water was so bad that birds dropt dead when flying over it, and hence they call it the lake of hell; but it is now found to have no poisonous quality; for birds not only fly over it, but swim upon it. A little to the W of the lake is a cave, where some pretend they went formerly to consult the Cumæan Sybil, and through which they feigned that there was a descent to the regions of Pluto. There are also some old walls, which some suppose to be the ruins of a temple of Apollo, and others of Pluto.

Avesa, a town of Naples, in Terra di Lavora, with a bishop's see. It is seated in a fine plain, 8 miles N Naples.

Avesnes, a town of France, in the department of the North, seated on the Hesper, 25 miles E Cambray, and 100 N E Paris, lon. 3 58 E, lat. 50 8 N.

Aufnay, a pleasant little island in the lake of Zuric, below Rapperschwyl. It belongs to the convent of the Lady of the Hermits, and has two churches.

Augsburg, an ancient city of Suabia, a bishop's see, and an imperial city, or sovereign state, being governed by the town council and the representatives of the burghers, who are half protestants and half papists. The churches, townhouse, and other public buildings, are magnificent. It is surrounded by beautiful plains, and large forests full of all sorts of game. In the bishop's palace, the Lutherans presented their confession of

of faith to the emperor Charles V, in 1550, hence called the confeſſion of Augſburg. The biſhop is one of the princes of the empire, but has no ſhare in the government of the town. In 1462, 11,000 died here of the plague, and in 1535, about 13,000 died of the ſame diſorder. It was taken by the French Auguſt 24, 1796. It is ſeated between the rivers Werdach and Lech, 30 miles N W Munich, lon. 11 4 E, lat. 48 27 N.
[Walker, Adam.]

Auguſte, or *Auſta*, an iſland in the gulf of Venice, on the coaſt of Dalmatia, near Raguſa, ſubject to Venice, lon. 17 0 E, lat. 42 55 N.

Auguſtow, a town of Poland, in Polachia, ſeated on the Narieu, 44 miles N Bielſk, lon. 23 40 E, lat. 53 25 N.

Auſig, a ſmall town of Bohemia, near Toplitz, on the bank of the Elbe.

Avigliano, a town of Italy, in Piedmont, on a hill, 7 miles W Turin. It has a caſtle for its defence.

Avignon, a city of France, capital of a territory of the ſame name, which depended lately on the pope, with an archbiſhop's ſee and a univerſity. It was formerly the reſidence of the popes, who afterward returned to Rome. The churches are handſome, and the Jews are allowed to have a ſynagogue. It is advantageouſly ſeated on the Rhone, 20 miles E Niſmes, lon. 4 53 E, lat. 43 57 N.
[Wraxall.]

Avila, an ancient town of Spain, in Old Caſtile It has a univerſity, and a manufacture of fine cloth; and is ſeated on a large plain, ſurrounded by mountains covered with fruit trees and vineyards, 40 miles N W Madrid, lon. 4 35 W, lat. 40 40 N.

Aviles, a town of Spain, on the bay of Biſcay, 25 miles N Oviedo, lon. 6 5 W, lat. 43 27 N.

Avis, a town of Portugal, in Alentejo, on an eminence, with a caſtle, near the river Avis. Hence the military order of the knights of Avis have their name. It is 65 miles E Liſbon, lon. 7 40 W, lat. 38 46 N.

Auckland-Biſhop, a town of England, county of Durham, near the rivers Wear and Gaunleſs; it takes its name from a palace belonging to the biſhop of Durham, who is lord of the manor. A callico and muſlin manufacture has been lately eſtabliſhed here, 10 miles S S W Durham, and 251 N London.

Aukeſter, a town in Warwickſhire. It was a Roman ſtation, as appears from the coins, bricks, &c. often dug up in and near it, and from the Roman Ickneild-ſtreet paſſing through it. It is 7 miles W Stratford upon Avon, and 102 N W London.

Aulps, a town of France, in the department of Var, and late province of Provence, lon. 6 30 E, lat. 43 40 N.

Aumale, ſee *Albemarle*.

Aunis, lately a ſmall territory of France, in Poitou, and now forming part of the department of Lower Charente, producing corn and wine in plenty, watered by the Sevre and Charente, and trading by theſe rivers, in the beſt ſalt in France.

Avon, a river that riſes in Wilts, England, coaſts the edge of the New Foreſt, and enters the Engliſh Channel at Chriſtchurch Bay in Hampſhire.

Avon, a river that riſes in Leiceſterſhire, and running by Warwick and Eveſham, falls into the Severn, at Tewkeſbury.

Avon, Lower, a river that riſes in Wilts, and running W to Bath, becomes navigable there, continues its courſe to Briſtol, and falls into the Severn.

Auracb, a fortified town of Suabia, in the duchy of Wirtemburg; ſeated at the foot of a mountain, on the rivulet Ermſt, 15 miles E Tubingen, lon. 9 22 E, lat. 48 26 N.

Avranches, an ancient town of France, of mean appearance, in the department of the Channel, Normandy, on a mountain, at the foot of which flows the river See, 1 mile and a half from the Engliſh Channel, and 30 E St. Malo, lon. 1 18 W, lat. 48 41 N. [Wraxall.]

Auray, a ſeaport of France, on the gulph of Morbihan, in the department of that name and late province of Bretagne, 8 miles W Vannes, lon. 2 53 W, lat. 47 40 N.

Aurich, a town of Weſtphalia, in E Frieſland, with a caſtle, where the count reſides. It is ſeated in a plain, ſurrounded by foreſts full of game, 12 miles N E Embden, lon. 7 12 E, lat. 53 28 N.

Aurillac, a populous trading town of France, on the river Jordanne, in the department of Cantal and late province of Auvergne. Quantities of lace and velvet are manufactured here. It is 30 miles S W St. Flour, and 250 S Paris, lon. 2 22 E, lat. 44 55 N.

Aurungabad, one of the largeſt and moſt populous cities of India, and capital of a country called by the ſame name, in the Decean. It is ſituated on a plain, almoſt ſurrounded with mountains, and owes the greateſt part of its grandeur

and

and magnificence to Aurungzebe, who made it his place of residence, and surrounded it with walls and bastions, changing its name which was *Kitki*, to the present. He built also a grand palace, likewise surrounded with walls and gates of entrance. The country about produces millet, wheat, and other provisions, but not sufficient for the immense number of inhabitants; 545 miles S Delhi, and 515 S Lucknow, lon. 76 2 E, lat. 19 45 N.

Austria, one of the circles of the German empire, bounded on the W by Switzerland; on the N by Suabia, Bavaria, Bohemia, and Moravia; on the E by Hungary, and on the S by Italy and Croatia. It contains the archduchy of Austria; the duchies of Stiria, Carinthia, Carniola, and Goritia; the county of Tirol; and the Bishoprics of Brixen and Trent.

Austria, an archduchy in the circle of the same name. The river Ens divides it into Upper and Lower: Vienna is the capital of the Lower, and Lintz of the Upper. Austria excels all the provinces of Germany in the fertility of its soil, the plenty of its pastures, and the wholesomeness of the air. Corn, wine, and fruit, are plentiful; and the saffron better than that of the E Indies.

Autun, an ancient town of France, the episcopal see of the department of Saone and Loire, in the late province of Burgundy; seated on the river Arroux, at the foot of three mountains. It contains a great number of Roman antiquities, and those in better preservation than in any other city of France; particularly the temples of Janus and Cybele. They have manufactures of tapestry from cows hair and thread, carpets, and coverlets. Their delft ware is degenerated into earthen, although, with little industry, their argil would be very proper for porcelain. In St. Martin's church is the tomb of the cruel Brunehaud, whom Gregory of Tours mentions as the monster of the sixth century: she was accused of having poisoned her son Childebert, and of having procured the death of 10 kings: by the order of her grandson Clovis II, she was tied to the tail of a wild mare, and thus miserably perished. The cathedral of St. Lazarus, the college, and the seminary, are worthy of notice. Before the revolution it was the see of a bishop, whose diocese extended over more than 600 parishes. Its last bishop was the famous Talleyrand. Autun is 45 miles E by S Nevers, and 162 S E Paris, lon. 4 23 E, lat. 46 57 N.

Auvergne, a late province of France, which now forms the two departments of Cantal and Puy-de-Dome. It has mines of silver, iron, lead, and coals.

Awatska-Bay, a harbour of Kamschatka, said to be the safest and most extensive that has been discovered, and the only one, in that part of the world, that can admit vessels of a considerable burden. The entrance to it is in lon. 158 48 E, lat. 52 51 N.

Awe, Loch, one of the most beautiful lakes of Scotland, in Argyleshire, 30 miles long, and, in some parts, above two broad. It contains many fine little islands, tufted with trees. The river Awe, the outlet of this lake, is discharged into Loch Etive, at the village of Bunawe.

Auxerre, an ancient town of France, in the department of Yonne, lately an episcopal see of Burgundy, and seated on the declivity of a hill, at the foot of which flows the Yonne. The inhabitants are computed at 16,000; and it contains many fountains and squares. It is 25 miles S Sens, lon. 3 39 E, lat. 47 48 N.

Auxonne, a town of France, in the department of Côte d'Or and late province of Burgundy, with a castle, an arsenal, handsome barracks, a foundery for cannon, and a school for the artillery. It is seated on the Saone, 17 miles E Dijon, lon. 5 29 E, lat. 47 11 N.

Awlen, an imperial town of Suabia, on the river Cochen, 15 miles W Oeting. It was taken by the French in August 1796, lon. 10 15 E, lat 48 56 N.

Axbridge, a corporate town in Somersetshire. It is governed by a mayor, and is seated on the river Ax, under the Mendip Hills, 10 miles N W Wells, and 132 W London, lon. 3 0 W, lat. 51 17 N.

Axel, a town of Dutch Flanders, seated in a morass, 10 miles N Ghent. It was taken by the French in 1794, lon. 3 45 E, lat. 51 15 N.

Axholm, an island in the N W part of the district of Lindsey, in Lincolnshire, formed by the Trent, Dun, and Idle. It is a rich tract, in which much flax is cultivated.

Axim, a teritory on the Gold Coast of Guinea, containing 2 or 3 villages on the sea shore. The inhabitants are generally rich, and sell a great deal of gold to the English

Engliſh and Dutch. They are likewiſe induſtrious in fiſhing, and in tilling the ground, which produces a prodigious quantity of rice, which they exchange at other places on the coaſt, for Indian corn, yams, potatoes, and palm oil. The Dutch have a fort and a factory here, called St. Anthony. They have ſheep in great numbers, alſo fowls, apes and pigeons. [Boſman.]

Axminſter, a town in Devonſhire, on the river Ax. It was a place of note in the time of the Saxons. Here is a manufacture of broad and narrow cloths, and a famous one for carpets, which are wrought of any ſize in one piece with needles by women. Number of inhabitants in town and pariſh 2500. It is 18 miles E by N Exeter, and 147 W London, lon. 3 8 W, lat. 50 46 N.

Axum, a town of Abyſſinia, once the capital of Siris. It has about 600 houſes. They manufacture parchment and cotton cloth. It is watered by a ſmall ſtream. In the church, which is a mean, and ſmall building, theſe ignorant chriſtians believe are preſerved the ark of the covenant, and a copy of the law, which a ſon of Solomon ſtole from his father. They are conſidered as the defence of the country. Great marble ruins are ſeen here; in one ſquare are 40 obeliſks, each formed of a ſingle piece of granite, with ſculptures, but no hieroglyphics; 120 miles W of the Red Sea, lat. 14 6 36 N, lon. 36 4 E. [Bruce.]

Ayagh, an iſland between America, and Kamſchatka, about 100 miles in circumference. It has ſeveral high mountains, with vales between, of bare heath and moor land. Berries and roots there are of various ſpecies, but not a ſingle tree on the iſland. [Mavor.]

Ayamonte, a ſeaport of Spain, in Andaluſia, with a caſtle built on a rock, at the mouth of the river Guadiana, oppoſite Caſtro-Marino, 80 miles N W Cadiz, lon. 7 15 W, lat. 37 12 N.

Ayleſham, a town in Norfolk, England, 12 miles N Norwich, and 121 N E London.

Aymouth, a town of Scotland, in Berwickſhire, 6 miles N Berwick, and once fortified to curb the garriſon of that town, lon. 1 46 W, lat. 56 11 N.

Ayr, a borough and ſeaport of Ayrſhire, ſituate on a ſandy plain, on both ſides of the river Ayr, over which is a bridge of 4 arches. Its chief trade is in coal and grain; the fiſhery being in a manner given up. In the New-Town are many good houſes, and the ruins of a Dominican monaſtery, founded by Alexander II, in 1230. A mile N from the town, is a houſe called King's Chapel, founded for lepers by Robert Bruce; the leproſy being a diſeaſe ſo common in thoſe days, as to be the ſubject of ſeveral parliamentary ſtatutes. Ayr is 65 miles S W Edinburgh, lon. 4 39 E, lat. 55 30 N.

Ayrſhire, a county of Scotland, of which the above city is the capital, bounded on the W and N by the frith of Clyde and and Renfrewſhire. Its moſt northerly diviſion is Cunningham, the N W angle of which, though mountainous, is rich in paſture.

Azamor, a ſeaport of Morocco; formerly very conſiderable, but ruined by the Portugueſe, in 1513, lon. 7 0 W, lat. 32 50 N.

Azem, ſee *Aſſam*.

Azoph, ſee *Aſoph*.

Azores, *Terceras*, or *Weſtern Iſlands*, in the Atlantic, which ſome deſcribe as belonging to Africa, ſome to America, and others, perhaps upon better grounds, to Europe, called *Azores*, from flights of hawks which the firſt diſcoverers ſaw. They are 9 in number, and their names are *Tercera*, *St. Michael*, *Fayal*, *Gratioſa*, *St. George*, *Pico*, *Corvo*, *Flores*, and *St. Maloes*. They were formerly called the *Flemiſh Iſles*, as ſuppoſed to have been diſcovered by a Flemiſh merchant, who, in his voyage to Liſbon, was driven ſo far to the W by a ſtorm, as to fall in with theſe iſlands, which he found uninhabited. They are called weſtern from their ſituation, and they are alſo called *Terceras*, from *Tercera*, one of the principal of them. They are fertile, in corn, wine, and fruits, but ſubject to dreadful earthquakes and tempeſts. They ſay that as ſoon as ſhips bound from Europe to America touch here, they are immediately freed from all the vermin that before infeſted them; no ſpecies of noxious or poiſonous animal being able to live above a few hours in the Azores, lon. 25 to 33 W, lat. 36 to 40 N.

B

BABEIN, a town of Egypt, built on the ruins of an ancient city: 6 miles W Aſhmunein.

Babel-Mandel, a narrow ſtrait between the Indian Ocean and the Red Sea, formed by the projecting land of Arabia in Aſia, and Abyſſinia in Africa.

Babel-Mandel, an iſland, in the ſtraits ſo called, at the entrance of the Red Sea, between the coaſt of Arabia on the E and the coaſt of Abyſſinia on the W; about 5 miles in circumference, but barren, and almoſt uninhabited, lon. 44 25 E, lat. 44 28 N.

Babenhauſen, a town of Germany, in Swabia; 26 miles W S W Augſburg, and 16 S E Ulm.

Babuyanes, a cluſter of 6 or 7 ſmall iſlands, about 10 leagues north of the iſle of Luçon, in the Pacific Ocean. One of them contains about 500 inhabitants; the chief produce is wax, ebony, bananas, cocoas, and plantains.

Babylon, anciently one of the greateſt cities of the world. It was ſeated on a watery plain, but, on account of its palaces and temples, called a mountain. It was 15 miles ſquare, with walls 350 feet high, 87 thick; yet the prophets preſumed to fortel its complete ruin. Jeremiah ſaid. "The mighty men of Babylon would forbear to fight; they have remained in their holds; their might hath failed; they became as women." Agreeably to this Xenophon tells us that "when Cyrus came before the place *he could not provoke* them to venture forth, and try the fortune of arms, though he ſent a challenge to the king." A variety of other circumſtances in the progreſs of its deſtruction are foretold, which hiſtory confirms. The ſame prophet ſaid "that it ſhould become *deſolate*, that it ſhould not be *inhabited*, that the *wild beaſts* of the deſert ſhould be there." Let us examine if Babylon *has* fallen; if theſe circumſtances *have* taken place; if ſo, then our faith in revelation is confirmed. Diodorus Siculus ſays, that in his time, but a ſmall part of the city was inhabited. Its deſtruction had then begun; it was gradual. Not long after, Strabo reports that the Perſians had demoliſhed a part of the city; that the court was removed to Seleucia; that the great city had become a deſert. In the time of Pliny, Babylon was a place of "ſolitude." Maximus Tyrius mentions its, "lying waſte and neglected." Conſtantine the Great ſays, he had been an eye witneſs of its "deſolate and miſerable condition." In the 4th century after Chriſt, Jerome ſays, "Its wall ſerved as a fence, and the city as a park, in which the kings of Perſia kept wild beaſts for hunting. In the 12th century Benjamin a Jew aſſerts that "Babylon was laid waſte, ſome ruins remaining over which men dared not to paſs on account of ſerpents and ſcorpions." In 1574 Rauwolf ſays, "The tower of Babylon was ſo ruinous, ſo full of venomous creatures, that no one dared to approach nearer than half a league, except during two months in the winter." More than 2000 years before, a prophet had predicted this: "Their houſes *ſhall be* full of doleful creatures; the wild beaſts of the iſlands ſhall cry in their *deſolate* houſes, and dragons in their pleaſant palaces." Petrus Valenſis was there in 1616; he ſays "there was a heap of ruined buildings, like a mountain, which was probably the tower of Nimrod." Jannier ſays, "In this neighbourhood we ſaw the foundation of a city, and ſome of the walls ſtanding, upon which 6 coaches might go abreaſt." The chronicles of the country ſaid, "Here ſtood Babylon." Mr. Hanway tells us that in 1743, "Theſe ruins were ſo effaced, that there was hardly any veſtiges of them to point out the ſituation of the city." Mr. Jackſon in 1797 was at Bagdad, and ſays, at a little diſtance "are ſtill to be ſeen *ſome* ruins of ancient Babylon;" but it ſeems he did not go to examine whether it was true. Mr. Wood, who viſited the ruins of Palmyra in 1751, preſumes to ſay "There is not a ſtone to tell where Babylon was ſituated." By theſe brief extracts from various travellers we ſee how gradually, how punctually the prophecies reſpecting Babylon have been fulfilled. "They ſhall not take of thee a ſtone for a corner, nor a ſtone for foundations; but thou ſhalt be deſolate forever, ſaith the Lord." [Newton, Adam]

Baca, or *Baza*, a town of Spain, in Granada, 15 miles N E Guadix, lon. 2 42 W, lat. 37 18 N.

Bacano, a village of Italy, in the patrimony of St. Peter, on a ſmall lake, near a river of the ſame name, where the Fabii were defeated, in the 277th year of Rome.

Bacaſeray, a town in the Ruſſian province of Taurida, where the late khans of the Crim Tartars generally reſided. It is 70 miles S Precop, lon. 35 40 E, lat. 45 30 N.

Baccarach, a town of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine, formerly imperial, and famous for its wines. It is ſeated on the Rhine, 20 miles W Mentz, lon. 7 52 E, lat. 49 55 N.

Bachian, one of the Molucca iſlands, in the E Indies, which produces cloves. It is very fruitful and belongs to the Dutch, lon. 125 5 E, lat. 0 25 S.

Badajoz, a town of Spain, capital of Eſtramadura, has 2300 houſes. It has a bridge built by the Romans over the Guadiana. A treaty between Portugal, Spain, and France was concluded at this place in June 1801. It is 175 miles S by W Madrid, lon. 6 50 W, lat. 38 32 N.

Badelona, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, ſeated on the Mediterranean, 10 miles N E Barcelona, lon. 2 20 E, lat. 41 28 N.

Baden, a town of Suabia, capital of a margravate of the ſame name, with a caſtle, on the top of a mountain, where the prince often reſides. It is remarkable for its baths, whence it takes its name, and is ſeated near the Rhine, 4 miles S Raſtadt, lon. 8 14 E, lat. 48 50 N.

Baden, a margravate of Suabia, bounded on the N by the palatinate of the Rhine and biſhopric of Spire, on the E by the duchy of Wirtemburg and principality of Fürſtenburg, on the S by the Briſgaw, and on the W by the Rhine. It is divided into the Upper and the Lower.

Baden, an ancient town, in the county of the ſame name, in Swiſſerland. It is remarkable for its baths, mentioned by the ancients under the names of Aquæ and Thermæ Helveticæ; and for the treaty concluded here in 1714, between Germany and Spain. The county contains about 24,000 ſouls. It is ſeated on the Limmat, 10 miles N W Zuric, lon. 8 20 E, lat. 47 25 N. [Coxe.]

Baden, a town of Auſtria, famous for its hot baths; ſeated on the river Suechat, 15 miles S W Vienna, lon. 16 25 E, lat. 48 1 N.

Badenweiler, a town of Suabia, in the lower margravate of Baden, near the Rhine, 10 miles S E Friburg.

Badgeworth, a village in Glouceſterſhire, noted for a ſpring of mineral water, called Cold Pool, 7 miles N E Glouceſter.

Badis, a fortreſs of Livonia, 20 miles E Revel, lon. 24 36 E, lat. 59 15 N.

Badjoura, a large town near the Nile, built with clay, ſurrounded with palm trees, and large plantations of ſugar cane. The inhabitants make Sugar. [Bruce.]

Baeza, an epiſcopal town of Spain, in Andaluſia, with a univerſity, ſeated on the Guadalquiver, 15 miles N E Jaen, lon. 3 18 W, lat 37 45 N.

Baffo, a town in the iſland of Cyprus, with a fort near the ancient Paphos, of which conſiderable ruins remain, particularly ſome broken columns, which probably belonged to the temple of Venus, lon. 32 30 E, lat. 34 50 N.

Bagaria, a canton 3 leagues from the city of Palermo, remarkable for the beauty of its plains, the variety of its culture, the fertility of its ſoil, and the numerous rural retreats with which it is decorated. The road which leads to it from Palermo, is bordered with aloes and the Indian fig.

Bagdad, a town of Aſia, in the Arabian Irak, on the E ſide of the Tigris, near the ſite of ancient Babylon. It is computed to be about 1500 paces in length, 7 or 800 in breadth, and 3000 in circumference. Its walls are of brick, with terraces, and large towers at proper diſtances, in form of baſtions, and defended by about ſixty pieces of cannon. The caſtle is large, and flanked by ſome ſmall towers with cannon; and the garriſon uſually conſiſts of 900 foot, 4000 horſe, and 60 gunners. Its buildings are of hewn ſtone. The inhabitants are thought to be about 15,000, including thoſe who live in a ſuburb, on the other ſide of the Tigris, at the end of the bridge of boats, which is undone every night to prevent a ſurpriſe. Bagdad was built out of the ruins of the Old Seleucia, by Mohammed II, caliph of the Saracens, who, in 762, made it the capital of his kingdom. It ſoon became a wealthy and populous town, and continued ſo till the middle of the thirteenth century, when the famous Halloon, the Tartar, put an end to it by the death of the caliph and his whole family, and by taking and deſtroying this metropolis. It ſoon, however, recovered itſelf; but ſince it has been taken from the Perſians by the Turks, it retains very little of its ancient ſplendor. It ſtill, notwithſtanding, continues to be a place of pretty good reſort for all the commodities of Natolia Syria, Damaſcus, Conſtantinople, Arabia, Perſia, and India; but is not ſo populous and opulent as when the Perſians held it; 250 miles N N W Baſſora, lon. 43 52 E, lat. 33 15 N.

Bagenbon Head, a cape of Ireland, in the Atlantic Ocean, on the S coaſt of the county of Wexford, lon. 6 48 W, lat. 52 9 N.

Bagiura, a town of Egypt; 25 miles S Girgé

Baglana, a country of India, ſituated between the countries of Aurungabad, Guzerat, and Candeiſh. It is exceedingly mountainous, but fertile in many places.

Bagnara, a ſeaport town of Naples, in Calabria Ultra, deſtroyed by an earthquake

quake in the year 1783, when 3017 perſons periſhed; 14 miles W Oppido.

Bagnarea, a town of Italy, in the ſtate of the Church, the ſee of a biſhop, held immediately under the Pope; 6 miles S Orvieto.

Bagneres de Luchon, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Garonne, near the ſource of the river Garonne, at the foot of the Pyrenées. It has ſome medicinal ſprings; 20 leagues S W Thouloufe, and 7 S St. Gaudens.

Bagnares en Bigorre, a town of France, in the department of the Higher Pyrenées, on the Adour, celebrated for its baths and mineral waters, which are much frequented in ſpring and autumn, 10 miles S E Tarbes, lon. 0 12 E, lat. 43 3 N.

Bagnialac, a town of Turkey in Europe, in Boſnia, 30 miles N E Spalatro, lon. 18 0 E, lat. 44 24 N.

Bagnols, a town of France, in the department of Herault, Languedoc, near the river Ceſe (in the bed of which ſome gold ſand is found) 8 miles S W Pont St. Eſprit, lon. 4 43 E, lat. 44 10 N.

Bahabara, a town of Africa, capital of the kingdom of the ſame name. The place is ſurrounded with palliſadoes; the palace is extenſive; the temples 100 in number. [Damberger.]

Bahar, a country of Hindooſtan Proper, bounded on the W by Allahabad and Oude, on the N by Napaul, on the E by Bengal, and on the S by Oriſſa. It is ſubject to the Engliſh E India Company; and moſt of the ſaltpetre they export is manufactured in this province, of which Patna is the capital. It produces wheat, rice, peas, &c.

Bahar, a town of Hindooſtan, and once the capital of a country, to which it gives name; remarkable for the number of magnificent funeral monuments: 30 miles S E Patna, and 220 N W Calcutta, lon. 85 50 E, lat. 25 14 N.

Baheren Iſland, in the gulf of Perſia, once famous for its pearl fiſhery, lon. 49 5 E, lat. 26 10 N.

Bahhrein, a town of Arabia, ſituated on an iſland in the Gulf of Perſia, which gives name not only to the iſland on which it is built, but alſo to a cluſter of them, which are all called the *Iſles of Bahhrein*. It belonged once to the Portugueſe, it is now in the poſſeſſion of an Arabian Scheik: the duties on dates and pearls are ſaid to amount to a lack of rupees.

Bahi, a province of the iſland of Luçon, or Manilla, which takes its name from a lake ſo called: 30 leagues in circumference.

Bahira, or *Rif*, the northern diſtrict of Egypt, which extends from the diviſion of the Nile to the E and W branches, on both ſides to the Mediterranean. The principal towns are Alexandria, Roſetta, Damietta, Menuf, Manſoura, Tinch, Catih, and Foua.

Bahus, a town of Sweden, capital of a government of the ſame name, on a rock, in an iſland, 10 miles N Gottenburg, lon. 11 42 E, lat. 57 52 N.

Baia, an inconſiderable town of Naples, in Terra di Lavora; but famous, in the time of the ancient Romans, for its hot baths and elegant palaces, of which ſome ruins remain. It is ſeated on the bay of Naples, 12 miles W Naples, lon. 14 5 E, lat. 40 51 N.

Baja, a populous town of Hungary, on the Danube, 35 miles N W Eſſeck, lon. 20 0 E, lat. 46 10 N.

Bajador, a cape on the W coaſt of Africa, S of the Canary Iſlands, lon. 14 22 W, lat. 26 12 N.

Baikal, a great lake in Siberia, in the province of Irkutzk, 320 miles long and 80 broad. There are in it many blackiſh ſeals; ſturgeons of a monſtrous ſize, and ſea dogs. In the environs are ſeveral ſulphurous ſprings, and in one part near the mouth of the river Barguzin, it diſcharges a kind of pitch, which the inhabitants purify. The water is ſweet, tranſparent, and appears at a diſtance green like the ſea. Perſons who travel from Siberia to China, croſs this lake, and are often frightened by the violent ſtorms which happen, particularly from September to May; from January to April it is frozen over. Many rivers run into it, but the Angara is the only one by which it ſeems to diſcharge any of its waters, lon. 137 57 to 143 47 E, lat. 51 20 to 55 20 N.

Bailleul, a town of France, in the department of the North and late French Flanders, 9 miles S W Ypres, lon. 2 55 E, lat. 50 45 N.

Bain Ganga, or *Bain River*, a river of Hindooſtan, which riſes near the Nerbudda, runs ſouthward through Berar, and, after a courſe of near 400 miles, unites with the Godavery, within the hills that bound the Britiſh Circars.

Bakewell, a town in the Peak of Derbyſhire, on the river Wye, 20 miles N N W Derby.

Baku, a town of Perſia, in the province of Schirvan, the moſt commodious haven

of

of the Caſpian Sea, on the W coaſt of which it is ſituate. The entrance, in ſome places, is difficult and dangerous, on account of the number of ſhoals and iſlands. Baku is a fortreſs, ſurrounded by high brick walls, 300 miles S Aſtracan, lon. 49 15 E, lat. 40 2 N.

Bala, a town in Merionethſhire. It is ſeated on the lake of Bala, or Pemblemere, which is 13 miles in length, and 6 in breadth, and abounds with a fiſh called a guinard, reſembling a ſalmon in ſhape, and taſting like a trout. The river Dee runs through this lake. The town is noted for a great trade in knit woollen ſtockings. It is 50 miles S S E Holyhead, and 195 N W London.

Balagat, a province in the Decan of Hindooſtan, conſiſting of a vaſt extent of fertile and populous plains, ſupported in the nature of a terrace, by a ſtupendous wall of mountains, called, the Gauts, which riſes abruptly from the low country called the Concan. This tract is ſo elevated, that the air is cool and pleaſant. It is ſubject to the Poonah Mahrattas, and extends not only through their territories, but through the peninſula, to the ſouthern extremity of Myſore.

Balaguer, a fortified town of Spain, in Catalonia, on the river Segra, at the foot of a craggy rock, 75 miles N W Barcelona, lon. 1 1 E, lat. 41 55 N.

Balambuan, or *Palambuan*, a country on the E part of the iſland of Java, governed by a king, who is deſpotic: it produces pepper, cotton, rice, Indian corn, and fruit, in great plenty. There are excellent paſtures which feed a great number of horſes, antelopes, buffaloes, and oxen. The principal town is of the ſame name.

Balanbangan, a ſmall iſland in the Eaſtern Pacific Ocean, between Borneo, and Mindanao.

Balantes, a people, who poſſeſs a little territory on the banks of the Geves, about 12 leagues ſquare. They have gold, and trade in grain, poultry, and cattle, with the neighbouring tribes; but never intermarry, nor allow them to enter their ſtate. They are induſtrious, and warlike, but never trade in ſlaves.

[Diſcoveries in Africa.]

Balaruc, a town of France, near the road from Montpellier to Toulouſe; famous for its baths.

Balaſore, a ſeaport to the N W of the bay of Bengal, 4 miles from it by land, but by the rivers 20. The inhabitants make ſtuffs of ſilk, cotton, and a ſort of graſs. Ships generally take pilots here to conduct them up the Ganges. It is 180 miles S W Hoogly, lon. 87 1 E, lat. 21 20 N.

Balbaſtro, a town of Spain in Aragon, ſituated on the Vero, near its conflux with the Cinca, the ſee of a biſhop, whoſe dioceſe extends over 170 pariſhes, 8 convents, 14 hermitages, and 19 hoſpitals; 47 miles N W Barcelona, and 40 E N E Saragoſſa.

Balbeck, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in Syria, celebrated by the ancients under the name of *Heliopolis*, is ſituated at the foot of the Anti-Libanus. There are now to be ſeen large remains of one of the moſt beautiful temples in the world, ſuppoſed to have been dedicated to the worſhip of the Sun; both the ancient and preſent name of the place, ſignifies The City of the Sun: but by whom or when built is not accurately determined. In the time of Auguſtus, it was a garriſon town of the Romans; and the preſent temple is ſaid to have been built by Antoninus Pius, inſtead of the ancient one gone to decay. Under Conſtantine it was neglected, and ſoon after turned into a Chriſtian church, and continued ſo till the irruption of the Arabs; after that the church fell to decay, battlements were built round it, and from that time being expoſed to the fate of war, it fell rapidly to ruins. The ſtate of the city is not leſs deplorable; added to the wretched government of the Turks, an earthquake in 1759, completed its deſtruction. The inhabitants were computed at 5000 in 1751, which in the year 1784, were reduced to leſs than 1200, poor and indolent, cultivating a little cotton, maize, and water-melons, for their ſubſiſtence: 110 miles S Aleppo, and 30 N N W Damaſcus.

Balcarry, a village of Scotland, on the S coaſt of the country of Kircudbright, declared by act of parliament a free port: 10 miles E S E Kircudbright.

Baldo, a mountain, part of the Alps, which ſeparates the country of Tyrol from the country of Verona, 30 miles in circumference.

Baldock, a town of England, in the county of Herts, ſituated on the great N road from London to York. Great quantities of barley are made into malt, for London and country trade, 8 miles S Biggleſwade, and 37 N London.

Bâle (Biſhopric of) a principality of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine. The eccleſiaſtical juriſdiction extends to the dioceſes of Lauſanne, Conſtance, Straſburg, Toul, and Beſançon,

son, and contains 6 towns, of which Porentrui, the residence of the bishop, and Delemont are the chief, and 170 smaller towns and villages. The country is fertile, and a great number of forges are employed in manufactures of iron and steel. The militia amount to 11,000, divided into 9 regiments.

Bâle, or *Basil*, the chief place of a canton, and largest city of Switzerland, consists of two towns, built on both sides of the Rhine. The magistracy is a mixture of aristocracy and democracy, in which the former preponderate. The environs are fertile, and the climate softer than the countries round, so that they send early fruit and vegetables as an article of trade to the distance of 20 leagues. Three melancholy epochas are marked in the annals of Bâle; an earthquake in the year 1356, which destroyed a great number of houses; and two malignant fevers; one in 1314, which carried off 11,000 persons, and another in 1564, when 7000 died. The principal manufactures are ribbons, silk stuffs, painted linens, gloves, and cutlery. The bishop has had no power in Bâle, since the time of the reformation in 1519, when the bishop and chapter were compelled to quit the town, and have from that time resided at Porentrui. See *Basil*.

Bali, or *Little Java*, one of the Sunda islands, forming the N side of the Straits of Java, through which the E India ships sometimes return from China, but the passage is commonly very difficult on account of contrary winds. The island is 25 leagues long, and 15 wide, fertile and well peopled. The principal productions are cotton, rice, ginger, and cloves. The number of inhabitants is said to be 600,000, who are black, addicted to war; and pagans, lon. 115 28 E, lat. 7 12 S.

Balis, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Syria, on the frontiers of Diarbekir, on the W bank of the Euphrates: 20 leagues E Aleppo.

Ballantrae, a seaport town of Scotland, on the W coast of the country of Ayr, in the Frith of Clyde, containing about 80 houses, and 300 inhabitants: they have a good salmon fishery in the mouth of a small river, which joins the Frith near the town: 28 miles S S W Ayr.

Ballaghy, a town of Ireland, in the county of Sligo, 22 miles S Sligo, lon. 8 40 W, lat. 53 56 N.

Ballas, a town of Egypt, 10 miles S Dendera.

Ballas, a trading village of Egypt. A great quantity of earthen pots are manufactured here; their bottoms are convex. This inconvenient form has been the same from the remotest antiquity. [Sonini.]

Ballycannel, a town of Ireland, in the county of Cavan, 11 miles N E Cavan, lon. 7 25 W, lat. 54 10 N.

Ballynakill, a borough of Ireland, in Queen's County, 18 miles N W Kilkenny, lon. 7 25 W, lat. 52 50 N.

Ballyshannon, a seaport of Ireland, in the county of Donegal, 110 N W Dublin, lon. 7 50 W, lat. 54 33 N.

Ballogissan, Little, a country of Hindoostan Proper, bordering on the N Mewat, and approaching within 14 miles of Delhi. It is 80 or 90 miles long, and from 30 to 40 broad. Within the last century it was seized by the Balloges, or Balloches, whose country adjoins to the W bank of the Indus, opposite Moultan. They are represented as a very savage and cruel race. Their territory is full of ravines, and of course difficult of access. Westward it borders on the country of the Seiks.

Balou, a country or kingdom of Africa, bounded on the N by Egypt, on the W by Nubia, on the E by the Red Sea, and on the S by Abyssinia; 60 leagues in length, and 40 in breadth. The inhabitants are Mahometans, but the country is not well peopled.

Baltic, an inland sea, on the N W part of Europe, formed by the coasts of Sweden, Russia, Courland, Prussia, Germany, and Denmark; there are a great number of islands in this sea. Aland, which is situated in the northern part, and divides it from the Gulf of Bothnia, Dago, and Esel, or Oesel, near the coast of Russia, Gothland, and Oeland, belonging to Sweden, Rugen, a part of Pomerania, Bornholm, Falster, Moen, or Mona, and Laland, belonging to Denmark, besides a number of other smaller ones; the islands of Zealand and Funen separate it from the Scaggerack, or Cattegat Sea. The length from S W to N E, rather more than 200 leagues, and its breadth between Sweden and Germany about 25 leagues, but in some places 50. The general passage for vessels from the North Sea into the Baltic, is through a narrow passage between the coast of Sweden and the island of Zealand; and a toll is paid by vessels to the king of Denmark, for the purpose of maintaining lighthouses as a guide for mariners in the night. Several large rivers empty themselves into

to the Baltic, as the Dwina, the Oder, the Viſtula, the Rega, the Perſante, the Niemen, &c. which give a degree of freſhneſs to the water, and probably make it more liable to be frozen, which it generally is for three months in the winter.

Baltimore, a village of Ireland, in the country of Cork, with a good harbour, ſituated on the E ſide of a bay to which it gives name. It is a borough, and ſends two members to the Iriſh parliament. It was formerly a place of trade, but being plundered by the Algerines in 1631, it has never recovered itſelf; 13 miles S Bantry.

Bambarra, a kingdom of Africa, on the Niger. The people are civilized; the women are admitted into ſociety. The ſhea tree furniſhes them with a vegetable butter, richer than that from milk. This is a principal article of their commerce. Their lands are highly cultivated; the face of the country is beautiful. The following extempore ſong from a female is a ſpecimen of their poetry. A traveller arrives at one of their villages. The ſight of a *white* man terrifies them; they dare not admit him. A ſtorm is riſing. A woman more courageous than the reſt, invited him into her hut, lighted her lamp, gave him a broiled fiſh to eat, ſpread a mat for his repoſe. With her companions ſhe began to ſpin: they cheered the night with ſong. "The winds roared, and the rains fell, the poor white man, faint and weary, came and ſat under our tree. He has no mother to bring him milk, no wife to grind his corn. Chorus. Let us pity the white man—no mother has he, &c. [Park.]

Bamberg, a town of Franconia, formerly imperial, but now capital of a biſhopric of the ſame name, with a univerſity. It ſurrendered to the French in Auguſt 1796. It is ſeated at the confluence of the Maine and Rednitz, 35 miles N Nuremberg, lon. 11 7 E, lat. 50 2 N.

Bamberg, a town of Bohemia, at the foot of a mountain, 30 miles S Glatz. lon. 16 50 E, lat. 49 55 N.

Bamborough, a village of England, county of Northumberland, near the coaſt of the German Ocean, with a caſtle ſaid to be built in 548. This caſtle, with the eſtate, was left by Mr. Crew, biſhop of Durham, to charitable uſes. Here are granaries filled with corn to feed the poor at a low price in time of ſcarcity. Here a patrole is kept every ſtormy night for 8 miles to ſuccour ſhipwrecked ſeamen. By a particular mode of firing cannon, ringing bells, &c. the very place of misfortune is pointed out to the people around. Rewards are given thoſe, who diſtinguiſh themſelves in time of diſtreſs. It is 324 miles N London.

Bambouk, a kingdom of Africa, in the country of Senegal: it is ſaid to be very populous, and on the borders of the rivers fertile, but in other parts ſandy and barren. The moſt remarkable animals are a ſpecies of apes, whiter than the whiteſt European rabbits, which they will not allow to be ſent out of the country, white foxes, the girafa, deſcribed as an animal high, but not ſo large as an elephant, made more like a camel, of extraordinary ſwiftneſs. There are 6 gold mines, and others of ſilver, tin, lead, iron, and loadſtone.

Bampton, a town of Oxfordſhire, near the Thames, 12 miles W Oxford, and 70 W by N London.

Bampton, a town in Devonſhire, ſeated in a bottom ſurrounded by hills. It is 14 miles N N E Exeter, and 163 W by S London.

Banbury, a borough in Oxfordſhire. It ſends one member to parliament; is noted for its cakes and cheeſe; and is ſeated on the Charwell, 75 miles N N W London.

Banca, an iſland of Aſia, on the E coaſt of Sumatra, with a town and ſtrait of the ſame name, lon. 106 50 E, lat. 2 35 S.

Bancalis, a ſeaport on the E coaſt of Sumatra, where the Dutch have a ſettlement. It is 130 miles W Malacca, lon. 100 7 E, lat. 1 15 N.

Bancock, a town of Aſia, in the kingdom of Siam, with a fort, once in the poſſeſſion of the French, who were expelled in 1688. The houſes are made of canes, and covered with palm leaves. The inhabitants are almoſt naked, and having no furniture in their houſes, ſit on the floor. It is 17 miles N of the ſea, and 40 S Siam, lon. 101 5 E, lat. 13 35 N.

Banda, the chief of the Banda, or Nutmeg Iſlands, in the Indian Ocean. They lie between 127 and 128 E lon. and 4 and 5 S lat. comprehending the iſles of Lantor, Poloroon, Roſinging, Pooloway, Gonapi, Nero, &c. The nutmeg, covered with mace, grows on theſe iſlands only, a ſufficient ſupply for the reſt of the world; and they have been ſubject to the Dutch, ever ſince 1609, when they expelled both the Engliſh and natives. The inhabitants have waged unceaſing war againſt the birds, which, ſwallowing the ſeeds whole, they fear might void them in

in other islands in a state capable of vegetation: and they send out parties of troops to search for and destroy every appearance of the young plants. These islands contain about 5000 souls, formerly there are said to have been 15,000. They are all very small, the largest being scarcely 20 miles in length; and are subject to earthquakes. Banda is 75 miles S E Amboyna, lon. 128 5 E, lat. 4 50 S.

Bander Congo, a seaport of Persia, on the gulf of Persia, 80 miles W Gombroon, lon. 55 8 E, lat. 27 10 N.

Bandora, the capital of Salsette, an island separated from Bombay, by a narrow channel, lon. 72 40 E, lat. 19 0 N.

Banff, a seaport, and the county town of Banffshire, Scotland, seated on the declivity of a hill, at the mouth of the Deveron, over which is a handsome bridge of 7 arches, erected by government. The town house is adorned with a handsome spire; and the harbour is defended by a neat pier and a battery. Here is a manufacture of thread, and another of stockings; and the children attend the factory and school alternately; so that education and industry are united; 32 miles N W Aberdeen.

Bangalore, a strong fortress of Mysore, in the peninsula of Hindoostan. It is a place of great political importance, being, from its situation, the bulwark of Mysore, toward Arcot. It was taken by the English in 1791; but restored in 1792. It is 74 miles N E Seringapatam, lon. 77 37 E, lat. 13 0 N.

Banghir, a town of Ireland, in King's County, on the Shannon, 15 miles S Athlone, lon. 7 41 W, lat. 53 7 N.

Bangor, a city in Carnarvonshire. It was once so considerable, that it was called Bangor the Great, and defended by a castle. The principal buildings are the cathedral and the bishop's palace. It is 36 miles W St. Asaph, and 251 N W London.

Bangor, a borough of Ireland, in the county of Down, on the bay of Carrickfergus, opposite the town of that name, lon. 5 42 W, lat. 54 40 N.

Banjar, a river in the island of Borneo, at the mouth of which the English have a factory.

Banjar Massim, a kingdom in the island of Borneo, the principal town of which is called *Negara*. The country produces great quantities of pepper; there are also mines of gold, iron, copper, and tin. It is said the king can raise above 7000 armed men.

Banias, a town of Syria: 50 miles S W Damascus.

Banstead, a village of Surry, noted for its walnut trees, but more for its downs, one of the most delightful spots in England, on account of its fine carpet ground, covered with short herbage, perfumed with thyme and juniper, which make the mutton of this spot very sweet, though small. These downs form a tract of 30 miles, extending, under different denominations, from Croydon to Farnham. Banstead is 13 miles S S W London.

Bantam, a seaport town on the N W part of the island of Java, and capital of a kingdom; once a flourishing place, trading with merchants of all nations, before the Dutch obtained the exclusive trade. The town lies low, at the foot of a mountain, and watered by three rivers, two of which run round, and the other through the town: walls are of brick, with cannons placed at the angles, and two towers: the gates are not strong, the town consists only of three streets, not paved, but covered with coarse sand: the houses are surrounded with cocoa trees, they are built with straw and rosewood, supported by carved pillars, and covered with palm leaves: the palace is large, but without taste, and without magnificence. Before the monopoly by the Dutch, Bantam was a good mart for all the commodities of India; they annually exported three million pound of pepper, lon. 105 20 E, lat. 6 20 S.

Banton, or *Batan*, one of the smaller Philippine Islands.

Bantry, a town of Ireland, in the county of Cork, on the E coast of a bay, to which it gives name, on the S coast of Ireland, about 24 miles in length, and 4 in breadth. The French descent upon Ireland was to have been made at this place. The bay is one of the finest in the world, being large enough to contain all the shipping in Europe; 40 miles S W Cork, and 36 W Kinsale.

Banub, a town of Egypt, 52 miles W N W Mansura.

Banyans, or *Baynons*, a people of Africa somewhat civilized. They are brave and industrious. Their women have the *laudable* custom when at work, of holding water in their mouths to prevent interruption from talkativeness. [De la Brue.]

Banza a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Congo, now called *St. Salvador*.

Baol, or *Baul*, a kingdom of Africa, in the country of Senegal, about 80 leagues long, and 24 wide.

Bavom, or *Apoom*, one of the new discovered islands in the Southern Pacific Ocean, lon. 186 17 W, lat. 16 26 S.

Bapaume, a town of France, and principal place of a district, in the Straits of Calais. It contains about 4500 inhabitants: 12 miles S Arras, and 77 N Paris.

Bar, a town of Arabia, 56 miles S E El Catiff.

Bar (Le,) a town of France, department of the Var, 4 miles N E Grasse.

Bar le Duc, a town of France, department of the Meuse; before the revolution, it was the capital of the duchy of Bar. It is a considerable town, divided into Upper and Lower. The separation being formed by a castle, called *Bar*; and was a barrier between France and Loraine; the walls and towers of this castle were demolished by Louis XIV. The river Ornain runs through the lower part of the town. They compute about 8000 inhabitants in the whole town: 21 miles S S E St. Menehould, and 30 miles W Toul.

Barbary, a large country of Africa, is bounded on the N by the Mediterranean Sea, on the E by Egypt and deserts of Lybia, on the S by Sahara or the desert, and on the W by the Atlantic Ocean; its utmost extent, from E to W, 1200 miles; and its breadth, from N to S, 320, but the breadth is less or more in different places. It is usually divided into 5 kingdoms, Morocco, Fez, Algiers, Tunis, and Tripoli; the whole situated under the temperate zone. All the coast and mountains on the side of the Mediterranean, from the Straits of Gibraltar to Egypt, are rather cold than hot, and snow falls at certain times of the year; the rainy season commences about the middle of October throughout all Barbary: the months of December and January are more severe, nevertheless the cold is not so great as to render a fire necessary: the cold diminishes from January, and the season is then so inconstant, that it often changes three or four times a day; the W and N winds blow with violence during the month of March. In April all the trees begin to bloom, and at the end of the same month, they gather ripe cherries in Fez, Algiers, and Tunis, and in some places of Morocco. In the middle of May they gather figs. In the mountains and forests of Barbary are found a great quantity of wild beasts, lions, tygers, apes, and wild goats, a variety of birds and serpents. All the states which compose what we call Barbary, have a number of ports on the Mediterranean, and the kingdom of Morocco and Fez have some on the Atlantic, which serve equally for the commerce of the Christians, and the retreat of the vessels of the corsairs. The merchants of Europe have magazines in the principal seaport towns. The chief articles of commerce are ostrich feathers, gold dust, indigo, dates, raisins, skins tanned and not tanned, copper in bars, wax, tin, wool, Morocco leather, coral, wheat, beans, millet, and horses. The commerce of horses and grain is not allowed at all places, and forbidden in the kingdoms of Fez and Morocco, unless in exchange for arms and ammunition of war. The merchants of Europe carry thither cloths of France, Spain, England, and Holland; muslins, spices, drugs, cotton, tobacco, sugar, logwood, sulphur, paper, steel, iron, lead, and cutlery of all kinds. The inhabitants of Barbary consist of three different races of men, the Africans, natives; Turks, who come to seek their fortunes: and Arabians, who chiefly dwell in the deserts; the Africans again are divided into whites and blacks; the former of which are those who inhabit the seaports, and country along the coast; and the latter, those who reside in the inland country; they are all Mahometans.

Barbasote, a seaport town of Africa, in the kingdom of Fez, a little to the W of Ceuta.

Barbato, a seaport town of Spain, in Andalusia, on the coast of the Atlantic, near the mouth of the river Barbato.

Barberian, an island on the Indian Ocean: 15 leagues W from Ceylon, lon. 80 E, lat. 6 24 N.

Barberino, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Tuscany, at the foot of the Apennines, on the side of the river Sieve: 4 miles W Scarperia.

Barbesieux, a town of France, department of the Charente. Near it is a medicinal spring, 45 miles N E Bourdeaux, lon. 0 0, lat. 45 28 N.

Barbonne, a town of France, department of the Marne, 1 league and a half S Sezanne.

Barby, a lordship of Germany, in Upper Saxony, of small extent. It makes part of the circle of Wittenberg, being given in 1748 and 1765 to the count of Reuss, and the Society of United Brethren, or Moravians.

Barby, a town in the above lordship, on the Elbe, near the mouth of the Saale, where there is a Moravian Academy, for the

the inſtruction of youth ; 14 miles N W Deſſau, and 14 S S E Magdeburg.

Barca, a country of Africa, part of Barbary, lying to the W of Egypt, anciently called *Lybia*, at preſent belonging to the Turks, and governed by a ſangiac, dependant on the baſhaw, who reſides at Tripoli. The climate is very unequal ; along the coaſts the land is fertile and well peopled, but the interior is ſterile and deſert. Here was the Temple of Jupiter Ammon, ſo difficult of acceſs on account of the burning ſands. The chief towns are Derna, the capital and reſidence of the ſangiac, Tolomata, and Grena, or Curen.

Barcelona, a city and ſeaport of Spain, capital of Catalonia, and ſee of a biſhop, it is ſaid to have been built by the Carthagenian Hamilcar, the father of Hannibal, 250 years before Chriſt, and is now one of the largeſt and handſomeſt cities in Spain ; its population is in proportion to its ſize, having 15,000 houſes, and the induſtry of the inhabitants far exceeds that of thoſe of any other part of Spain. It is built on the coaſt of the Mediterranean, in the form of a ſemicircle, on the bank of the ſea in a large plain, and is divided into Old and New Town, ſeparated from each other by a wall, and the whole defended by thick walls, baſtions, horn-works, large and lofty ramparts, and deep ditches ; with a citadel built on a mountain called Montjoui ; it is however too extenſive to be eaſily gaurded and defended, on which account it has always been taken when attacked. It contains ſeveral fine edifices ; that called the Terſana, or the arſenal, is of vaſt extent : a prodigious gallery, containing 28 forges, has been erected in it within a few years. The cathedral, the church of Notre Dame, the exchange, biſhop's palace, the palace of the governor, of the inquiſition, &c. are all magnificent. About 20 years ago, a very large cannon foundery was eſtabliſhed in this city, under the care of Mr. Maritz, a Swiſs. Barcelona carries on an extenſive trade in its own fruits and manufactures of glaſs, ſwords, knives, &c. and foreign merchandiſe. The harbour is ſpacious, commodious, and always full of veſſels, but it is ſometimes dangerous ; it daily fills up, and requires continual care, and an immenſe expenſe to keep the entrance open ; the ſea viſibly retires, and if the clearing of the harbour were neglected for a few years, Barcelona would ſoon be at a diſtance from the ſhore. It is defended on one ſide from the winds by Montjoui, which runs into the ſea in the form of a promontory, and on the other by a mole 300 paces in length. The port of Barcelona exports its ſilks, middling cloths, and cotonades, wines, brandies, and other productions, and if we wiſh to judge of the part the Catalonians take in this commerce, it muſt be obſerved, that in 1782, out of 628 veſſels which entered Barcelona, 317 belonged to Spain. It is true that ſilks from Lyons, ſtockings from Nimes, ſeveral kinds of ſtuffs and cottons, notwithſtanding the prohibition, and particularly dried cod, an article for which Spain pays annually to the Engliſh 3,000,000 of piaſtres, paſs into Catalonia by the ſame port. The dioceſe contains 213 pariſhes, beſides 8 in the city : 250 miles E N E Madrid, lon. 2 13 E, lat. 41 26 N.

Barcelonetta, a town of France, department of the Lower Alps, on the right bank of the Ubaye, in a valley of excellent paſturage : 4 leagues S E Embrun, and 8 and a half N N E Digne.

Barcelonne, a town of France, department of the Gers, on the Adour : it contains about 2,000 inhabitants : 3 leagues S W Nogaro.

Barcelor, a ſeaport town of the Eaſt Indies, with a good harbour, on the coaſt of Malabar, between Goa and Mangalore. It is the capital of Canara, and formerly belonged to the Portugueſe, from whom it was taken by the Dutch, lon. 74 14 E, lat. 15 30 N.

Bardewick, a town of Germany, Lower Saxony, on the Ilmenau : ſuppoſed to be one of the moſt ancient towns of Germany ; 4 miles N Luneburg, 17 S E Hamburg.

Bardi, a town of Italy, in the Parmeſan, ſituated on a rock near the ſmall river Ceno, and capital of a marquiſate, to which it gives name : 26 miles W Parma.

Bardis, a town of Egypt, and reſidence of a ſcheik, whoſe authority extends a conſiderable way along the Nile : 6 miles S Girgé.

Bardſey, an iſland, in the Iriſh ſea, near the coaſt of Cardigan, in Wales, 12 leagues S S E Holyhead, lat. 52 58 N.

Bardt, or *Barth*, a town of Germany, in Pomerania, ſituated in a ſmall bay in the Baltic, 32 miles N E Roſtock.

Bare, an iſland in the S Pacific Ocean, near the E coaſt of New Ireland : it is high land, not fertile, but inhabited, lat. 39 56 S.

Barenton, a town of France, department of the Channel, at the ſource of the Ardeé: the number of inhabitants about 2000: 7 leagues E S E Avranches.

Barefund, a ſeaport town of Sweden, in the province of Eaſt Gothland, between Nordkioping and Soderkioping.

Barfleur, a ſeaport town of France, in the department of the Channel. It had formerly a good harbour, and a conſiderable trade, but through neglect the harbour is choaked with ſand, and the trade in conſequence decayed: 4 leagues and a half E Cherburg.

Barhnagaſh, a province of Abyſſinia, in the kingdom of Tigre, in which the town of Arekea is ſituated.

Bari, a ſeaport town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, on the coaſt of the Adriatic, once the capital of the province of the ſame name, and ſee of an archbiſhop. It is well built, populous, and has a good trade. The harbour was almoſt deſtroyed by the Venetians: 120 miles E N E Naples, 18 E Trani, lon. 17 5 E, lat. 41 15 N.

Bari, a province of Naples, on the gulf of Venice. It produces corn, wine, oil, cotton, ſaffron, and fruits; there are 16 towers built to defend the coaſts from corſairs. The principal towns are Bari, Tradi, the preſent capital, Bironto, Barletta, Altamura, Gravina, Molfetta, Viſeglia, and Andri. Ofanto is the only river.

Barjols, a town of France, department of the Var, the town is populous, and is ſituated in a charming country: 9 leagues N Toulon; and 8 E Aix.

Barking, a town of England, county of Eſſex, on a creek in the river Rothin, to which it gives name, near the Thames, from whence goods are brought up to the quay, 7 miles E London.

Barlenga, a ſmall iſland, the principal of a cluſter in the Atlantic Ocean, about 3 leagues from the W coaſt of Portugal; with a fortreſs: theſe iſlands are called *Berlings* by the Engliſh ſeamen, and the great part merely rocks, lat. 39 20 N.

Barletta, a ſeaport town of Naples, country of Bari, on the Adriatic: 4 miles W Trani, lat. 41 19 N.

Barmancotty, a town of Aſia, in Thibet.

Barmen, a town of Germany, Weſtphalia, in a fertile valley to which it gives name: 5 miles N Launep.

Barmouth, a ſeaport of North Wales, in the county of Merioneth, on a bay, to which it gives name: 8 miles S W Dolgolly.

Barnard's Caſtle, a town of England, on the river Tees, county of Durham, contains about 3000 inhabitants. There is a manufacture of camblets, in which about 400 weavers are employed: 254 miles N London.

Barneſley, a town of England, in the W riding of Yorkſhire: there is a conſiderable manufacture for wire, as likewiſe for hard-ware; another for linen, and another for glaſs bottles.

Barnet, a town of England, in Herts, and Middleſex counties, near which was fought a bloody battle between the Yorkiſts and Lancaſtrians, in which the earl of Warwick was ſlain, with many noblemen, and 10,000 men of his party; this battle was fought 14th April, 1471: 11 miles N London.

Barnſtaple, a ſeaport town of England, on the river Taw, county of Devon. It was anciently ſurrounded with walls, and defended with a caſtle, had the liberties of a city and a good harbour; but the harbour is now ſhallow, ſo that veſſels cannot come up to the town, yet it has ſome conſiderable trade; ſends two members to the Britiſh parliament. Barnſtaple bay is an opening in the Briſtol Channel, formed by the union of the rivers Taw and Towridge: 40 miles N N W Exeter, lon. 4 4 W, lat. 51 12 N.

Baroach, a town of India, in the country of Guzerat: 34 miles N Surat, and 80 S Amedabad, lon. 72 58 E, lat. 21 45 N.

Baroche (La,) a town of France, in the department of the Orne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Domfront; 4 miles S S E Domfront.

Barou, one of the Aleuthian Iſles. No wood grows here; bears and ſea wolves are plenty, lat. 59 N. [Beneyowſki.]

Barra, an iſland of Africa, in the mouth of the river Gambia.

Barra, a kingdom of Africa, on the river Gambia, which extends about 20 leagues; producing a great plenty of the neceſſaries of life. Their chief trade is in ſalt, which they carry up the river as far as Barraconda; and in return bring Indian corn, cotton cloths, elephant's teeth, and gold duſt. The king of Barra is more formidable to Europeans than any other chieftain on the river. Accordingly he demands exorbitant duties, amounting to 20*l.* on each veſſel great or ſmall. [Park.]

Barra, or *Barray*, one of the weſtern iſlands of Scotland: about 6 miles long, and 2 and a half broad. The principal produce is barley and potatoes; great quantities

quantities of cod and ling are caught on the E coaſt, 30,000 of the latter having one year been ſent from this iſland to Glaſgow, which is thought to be about the average, where they are ſold for about 5 or 6 pound a hundred; the fiſhermen alſo catch ſome dog fiſh, the oil of which they burn in their lamps, and ſell what they do not conſume at 7d. or 8d. the Scotch pint. Shell fiſh abound here, ſuch as limpets, muſcles, wilks, clams, ſpout-fiſh, or razor-fiſh, lobſters, crabs, &c. &c. but what is ſingularly beneficial to the inhabitants, is the ſhell fiſh, called cockle. It is found upon the great ſand on the north end of Barray, in ſuch quantities, that in times of great ſcarcity, all the families upon the iſland (about 200) reſort to it for their daily ſubſiſtence. It has been computed, that in two ſummers, which were peculiarly diſtreſſing on account of the great ſcarcity, no leſs than from 100 to 200 horſe loads of cockles were taken off the ſands at low water every day of the ſpring tides, during the months of May, June, July, and Auguſt. If the people made uſe of cockles in plentiful years, they might ſave as much bread as would prevent a ſcarcity in the worſt of times: 5 miles S from the iſland of South Uiſt, lon. 7 30 W, lat. 57 2 N.

Barraconda, ſee *Barra, Africa*.

Barrea, a circar or diſtrict of Hindooſton in the country of Guzerat.

Barrege le Bains, a town of France, ſituated in a valley, at the foot of the Pyrenées, in which are a number of medicinal ſprings of different degrees of heat, from luke warm to nearly ſcalding hot; from 95 to 113 degrees of Fahrenheit's thermometer. The waters are limpid, unctuous, or oily to the touch, and in taſte and ſmell, ſaid to reſemble eggs, on which a hen has ſat ſome time. They are uſed both for bathing and drinking: 6 poſts S Tarbes, lat 42 53 N.

Barren Iſland, in the Eaſt Indian Sea; about 6 leagues in circumference. It is 15 leagues E of the moſt northern of the Andaman iſles. In clear weather it may be ſeen at the diſtance of 12 leagues. A quarter of a mile from the ſhore, there is no ground with a line of 150 fathoms Near the centre of the iſle from a hill blazes a volcano. An extenſive valley or crater ſurrounds it. Volumes of ſmoke, ſhowers of red hot ſtones weighing 3 or 4 tons, aſtoniſh the ſpectator. The baſe of the cone is but little higher than the ſurrounding ſea. It riſes with an acclivity of 32°, 17′ to the height of 1800 feet, lat. 12 20 N. [Colebrooke.]

Barrier Iſlands, at the mouth of the river Thames, near the E coaſt of New Zealand.

Barton, a town of England, county of Lincoln, on the S ſide of the Humber, from whence paſſage boats go every day to Hull, 7 miles acroſs. It contains about 1700 inhabitants: 34 miles N Lincoln, and 166 N London.

Barud, a town of Egypt, on the E ſide of the Nile, 7 miles S E Manfalout.

Barud, a town of Egypt, on the E ſide of the Nile, 12 miles S Dendera.

Barud, a town of Egypt, on the W ſide of the Nile: 18 miles S Siut.

Baruth, a town of Syria, 60 miles W Damaſcus. It has a chriſtian church, lat. 34 10 N.

Baſhee Iſlands, 5 iſlands in the Chineſe Sea; 3 of them are large, and 4 of them inhabited; they are ſaid to be ſo called by Dampier, from the name of a liquor uſed by the inhabitants, made of the juice of the ſugar cane, and a ſmall black grain; this name was given to the moſt eaſterly iſland, and became general to them all: the productions are plantains, bananas, pine apples, ſugar canes, potatoes, yams, and cotton; their quadrupeds are goats and hogs. The names of the iſlands are Orange, Grafton, Monmouth, Iſle of Goats, and Baſhee, or Bachi; they are ſituated to the S of Formoſa.

Baſil, or *Baſle*, the capital of the canton of Baſil, in Switſerland. It is divided into two parts by the Rhine; the largeſt of which is on the ſide of Switſerland, and the leaſt on that of Germany; but they are joined by a handſome bridge, 600 feet long. The larger has 5 gates, 6 ſuburbs, 200 ſtreets, 6 large ſquares, and 46 fountains, and is partly ſeated on a hill. The other ſtands on a plain, and has but two gates, with ſeveral ſtreets and fountains. The cathedral is an elegant Gothic building, but diſfigured by a daubing of roſe coloured paint, ſpread over the whole edifice. Under a marble tomb in it, is interred the great Eraſmus. The town houſe, and fine paintings in freſco, particularly the picture, by Holbein, of the Paſſion, are much admired The univerſity has had the glory of poſſeſſing ſuch illuſtrious names as Oecolampadious, Buxtorf, Wetſtein, Euler, the Bernouillis, &c. The library contains a prodigious number of books and manuſcripts; and there is a rich collection of medals, among which are ſeveral

ral exceedingly ſcarce. The clocks always go an hour too faſt, becauſe they did ſo on the day appointed to murder the magiſtrates, by which the conſpiracy was diſconcerted. This town is ſurrounded by thick walls, flanked by towers and baſtions. The art of making paper is ſaid to have been invented here. The ſumptuary laws are very ſtrict at Baſle; and no perſon is allowed to have a ſervant behind his carriage. Three treaties of peace were concluded here in one year, 1795, with the French republic; by the king of Pruſſia April 5, the king of Spain July 22, and the landgrave of Heſſe Caſſel Auguſt 28. Baſle is the largeſt, and ſeems to have been once one of the moſt populous towns in Swiſſerland: it is capable of containing 100,000 inhabitants; but their number is ſcarcely more than 14,000. It is 174 miles N by E of Geneva, and 250 E by S Paris, lon. 7 29 E, lat. 47 35 N. See more under article *Bale*. [Moor, Coxe.]

Baſilan, one of the Philippine iſlands: 12 leagues in circumference, very fertile, eſpecially in fruit and rice: 6 leagues S W Mindanao, lon. 121 E, lat. 5 50 N.

Baſilizata, a province of the kingdom of Naples, bounded on the E by the Gulf of Tarento. It produces corn, wine, oil, ſaffron, cotton, honey, and wax, in abundance: the principal towns are Melfi, Acerenza, Potenza, Turſi, and Venoſa.

Baſiligorod, a town on the Volga, at the foot of a mountain. The city is without walls, the houſes of wood. The people of the country round live in huts, feed on milk, wild fowls and honey. They are barbarous, and addicted to robbery. [Olearius.]

Baſſing, a principal branch of the Senegal, a deep, ſluggiſh ſtream. [Park.]

Baſingſtoke, a town of England, county of Hants. A navigable canal is lately made from this town to the river Wey; there is a manufacture of druggets and ſhalloons; 37 miles E Saliſbury, and 46 W London.

Baſqueville, a town of France, department of the Lower Seine; 3 leagues S S W Dieppe.

Baſt, a great inſulated rock in the German Ocean, one mile from the coaſt of Haddingtonſhire. On the S ſide it is almoſt conic; on the other it overhangs the ſea in a tremendous manner. It is inacceſſible on all ſides, except the S W, and there it is with great difficulty that a man can climb up by the help of a rope or a ladder. In May and June it is quite covered with the neſts, eggs, and young birds of the gannets, or ſolan geeſe; ſo that it is ſcarce poſſible to walk without treading on them: and the flocks of birds, in flight, are ſo prodigious, as to darken the air, like clouds; and their noiſe is ſuch, that people, cloſe by each other, hear what is ſpoken with difficulty. Theſe birds come hither to breed. The rock is one mile in circumference, and ſupplied with water by a ſpring at the top. A ruinous caſtle, once the ſtate priſon of Scotland, ſtands at the edge of the precipice. The garriſon, in 1694, ſurrendered to king William, and the fortifications were demoliſhed. A cavern runs through the rock, quite dark in the centre, where, it is ſaid, there is a deep pool of freſh water. The rock has a rabbit warren, and paſture for a few ſheep, lon. 2 35 W, lat. 56 3 N.

Baſſano, a town belonging to the ſtate of Venice, on the Brenta: 12 miles N Vicenza.

Baſſee (La,) a town of France, department of the North, formerly a place of conſiderable ſtrength, but diſmantled by Louis XIV; ſituated on the Deule: 12 miles S W Lille.

Baſſeen, a town of Hindooſtan, on the weſtern coaſt of the Peninſula of India, in the country of Baglana; 20 miles N Bombay.

Baſſora, or *Buſſarah*, a city of Aſia, in the Arabian Irak, ſituated on a navigable canal, on the W bank of the Euphrates, built in the year 656, by order of Omar, the ſecond caliph, to hinder the commerce of the Perſians; this canal is navigable for veſſels of 50 tons to the Euphrates, and thence to the Gulf of Perſia, from which it lies about 15 leagues N W. It is a place of very conſiderable trade, veſſels from Europe and Aſia are always found in the port. The troubles of Perſia were of conſiderable advantage to the trade of Baſſora. Merchants of Arabia, Turkey, Armenia, Greece, Jews, and Indians reſide there; the Engliſh and Dutch have their conſuls, and their ſhips come from India loaded with merchandiſe: thoſe from Bengal, which arrive from the month of March to June, bring white linens, ſilk, muſlins, baſtard-ſaffron, ſandal, and other woods, benzoin, varniſh, rice, lead, European tin, and iron. From the coaſt of Coromandel they bring thicker cloths, white or blue, with which the Arabians clothe themſelves. From the coaſt of Malabar they bring cardamom ſeeds, pepper, &c. From Surat

rat all kinds of gold and silver stuffs, turbans, blue cloths, indigo, and steel, of which the Persians are the chief purchasers, to make their sabres. The principal merchandises of the Dutch are spices and coffee from Java. The vessels which arrive from Surat belong chiefly to Mussulmen merchants, but the Europeans are the most numerous. Some Arabians bring slaves, others bring pearls. The neighbouring countries furnish also merchandise for exchange; the most considerable of which are the ancient copper of Persia, grain when the exportation is allowed, dates, wine, and dry fruits of Persia, &c. Bassora rather belongs to the Arabs than the Turks, and the language of the former is chiefly spoken. The prince pays but little respect to the Ottoman court. As to religion, besides Mahometans, there are Syrian Jacobites and Nestorians, and monks from Europe; there are besides, some modern Sabeans, whom they call disciples of John. Their houses have no windows towards the streets, and have flat roofs, on which they sleep in summer. In 1691, 80,000 inhabitants of this city died of the plague, and in 1773, 275,000. The present number of inhabitants is computed to be 50,000; the town is of very great extent, and surrounded by a wall of clay, said to be 12 miles in circumference; 210 miles S W Ispahan, and 600 S E Aleppo, lon. 44 30 E, lat. 29 30 N. [Jackson.]

Bastia, a town of Egypt: 40 miles N E Cairo, and 31 S S E Mansora.

Bastellica, a town of the island of Corsica: 5 leagues E N E Ajaccio.

Bastia, a city and seaport of Corsica, and capital of the island, commanded by a lofty mountain, about 400 fathoms in length, and 100 in width, in the centre of which the sea forms a small bay, defended by a mole. It is divided into two parts, called *Terra Nuova*, and *Terra Vecchia*, in the former of which is a citadel, surrounded with fortifications. The harbour is good, but small, and fit only for small vessels, the commerce is inconsiderable. In the year 1794, Lord Hood, after the surrender of Morbello and St. Fiorenza, captured Bastia. The number of inhabitants is supposed to be about 6000; 70 miles S S W Leghorn, lon. 9 30 E, lat. 42 35 N.

Bastia, a seaport town of Istria, in the Adriatic, opposite Corfu; 8 miles S S E Umago, lat. 39 41 N.

Bastogne, a city of the Netherlands, in the duchy of Luxemburg, near the forest of Ardennes it is so populous, so well built, and has so much trade, that it is not unfrequently called *Paris in Ardennes*. This city was in possession of the French from 1684 to 1698, when by the peace of Ryswick, it was restored with its jurisdiction to Spain, from whom it descended to the house of Austria. The jurisdiction, which is part of the ancient comteé of Ardonnes, comprehends 145 villages and hamlets: 22 miles N W Luxemburg, and 35 S Liege, lon. 23 11 E, lat. 50 6 N.

Batacola, a seaport town of India, on the coast of Malabar, where the English had once a settlement, but in consequence of a bull dog having killed a sacred cow, they were all massacred by the natives, in the year 1670: 20 miles N Barcelor.

Batavia, a seaport town on the north coast of the island of Java, in the kingdom of Jacatra, situated in a low and marshy plain, at the union of some small rivers which descend from mountains, and render the interior navigation easy: in most of the streets are canals filled with almost stagnant water; some of which canals extend into the country. The city occupies a great space, because the houses which are only one story high, are large, convenient, and airy; the streets are very wide and straight. The borders of the canals are shaded with large trees, which stop the exhalations of the marshy land, hinder a free circulation of air, and render it unwholesome; this unwholesomeness is much increased by the custom of depositing the black and putrid mud on the sides of the canal to dry. Scarcely 1 in 20 Europeans who visit this place, and reside here for any length of time, returns. The public buildings are for the most part without elegance; the church of the Cross is large and handsome; the town-house is well situated; the hospital is convenient and large. It is surrounded with a rampart of stones or bricks, at the foot of which runs a rapid river. At the end of the town is a castle, with lofty and thick walls, well furnished with artillery, which commands the place of landing, and contains large apartments, magazines, workshops, &c. At some distance from the town are forts and redoubts, to command the canals and the roads; but the chief defence is from its marshy situation. The harbour is the most beautiful in India, it is large, and the bottom secure. Round the harbour and in the bay are several

several islands, among which are Edam, whither they send criminals to hard labour; it is about one league and a half in circumference: Purmerent, in which is an hospital: Kuyper, or Cooper, in which are magazines of rice and other merchandise: Onrust, this island is two leagues from the town, and well fortified; here is a timber yard, where 3 or 400 carpenters are kept constantly employed, with magazines of stores to furnish vessels with whatever they may want. Batavia is said to contain within the walls 1242 Dutch houses, and 200 Chinese, and nearly as many in the suburbs; the population is supposed to be 60,000 souls, of which 17,000 are Europeans, or the descendants of Europeans. The heat is moderated during the day by a wind which blows from the sea, and during the night the air is cooled by winds blowing from the land. The environs are spread with country houses and large gardens, covered with lofty trees, and intersected with rivers and canals; but in the midst of cultivated lands are found marshes, bogs, and brackish waters, which produce fevers and epidemic disorders; every countenance announces debility and langour: some houses indeed are built in situations more elevated, and where the air is more pure, but these are very rare. For the space of 10 or 12 leagues, the land is a perfect flat; beyond this are two hills, where men seem to possess strength and colour, where the diseased readily find health, and the rich enjoy a charming retreat. This soil, so unfriendly to man, is the best for vegetation, and produces great quantites of rice, Indian corn, millet, potatoes, indigo, &c; vast plantations of the sugar-cane grow almost without culture, and produce a greater quantity of juice than those of the American islands. In the year 1619, Batavia was only a village, palliſadoed round with bamboo canes, in a flat country, marshy, and subject to the inundations of a river running through it. At this time the Dutch made a settlement here, who demolished the old, and built the new town, which they called *Batavia*, they cut canals and drains, to carry off the water upon any land floods. The bay has 17 or 18 islands, which defend the harbour, capable of containing 1000 vessels from the violence of the winds and waves; two large piers run out half a mile into the sea, between which 100 slaves are constantly employed in taking out the mud or soil, washed out of the town, without which the mouth of the river would soon be choaked up: a boom crosses it below the town, which is shut up every night, and well guarded by a detachment from the main guard. Here all vessels pay toll. The ships for Europe are laden with what spices are necessary, the rest are burned. A sea breese rises every morning at ten, to bring vessels into the bar, and a land one at ten at night, to carry them out, one from the north the other from the south. It is the residence of the governor-general of the Indies, appointed by the States of Holland every 3 years, lon. 106 50 E, lat. 6 10 N. [M'Cartney, Byron, Cook.]

Bath, a city of England, in the county of Somerset, is situated in a deep narrow valley, bounded on the N, S, and S W by lofty hills, forming a very pleasant natural amphitheatre, and affording the city a double advantage, a barrier against the winds, and fountains of the purest waters. These hills abound with white free stone, of which the houses are built. The buildings, which are elegant, rise one range above another, nearly to the summit of the lofty hill, on the declivity of which the city stands. On the N W side the valley widens, divided into rich meadows, watered by the river Avon. These mineral waters are said, from the latest experiments, to contain a small portion of common salt, a larger proportion of selenites, a portion of fixed air, and some sulphureous gas, or inflammable air, together with a slight chalybeate impregnation. These are all that chemistry has yet discovered; but from the inadequacy of these impregnations to the effects produced, it is probable that some latent cause is concerned of too subtile a nature to be subjected to such analysis, or perhaps to be the object of our senses, or even of our comprehension. There are three principal springs, or baths, the King's Bath, the Hot bath, and the Cross Bath. The Queen's Bath is merely an expansion of the waters of the King's Bath. The heat of the King's Bath is 116 degrees on Fahrenheit's thermometer, of the Hot Bath 117, and of the Cross Bath 111. The disorders particularly benefited by the Bath waters are obstructions of the viscera, palsies, gout, rheumatism, hysteric colic, the colic of Poiters, jaundice, white swellings, leprosy, hysteric and hypochondriacal complaints, and spasmodic diseases, as the St. Vitus's dance, &c. The circumstances which forbid the use of the

Bath

Bath waters, are all cafes with fever, till the fever be removed, pain in the breaft, with cough, a difficulty of breathing, all cafes in which internal fuppuration or fchirrhus has taken place; all cafes of hæmorrhages and plethora. This city is a place of fuch general refort, that it feems like a great national hofpital; it is fo far, however, from being a houfe of mourning, that it exceeds every other part of England in amufements and diffipation. A General Hofpital, or Infirmary, was opened in 1742, for the reception of the fick poor from every part of Great Britain and Ireland. There are 3 parifh churches in Bath, and feveral chapels of the eftablifhed form; befide places of worfhip for Roman Catholics, Preftyterians, Moravians, Unitarians, and Quakers: 19 miles N E Wells, 12 E Briftol, 39 N W Salifbury, 41 nearly S W Glouceftcr, 67 S W Oxford, and 107 W London, lon. 2 17 W, lat. 51 23 N.

Batha, or *Bachia*, a town of Hungary, near the Danube; once the fee of a bifhop, now united to Colocza, 110 miles S Buda, lon. 20 40 E, lat. 45 34 N.

Bato, a river of Naples, which runs into the Mediterranean; 2 miles S E Scalea.

Batoa, a fmall ifland near the W coaft of Sumatra, on the equinoctial line, lon. 98 E.

Batta, a province of Africa, once a powerful ftate, but now fubject to Congo: the principal towns are Batta, the capital, Cangon, and Agifymba.

Battaglia, a town of Naples, 3 miles N W Vieftc.

Battel, a town of England, county of Suffex; built near the place where the decifive battle was fought between Harold and William Duke of Normandy, on the 14th of October, 1066. The town confifts of one good ftreet; the principal manufacture is gun-powder, in eftimation among fportfmen; 57 miles S London.

Battecola, a fortified town on the coaft of Ceylon, lon. 81 3 E, lat. 5 55 N.

Batterfea, a village in Surry, noted for its fine afparagus. Here was the feat of the St. Johns, where the famous lord Bolingbroke was born, and died. On the fite of it, now ftands a diftillery and a curious horizontal air mill. Here Sir Walter St. John founded a free fchool; and here is a timber bridge over the Thames to Chelfea; 4 miles W S W London.

Battenburg, a town of the duchy of Gueldres, on the N fide of the Meufe, 10 miles S W Nimeguen.

Battlefield, a village of England, in the county of Salop, near which Henry IV gained a victory over Piercy, called Hotfpur; 3 miles N Shrewfbury.

Battufzani, a town of European Turkey, in the province of Moldavia: 44 miles N N W Jaffay.

Bavaria, a circle of Germany, is bounded on the N by Franconia and Bohemia, on the E and S by the circle of Auftria, and on the W by Swabia, and contains about 2830 fquare leagues. It is compofed of 20 ftates, divided into two benches, the one eccleftaftical, and the other fecular. Thefe ftates are convoked by the duke of Bavaria, and the archbifhop of Saltzburg, who direct alternately; the affemblies are held generally at Ratifbon or Waffcrburg. When the army of the empire is 40,000, this circle is engaged to furnifh 800 horfemen, and 1494 foot, as its contingent.

Bavaria, the electorate or duchy, comprehends the greater part of the circle, and has nearly the fame bounds, 60 leagues long, and 40 broad, and is divided into Upper and Lower Bavaria, and Upper Palatinate. Towards the S the country is mountainous, interfperfed with forefts, lakes, and morafles, with paflure grounds, but few corn fields, towards the N are found large and fertile plains, which produce plenty of corn; there are likewife many falt works, medicinal fprings, and baths, mines of copper, filver, and lead, quarries of excellent marble, plenty of game, fifh, and cattle. The principal rivers are the Danube, Larch, Inn, Altmuhl, Nab, and Ifer; they count 16 lakes of a larger fize, and 160 fmaller; 275 rivers, great and fmall; 360 forefts; 720 mountains, and a great number of fifh ponds. They reckon 48 cities; 123 towns; 1200 villages; 1000 chateaus, or noblemen's feats; 86 convents; 1500 parifhes; 28,709 churches; and about 4,000,000 of fouls. The revenues of the elector amount to about 5 or 6,000,000 of imperial crowns; the military forces amount to about 12,000 in time of peace, and rather more than double in time of war. The ftates of Bavaria are compofed of prelates, nobles, cities, and towns, which are aflembled by the deputies at Munich; but this feldom happens; the ftates of the Upper Palatinate have held no diet fince the year 1628. The inhabitants of the Upper and Lower Bavaria are the moft zealous Catholics in Europe. There are however fome Proteftants in the Upper Palatinate. The principal manufactures

manufactures are coarſe cloth, ſtuffs of woollen, cotton, and ſilk ſtockings, velvet, carpets, clocks, &c. The principal exports are wheat, cattle, wood, ſalt, and iron; which employ and feed the inhabitants, and enrich the prince. The elector holds the fifth place in the electorate college, and the ſecond among the ſecular electors; he has a ſeat and the firſt vote among the college of princes. His aſſeſſment in the matricula of the empire amounts to 60 horſe, and 277 foot, or 1828 florins for the Roman month. To the chamber of Wetzlar he is rated at 811 rix dollars, and 58 kreutzers.

Bavaria (Upper,) is divided into two governments, or regencies, viz. that of Munich, and Burkhauſen. The principal towns of the former are Munich, Pfaffenhauſen, Abenſperg, Ingolſtadt, Donawert, Friedberg, Wilhem, and Waſſerburg; of the latter, Burkhauſen, Branau, and Scherding.

Bavaria (Lower,) is likewiſe divided into two governments, viz. that of Landſhuit, the principal towns of which are Landſhuit, Aerding, Dingelſing, Landau, Vilſhofen, Oſterhoſen, and Moſburg; and the government of Straubing, the principal places of which are Straubing, Cham, Kelheim, Dietfurt, Stadtam Hof, and Deckendorf.

Bavay, a town of France, in the department of the north; once a conſiderable town, now ſcarcely more than a village: 2 leagues N E le Queſnoy, and 11 S E Lille.

Baubigny, a town of France: one league and a half N E Paris.

Baugé, a town of France, in the department of the Mayne and Loeir, on the river Coeſnon; before the revolution the ſeat of a governor, and a royal juſtice: it contains about 4000 inhabitants; 6 leagues E N E Angers.

Baulas, a town of Syria: 50 miles E Damaſcus.

Bauman Iſlands, three iſlands in the Pacific Ocean, diſcovered by Roggewin, in the year 1722, apparently pleaſant and covered with fruit trees, and vegetables: the inhabitants are white, numerous and armed with bows and arrows, but repreſented as of a gentle and humane diſpoſition, and friendly to ſtrangers. The largeſt iſland is about 7 or 8 leagues in circumference, with good anchorage, lon. 180 59 E, lat. 15 S.

Baumes-les-Dames, or *Baume-les-Nones*, a town of France, in the department of Doubs, on the river Doubs. Five miles from this town is a famous cavern, the entrance of which is 20 paces wide, and after deſcending 300 paces, a grotto is ſeen, 35 paces deep, 60 wide, and covered with a kind of a vaulted roof, from which water continually drops. Baume is 15 miles S W Beſançon, lon. 6 24 E, lat. 47 24 N.

Bauſk, a town of Courland, on the river Muza. It has a caſtle on a rock, 17 miles S E Mittau.

Bautzen, or *Budiſſen*, a town of Germany, and capital of Upper Luſatia: formerly imperial, but now ſubject to the elector of Saxony, on the river Sprée; 30 miles E N E Dreſden, and 76 E Leipſick, lon. 14 42 E, lat 51 11 N.

Baux, a town of France, in the department of the mouths of the Rhone. It is ſeated on a rock, at the top of which is a caſtle; 10 miles E by N Arles.

Bawtry, a town of England, in the W Riding of Yorkſhire, near the river Idle; the principal trade is in millſtones and grindſtones, 152 miles N London.

Bay of Iſlands, ſo called from the great number of Iſlands which line its ſhores: on the coaſt of New Zealand: it affords good anchorage.

Bay of Inlets, a bay on the S E coaſt of New Holland, Between Cape Palmerſton and Cape Townſend, lon. 209 36 to 210 45 W, lat. 21 30 to 22 30 S.

Baya, a ſeaport town of Africa, in the diſtrict of Soko, on the Gold Coaſt. There is a town of this name in Lower Hungary on the Danube, lon. 19 59 E, lat. 46 12 N.

Bayerſdorf, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, on the Rednitz, with a ſeat of juſtice, and a large ſynagogue: 4 miles N Erlang.

Bayeux, a town of France, department of Calvados. Before the revolution it was the capital of Beſſin, in Lower Normandy, the ſeat of a governor, a bailywick and an election, and the ſee of a biſhop, whoſe dioceſe included 611 pariſhes: the cathedral is admired as the moſt beautiful in the department. Beſides the cathedral, there were 17 other churches, a college, a public ſchool, an hotel-dieu, a general hoſpital, and ſeveral religious houſes. The number of inhabitants is computed at 8000, the principal commerce is in leather. It is ſituated on the Aure, about 4 miles from the ſea: 4 leagues and a half W N W Caen, lon. 0 43 W, lat. 49 17 N.

Bayjah, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Tunis, which carries on a conſiderable

erable trade in corn, ſituated on the ſide of a hill, with a citadel.

Baylur, a ſeaport town of Africa, in the kingdom of Abyſſinia, and province of Dancale, on the Red Sea, lat. 13 30 N.

Bayon, a town of France, department of the Meurte, on the Moſelle: 14 miles S Nantz, and 9 S W Luneville.

Bayona, a ſeaport town of Spain, in Galicia, ſituated in a ſmall gulf, near the mouth of the Minho, with a convenient harbour; the ſea near the coaſt is furniſhed with excellent fiſh, and the land about is fertile, and watered by a great number of ſprings; the place is ſmall, but ſtrong: 3 leagues S W Vigo, and 4 N W Tuy, lat. 42 15 N.

Bayonne, a populous and commercial city of France, in the department of the Lower Pyrenees and late province of Gaſcony. Two rivers, the Nive and Adour, unite their ſtreams in the middle of this city, and proceed to the ſea, at the diſtance of a quarter of a league. The firſt, which is deeper and more rapid than the Adour, divides the town into two unequal parts, the ſmalleſt of which is called the Bourgneuf, or new town. They have a communication by 3 timber bridges. A bank of ſand, at the mouth of the Adour, renders the entrance of the harbour difficult; but veſſels, when they have entered, find it a ſafe one. Great numbers of maſts from the foreſts of the Pyrenees, are ſent to Breſt from this place. The firſt ſhips in the whale fiſheries in Greenland and Finland were ſent from this place in 1605. The citadel is the ſtrongeſt in France. Bayonne was lately a biſhop's ſee; and the ancient cathedral is remarkable for the height of the nef, and the delicacy of the pillars which ſupport it. The military weapon, the bayonet, bears the name of this city, in which it was invented. The hams and chocolate of Bayonne are famous. Its inhabitants are about 10,000. It is 25 miles S W Dax, and 425 S by W Paris, lon. 1 30 W, lat. 43 29 N. [Wraxall.]

Bazas, a city of France, department of the Gironde: before the revolution the capital of Bazadois, and ſee of a biſhop. The dioceſe, which is ſaid to have been one of the moſt ancient in France, comprehands 250 pariſhes, and was once of great extent. The number of inhabitants is computed at 2000: 42 miles S E Bourdeaux, lon. 0 2 W, lat. 44 26 N.

Beachy Head, the higheſt land on the S coaſt of Suſſex, England, which riſes perpendicular over the cliffs. On this promontory many ſhips have been wrecked in ſtorms. Hares, cloſely purſued, have ſometimes tumbled over the edge of the precipice, with the hounds after them, and daſhed in pieces, lat. 50 54 N.

Beaconfield, a town of England, county of Bucks. Waller the poet had a fine ſeat here; 31 miles E S E Oxford, and 23 W N W London.

Beaminſter, a town of England, county of Dorſet. It was anciently more conſiderable than it now is. It has a manufacture of woollen and ſail cloth. The inhabitants are computed at 2000: 12 miles W N W Dorcheſter, and 138 W London.

Bear Iſland, near the S W coaſt of Ireland, in Bantry Bay, about 5 miles long, and 1 and a half wide.

Béarn, before the revolution, a province of France, at the foot of the Pyrenees: the plain country is very fertile, and the mountains are covered with fir trees, while within are mines of copper, lead, and iron; and the little hills are planted with vines, which yield good wine. Pau is the capital town. In 1695, there were 198,000 ſouls in this province.

Beaucaire, a town of France, in the department of the Gard, on the right bank of the Rhone, oppoſite to Taraſcon, with which it has a communication by a bridge of boats: great commerce is carried on here in wool, ſilk, ſtuffs, ſpices, drugs, leather, cotton, &c. which is aſſiſted by an annual fair that continues ſix days, the returns of which are ſaid to be 8,000,000 of livres in ſpecie, and 6 or 7 in exchange of merchandiſe, on an average of one year with another: 10 miles E Niſmes, lon. 4 39 E, lat. 43 48 N.

Beauce, a country of France, part of Orlernnois, ſo fertile in corn that it was called the granary of France. Chartres was the capital. It had neither mountain nor river. Now the department of the Eure and Loire.

Beaufort, a town of France, department of the Mayne and Loire; 15 miles E Angers.

Beaufort, a town of Savoy: 30 miles E N E Chambery.

Beaugency, a town of France, on the Loire, over which is a bridge of 22 arches; the chief trade is in wine and brandy, 4 leagues and a half S W Orleans, lat. 47 47 N.

Beaujeu, a town of France, department of the Rhone and Loire, diſtrict of Villefrenche, at the foot of a mountain, on the Ardiere, formerly the capital of the Beaujolois: 4 leagues N N W Villefranche, and 7 E N E Roanne.

Beaumaris,

Beaumaris, or *Beaumarſh*, a ſeaport town of Wales, and county town of the Iſle of Angleſea, very near the Iriſh Sea, with a large and ſafe harbour, and good anchorage, and is a frequent refuge for ſhips in ſtormy weather: the trade was once very conſiderable, but is now removed to other ports, chiefly Liverpool. It is a town corporate and borough, returning one member to the Britiſh parliament. It is the ſeat of a governor, and, as a port town, has 5 ſmaller dependent on it, viz. Barmouth, Carnarvon, Conway, Holyhead, and Pwllhely; 28 miles E S E Holyhead, and 240 and three quarters N W London, lon. 4 10 W, lat. 53 14 N.

Beaumont, a town of France, department of the Calvados, 6 leagues E N E Caen. There are 12 other towns of this name, in different parts of France, one between the Meauſe and Sambre, 10 miles E Maubeagne, taken by the Engliſh in 1691 who blew up the caſtle.

Beaune, a town of France, department of the Côte d'Or: remarkable for its wines: 7 leagues S Dijon, and 8 and a half S E Auxonne.

Beauvais, a city of France, and capital of the department of the Oiſe, ſituated on the Therin. Before the revolution, the capital of the Beauvaiſis, and the ſee of a biſhop. It was beſieged by the Engliſh without ſucceſs in the year 1443, and by the duke of Burgundy, in 1472, to as little purpoſe, though at the head of 80,000 men. In the latter ſiege, the women of Beauvais gave great proofs of their courage under the conduct of Jane de Hachett, whoſe portrait is preſerved in the Town-houſe; and in memory of their brave defence, the women walk firſt in a proceſſion, kept annually on the 10th of July. The cathedral is much admired; beſides this there are 6 collegiate, and 3 pariſh churches. The inhabitants carry on a trade in beautiful tapeſtry: 42 miles N Paris, lat. 49 25 N.

Beauvaiſis, before the revolution, a ſmall province of France, bordered on the N by Picardy, on the W by Vexin Normand, on the S by Vexin François, and on the E by Senlis; the country is very fertile, and was one of the firſt conquered by the French. Beauvais is the capital.

Beauvoir, a ſeaport town of France, department of Vendée, 25 miles S W Nantz.

Bebe, a town of Egypt; 8 miles S Beniſuef.

Bec, a town of France, department of the Lower Seine: 9 miles E Havre, 18 S W Rouen.

Beccles, a town of England, county of Suffolk, on the navigable river Wavenay. It has a noble church, with a lofty ſteeple, and two free ſchools, one of them with 10 ſcholarſhips for Emanuel College, Cambridge. It has a common of 1000 acres: 15 miles S W Yarmouth, and 108 N N E London.

Bechin, a city of Bohemia, and capital of a circle to which it gives name. In this circle there are ſeveral medicinal ſprings, and mines of ſalt, and ſome gold is found in the river Luſchnitz; it was dreadfully ravaged in the 30 years' war. Bechin, the capital, is ſituated on the Luſchnitz; 50 miles S Prague, lon. 14 53 E, lat. 49 11 N.

Beckum, a town of Germany, Weſtphalia, on the Werſe: 17 miles S S E Munſter.

Becſangil, a province of Aſia, in Natolia, bounded on the N by the Black Sea, on the W by the ſea of Marmora, on the S by Proper Natolia, and on the E by Bolli. It was anciently called Bithynia. The capital is Burſa.

Bedale, a town of England, in the N Riding of the county of York. The country round is celebrated for breeding horſes: 10 miles S E Richmond, and 220 N London.

Bedarrieux, a town of France, department of the Herault, on the Orbe; the inhabitants carry on a manufacture of druggets, and other woollen ſtuffs: 5 leagues and a half N Beziers.

Beder, a town of Hindooſtan, and country of Dowlatabad, in the Deccan; large, well built, and ſtrongly fortified; celebrated for the number and magnificence of its pagodas: 70 miles W Warangola, and 60 N W Hydrabad, lon. 78 7 E, lat. 17 48 N.

Bedford, a town of England, and capital of the county of Bedford, to which it gives name, ſituated on the Ouſe. It contains 5 churches, 3 on the N, and 2 on the S ſide of the river; it is a place of conſiderable trade, which is much aſſiſted by the river, navigable to Lynn, and is the only market town of the county, on the N ſide of the Ouſe; the ſoil about it is fertile, particularly in excellent wheat. The corporation conſiſts of a mayor, recorder, 2 bailiffs, 12 aldermen, &c. King Edward VI made John lord Ruſſel, earl of Bedford, the dignity has ever ſince been in that illuſtrious houſe, with an advancement of it to the title of duke, by king William III. As the corporation is very ancient, it has ſent

lent repreſentatives to parliament from the earlieſt times to the preſent; 22 miles S E Northampton, 52 N E Oxford, 16 W Cambridge, and 50 N London.

Bedfordſhire, a county of England, is bounded on the N by the counties of Huntingdon and Northampton, on the E by Cambridgeſhire, on the S by Hertfordſhire, and on the W by Buckinghamſhire. The face of the country is in general varied with ſmall hills and dales, with few extenſive levels. Towards the South the land is hilly and chalky; on the W ſide for the moſt part flat and ſandy; the other parts are a deep ſoil and clay. The principal productions of Bedfordſhire, are corn and butter. In ſome parts they cultivate woad for dyers; and near Wooburn, they dig fullers earth. The principal manufactures are lace making, hats, baſkets, and other articles made of ſtraw. Bedfordſhire is divided into nine hundreds, and contains 116 pariſhes, 67,350 inhabitants, and 260,000 acres. It ſends 4 members to the Britiſh parliament, viz. 2 for the county, and 2 for the town of Bedford.

Bedford Level, a large tract of land of England, in the county of Cambridge, formerly full of fens and marſhes, and in rainy ſeaſons for the moſt part under water, but drained at the expenſe of 400,000l. by the noble family of Ruſſel, earls and dukes of Bedford, and others, by which 100,000 acres of good land have been brought to uſe.

Bednal, or *Bethnal Green*, one of the hamlets of the pariſh of Stepney, now covered with houſes, and joined to London. In it is the noble hoſpital of the Trinity houſe, for decayed maſters of ſhips, or pilots.

Bednore, a city of Hindooſtan, and capital of a diſtrict, of the ſame name, N W of the Myſore country, to which it is united. It was taken by the Engliſh in the year 1783, but reſtored ſoon after: 140 miles N W Seringapatam, 224 S Viſiapour, and 330 S S E Bombay, lon. 74 53 E, lat. 13 47 N.

Bedouins, tribes of wandering Arabs, who rove from place to place, in Aſia, Egypt, and other parts of Africa, with their wives, children, and cattle. They generally encamp in deſerts near water and paſture, for the advantage of feeding their horſes and camels: they never dwell in towns, and avoid places where they are in danger of being ſurpriſed. They are governed by their own chiefs after the manner of the ancient Patriarchs. Their hand is againſt every man, and every man's hand is againſt them. As to their religion, they are Mahometans. Theſe people take their reſt upon the ground, without bed, matraſs or pillow. Wrapping themſelves in their *Hykes*, they lie down where they can find room, on a carpet, in the middle or corner of their tents. Thoſe who are married have a corner of the tent ſeparated by a curtain. Another corner is reſerved for their foles, calves and kids. Their encampments are in the open field, in a circular form, with their doors opening towards Mecca. Their tents are ſupported by a ſtraight pole, 8 or 10 feet high, and 3 or 4 inches thick, filled with hooks, on which are hung, their clothes, baſkets, ſaddles, and implements of war. [Shaw.]

Bedr, a town of Arabia, 56 miles S S W Medina.

Bedwin (Great,) a borough of England, county of Wilts; it however ſends 2 members to the Britiſh parliament: 6 miles W Hungerford, and 71 W London.

Beemſter, in North Holland, was formerly an extenſive lake, which by the induſtry of the Hollanders, who have drained it, is converted into excellent paſture.

Beeralſton, a ſmall borough town of England, county of Devon, which ſends 2 members to the Britiſh parliament: 5 miles from Taviſtock, and 211 W London.

Beeſkow, a town of Germany, Upper Saxony, and capital of a lordſhip to which it gives name, on the Spree: a cloth manufacture is carried on in the town: 16 miles S W Francfort, and 34 E S E Berlin.

Befort, a town of France, department of the Upper Rhine. It was fortified by Vauban. There are ſeveral forges in the town, in which they manufacture many tons of excellent iron: 28 miles W Baſil.

Begemder, a province of Abyſſinia, 180 miles long, 60 broad. It is the ſtrength of the empire in horſemen; they can furniſh 45,000. Its fields abound in cattle, and its mountains in iron mines. [Bruce.]

Beghni, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Tunis.

Behiu, a town of Egypt: 17 miles S Abu Girge.

Behkir, a diſtrict of India, in the ſouthern part of the country of Moultan, on the E ſide of the Indus.

Behkir,

Behkir, or *Bhakir*, a town of India, and capital of a country to which it gives name, ſituated on an iſland in the river Indus: 145 miles S Moultan, 304 W Agimere, lon. 70 6 E, lat. 27 30 N.

Behlulia, a town of Syria: 40 miles S W Aleppo.

Behneſe, a town of Egypt: 10 miles N W Abu Girge.

Behring's Iſland, one of the Aleutian group, generally low and rocky. [Mavor.]

Behut, a town of Hindooſtan, in the Malway country: 128 miles S Agra, and 21 N N E Chandaree.

Beja, or *Bexa*, a city of Portugal province of Alentejo, near a lake of the ſame name, famous for an excellent ſpecies of fiſh, which they ſay makes a noiſe before rain and tempeſts: 72 miles S S E Liſbon, lon. 7 40 W, lat. 38 N.

Beiad, a town of Egypt; 2 miles E N E Beniſuef.

Beiadie, a town of Egypt: 3 miles S E Aſhmunein.

Bejar de Melena, a town of Spain, in Andaluſia, near the Straits of Gibraltar: 8 leagues S Cadiz.

Beichiengen, a town of Germany, Upper Saxony, and country of Thuringia: 17 miles N Weimar.

Beinheim, a town of Germany, in Swabia, on the W ſide of the Rhine, belonging to the marquiſate of Baden: 6 leagues N N E Straſburg.

Beinheim, a town of France, department of the Lower Rhine: 7 leagues N N E Straſburg.

Beira a province of Portugal, the third in rank; and firſt in ſize, being nearly 30 leagues ſquare. It is divided into 6 juriſdictions, called *Comarcas*; bounded on the N by the province of Tralos Montes, and Entre Ducroc-Minho, on the E by Spaniſh Eſtramadura, on the S by Portugueſe Eſtramadura, and on the W by the Atlantic. The land is exceedingly fertile in corn and fruit. The inhabitants have the character of being extremely poor and indolent, and "accuſtomed to mendicity," which is aſcribed to the oppreſſive treatment of the nobles and popiſh prieſts, who are chiefly owners of the ſoil. The principal cities and towns are Coimbra, Lamego, Guarda, Idanha, Aveiro, Ovar, Buarcos, Caſtel-Rodrigo, Couillan and Troncoſo; the three former are epiſcopal cities. The militia of this province compoſe 8 regiments, of 1000 men each.

Beiſſons, a town of Africa, in the country of Tunis.

Beiſſus, a town of Egypt: 4 miles N Cairo.

Beit el Fakeh, a city of Arabia, in the country of Yemen, in a ſituation well adapted for trade, being only half a day's journey from the hills where the coffee is gathered, and the beſt is brought there, which the merchants ſend to Loheia, Hodeida, and Mocha, for exportation. This trade brings the merchants from Egypt, Syria, Perſia, and India. It is the reſidence of a Dola, whoſe juriſdiction extends over a conſiderable diſtrict: 72 miles N Mocha, and 86 S S E Loheia, lon. 43 7 E, lat. 14 33 N.

Beith, a town of Scotland, in the county of Air: about the time of the Union, the linen trade was introduced, and flouriſhed here for ſome time. In the year 1730, that buſineſs was ſucceeded by a trade in linen yarn, and the cultivation of flax, which is now conſiderable. The gauze and muſlin manufacture has likewiſe been introduced: 7 miles S W Paiſley.

Belba, a town of Egypt, on the coaſt of the Mediterranean: 18 miles E Tineh.

Belbeis, a town of Egypt, 35 miles N E Cairo, and 45 N W Suez, lat. 30 22 N.

Belcaſtro, a decayed city of Naples, province of Calabria Ultra, the birth place of the celebrated *Thomas Aquinas*: 85 miles N E Regio.

Belchite, a town of Spain in the country of Aragon: 8 leagues S Saragoſſa.

Belchoe, a town of Ireland, in the county of Fermanagh, ſeated on Lough Nilly, 18 miles S E of Ballyſhannon, lon. 7 29 W, lat. 54 20 N.

Belclare, a town of Ireland, in the county of Sligo, 22 miles S W Sligo, lon. 8 54 W, lat. 54 1 N.

Belem, a town of Portugal, in Eſtramadura, on the N ſide of the Tajo, 1 mile from Liſbon, deſigned to defend the city; and here all the ſhips that ſail up the river muſt bring to. Here they inter the kings and queens of Portugal; and here is a royal palace.

Beleſtat, a town of France, in the department of Arriege and late county of Foix, remarkable for a ſpring, which, it is ſaid, ebbs and flows 12 times in 24 hours, as exactly as a clock.

Belfaſt, a town in the county of Antrim, and chief ſeaport in the north of Ireland, on the river Lagon, which opens into a bay or arm of the ſea, called *Belfaſt Lough*, or *Carick Fergus Bay*. In the year 1791, it contained 3107 houſes, and 18,320 ſouls. It is with regard to ſize the

the fifth, and with reſpect to commerce the fourth, if not the third town in the kingdom. There are upwards of 700 looms in it, employed in cotton, cambric, ſail-cloth, and linen; theſe manufactures, with others of glaſs, ſugar, and earthan-ware, the exports of linen and proviſions, and a conſiderable trade with the Weſt Indies, have rapidly increaſed its importance. A canal, connecting the harbour with Lough Neagh was completed in 1793: 76 miles N Dublin, 50 E S E Londonderry, lon. 5 52 W, lat. 54 35 N.

Belford, a town of England, county of Northumberland, on the road from London to Edinburgh: 15 miles N Alnwick, 319 N London.

Belgard, a town of Germany, Upper Saxony, and chief place of a circle to which it gives name, in the duchy of Pomerania, ſituated on the Perſante, and noted for its market for horſes. It is a very ancient town, heretofore very conſiderable, both for the number and valour of its inhabitants, but has been a great ſufferer by wars and conflagrations: 38 miles N W New Stettin, and 40 E Cammin.

Belgern, a town of Germany, Upper Saxony, on the Elbe: 36 miles N W Dreſden.

Belgium, or *Bolgic Gaul*, the country bounded by the Britiſh Ocean on one ſide, and the river Seine, or the *Low Countries*, or the *Netherlands*, was formerly known by this name. The original Belgee, ſo called, on account of their *fierce* and *quarrelſome* diſpoſition, drove the Gauls from this country, and eſtabliſhed themſelves here, and afterwards peopled the coaſt of Britain, driving the natives into the interior country.

[Topographic Dict.]

Belgorod, a town of Beſſarabia, in European Turkey, at the mouth of the Dnieſter: 80 miles S E Bender.

Belgrade, a ſtrong town of European Turkey, in Servia, and reſidence of a ſangiac, ſituated on the ſide of a hill, at the conflux of the Save and the Danube. "Where theſe currents meet, their waters no more mingle than water and oil; not that either floats above the other, but joins unmixed, ſo that near the middle of the river (ſays our author) I have gone in a boat and taſted of the *Danube*, as clear and pure as a well, and then putting my hand not an inch farther, I have taken of the *Save*, as troubled as a ſtreet channel, taſting the gravel in my teeth. They thus run 60 miles together, and for a days journey, I have been an eye witneſs thereof." [Blount's voyage to the levant.] This city is large, and has been very beautiful and well fortified, being defended by one of the ſtrongeſt caſtles in Europe. It was taken by prince Eugene, in 1717, and was kept till 1739, when it was ceded to the Turks. It was again taken, in 1789, by marſhal Laudohn, but reſtored at the peace of Reichenbach in 1790. It is a place of conſiderable trade, and is reſorted to by merchants of many nations. It is 265 miles S E Vienna, and 400 N W Conſtantinople, lon. 21 2 E, lat. 45 10 N.

Belgrade, a ſmall town of Romania, in European Turkey, on the ſtrait of Conſtantinople, 20 miles N of that city, lon. 29 0 E, lat. 41 22 N.

Beliane, a conſiderable village of Egypt W of the Nile, near which are extenſive ruins: 12 miles S Girge.

[Sonini.]

Beluz, a town of Germany, Upper Saxony, on the river Belitz, defended with old ramparts and ditches; there is a manufacture of cloth: 28 miles S W Berlin, and 12 S W Potzdam.

Belkin, a town of Egypt: 45 miles S W Damietta, 54 N W Cairo.

Bellac, a town of France, Upper Vienna, on the Vincon. It owes its name to an ancient caſtle, built in the tenth century; the number of inhabitants is about 2500: 7 leagues N N W Limoges, lat. 46 7 N.

Belle Iſle, or *Belleiſleen Mer*, an iſland in the Bay of Biſcay, near the weſt coaſt of France; about 15 miles long, and from 2 to 4 broad, ſurrounded by ſharp rocks, which leave only three fortified paſſages to reach the iſland. The ſoil is diverſe, rocky, ſalt marſhes, and fertile grounds. Palais a fortified town, is the capital, it contains 3 other ſmall towns, and about 20 villages. It was taken by the Engliſh in the year 1761, but reſtored at the peace in 1763, lon. 3 6 E, lat. 47 20 N.

Bellegarde, a town of France, and fortreſs, in the department of the Aveiron. It is an important place on account of its being a paſſage to the Pyrenees. It was taken by the Spaniards in 1793, but retaken the next year by the French, and named Sud Libre, 5 leagues S Perpignan, lon. 2 56 E, lat. 42 27 N.

Bellegarde, a town of France, department of the Loire; 3 miles S E Bois-Commun.

Bellelay, a town of Germany, Upper Rhine,

Rhine, with a rich Abbey; the cheese made in the environs are in great esteem: 10 miles S S E Porentrui.

Belleſme, a town of France, department of the Orne, with an ancient caſtle; it contains about 2500 inhabitants: 75 miles S W Paris.

Belleville, a town of France, half a league E Paris.

Belley, a town of France, department of the Ain, before the revolution the capital of Bugey, and ſee of a biſhop, ſituated between mountains, about 2 miles from the Rhone: 12 miles N Chamberry, 250 S E Paris, lat. 45 45 N.

Belli, a town of S Guinea, Africa, about 10 leagues up the country W of New Calabar; governed by a Captain, has but little trade with Europeans, except in ſlaves. [Barbot.]

Bellinzona, a town of Swiſſerland, and capital of a ſmall country on the E ſide of the Alps, on the confines of the Milaneſe, ſituated at the northern extremity of Lake Maggiora, at the conflux of the Teſin and the Molſa. The richneſs of the country conſiſts in its paſtures and cattle. The corn produced is not ſufficient for the conſumption of the inhabitants, who are ſupplied by the Milaneſe. The town is fortified: 25 miles N N W Como, and 40 S Zurich. lon. 9 E, lat. 46 1 N.

Bellows Rocks, in the Atlantic, near the W coaſt of Ireland, and county of Galway, lon. 10 0 W, lat. 53 19 N.

Belluno, a town of Italy, and capital of the Belluneſe, among the Alps, and ſee of a biſhop, on the Piava: 43 miles N Venice, and 48 E Trent, lat. 46 10 N.

Belluneſe, a ſmall country of Italy, belonging to the republic of Venice, making part of the marquiſate of Treviſa.

Belmont, a town of France, department of the Aveiron, containing about 3000 inhabitants: 3 and a half leagues S S W St. Afrique.

Belmonte, a town of Naples, and province of Calabria Citra: on the Tuſcan Sea, 11 miles W S W Coſenza.

Belt (Great,) a narrow ſtrait of the ſea, which forms a communication between the Schager Rack, or Cattegat Sea, and the Baltic, between the iſlands of Zealand and Funen.

Belt (Little,) a narrow ſtrait, which forms a communication between the Cattegat and the Baltic, and ſeparates the iſland of Funen from Jutland.

Belturbet, a town of Ireland, county of Cavan; it is a borough, and ſent two members to the Iriſh parliament: 8 miles N N W Cavan.

Beltz, a town of Croatia: 12 miles S S W Varaſdin.

Belvedere, a town of European Turkey, in the Morea and capital of a country to which it gives name, the moſt fertile in the Morea: 20 miles S Chiarenza, ſubject to the Turks.

Belvedere, a town of Naples, and country of Otranto: 5 miles E Tarento.

Belvedere, a town of Italy, 17 miles S Parma.

Belz, or *Belcz*, a town of Poland, and capital of a palatinate to which it gives name, in Red Ruſſia: the town is large, but not rich or commercial, and is ſituated in the middle of a plain, at the extremity of which is a bog: 148 miles E Cracow, 152 S S E Warſaw, and 263 S S E Konigſberg, lat, 50 30 N.

Bembe, a country of Africa, S E of Angola, to which it is ſuppoſed to be annexed.

Bena, a kingdom of Africa, near the ſource of the river of Sierra Leona, and S of the country of Mandinga.

Benares, a country or ſubah of Hindooſtan, bounded on the N and N W by Oude, on the E by Bahar, and on the S by the Oriſſa, about 120 miles long, and 100 broad: the ſoil is fertile, and the country populous: it was ceded to the Engliſh in the year 1775, and produces a revenue of near 400,000l a year. The capital, *Benares*, is a populous city, and more celebrated as the ancient ſeat of Braminical learning, than on any other account. It is built on the N ſide of the Ganges, which is here very broad, and the banks very high. Several Hindoo temples embelliſh the banks of the river; and many other public and private buildings are magnificent. The ſtreets are narrow; the houſes high, and ſome of them five ſtories each, inhabited by different families. The more wealthy Hindoos, however, live in detached houſes with an open court, ſurrounded by a wall. Nearly in the centre of the city is a conſiderable Mahometan moſque, built by the emperor Aurungzebe, who deſtroyed a magnificent Hindoo temple, to make room for it; and round the city are many ruins of buildings, the effects of Mahometan intolerance. Notwithſtanding this, the ſame manners and cuſtoms ſtill prevail among theſe people, as at the moſt remote period that can be traced in hiſtory; and in no inſtance of religious or civil life have they admitted any innovations from foreigners. An inſurrection

surrection here in 1781, had nearly proved fatal to the English interests in Hindoostan; in consequence of which, Cheyt Sing, the rajah, was deposed in 1783. Benares is 425 miles S E Delhi, and 400 N W Calcutta, lon. 83 10 E, lat. 25 20 N.

Benatek, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Boleslaw, situated on the Isser: the celebrated Tycho Brahe died here in the year 1601: 22 miles N E Prague.

Benavari, a town of Spain in Aragon, 6 leagues E Balbastro.

Benavente, a town of Spain, in Leon, on the Esla, containing 7 parishes, 6 convents, 2 hospitals, and about 4000 inhabitants: 13 leagues S Leon.

Benbecula, one of the western islands of Scotland, lying between North and South Vist, about ten miles in circumference, with a harbour for small fishing vessels. It has several fresh water lakes, well stored with fish and fowl.

Bencoolen, a seaport town of the island of Sumatra, on the S W coast. The English settled here in the year 1685, and in the year 1690 the East India company built a fort here, calling it Fort York. A convenient river on its N W side brings the pepper out of the inland country; but there is great inconvenience in shipping it, by reason of a dangerous bar at the river's mouth. The place, which is almost 2 miles in compass, is known at sea by a high slender mountain, which rises in the country 20 miles beyond it, called the Sugar Loaf. In 1693, there happened a great mortality here, the governor and council all dying, in a short time; the town stands on a stinking morass, not agreeable to European constitutions. In 1719, a new fort was erecting in a more wholesome part, and fitter for regular fortifications; but no sooner did the walls begin to rise than the natives rose and set fire to the fort and most of the English buildings; the governor, garrison, &c. thought best to embark for Batavia with all speed, leaving some chests of money, artillery, arms, ammunition, &c. behind. But the natives a year after suffered the English to return, and encouraged them to possess again their new settlement, and proceed with building their fort, which has the name of Marlborough Fort. The adjacent country is mountainous and woody, and there are many volcanoes in the island. The air is, indeed, full of malignant vapours, and the mountains always covered with thick clouds, which burst in storms of thunder, rain, &c. Tame buffaloes are here in plenty. Fish and poultry are scarce. The soil is a fertile clay, producing high grass; but near the sea it is all morass. The natives build their dwellings on bamboo pillars, lon. 101 10 E, lat. 4 S.

Bendeirg, a mountain of Scotland, county of Perth, 3550 feet above the level of the sea.

Bender, or *Tekin*, a town of European Turkey, in Bessarabia, on the Dniester; it was seized by the Russians in the year 1770, and again in 1789, but restored in 1790: 100 miles W Otchakov, and 100 E Jassi, lon. 29 0 E, lat. 47 N.

Bendorf, a town of Germany, Westphalia, 5 miles N Coblentz.

Bene, a town of Piedmont, defended by an ancient castle; it contains about 4000 inhabitants, 28 miles S Turin.

Benesauf, a town of Egypt, remarkable for its hemp and flax, on the Nile 50 miles S Cairo, lon. 31 10 E, lat. 29 10 N.

Benevento, a duchy in Naples, given to the pope by the emperor Henry III. A small district, with the city of Benevento, forms the duchy; which produces about 6000 crowns a year to the pope.

Benevento, a city of Naples, in Principato Ultra, with an archbishop's see. It has suffered greatly by earthquakes, particularly in 1688, when the archbishop, afterward pope Benedict XIII, was dug out of the ruins alive. When he was advanced to the papal chair, he rebuilt this place. It is subject to the pope, and seated near the confluence of the Saboro and Caloro, 35 miles N E Naples, lon. 14 57 E, lat. 41 6 N. [Adam.]

Benevis, or *Bennevis*, a mountain of Scotland, county of Inverness, 4300 feet above the level of the sea: 7 miles N Callender.

Benfield, or *Benfelden*, a town of France, department of the Lower Rhine, on the Ill: 12 miles S W Strasburg, lon. 7 45 E, lat. 48 22 N.

Bengal, a country of India, and most easterly of Hindoostan, lying on each side of the Ganges, bounded on the N by the country of Bootan, on the E by Assam and Meckley, on the S by the sea called the *Bay of Bengal*, and on the W by Bahar and Orissa, extending from 86 to 92 30 E lon. and from 21 30 to 26 40 N lat. Bengal anciently formed a particular kingdom, and was sometimes divided into several. It was united to the Mogul empire by Humaion, the third of the Tartar emperors, and afterwards, by Eckar, one of his successors, who divided it into 22 districts. It is one of the richest countries of

of India; the climate is ſoft and temperate, and the land is wonderfully fertilized by abundant and periodical rains, by which the rivers, and eſpecially the Ganges, overflow the country, ſo that the inhabitants are compelled in many places during the inundation to make uſe of boats. Silk, cotton, rice, ſugar, and pepper, are the principal productions. The Engliſh began the commerce in the reign of Elizabeth; but had no regular eſtabliſhments. Afterwards the great Mogul granted them a diſtrict of land, on which they erected a factory, buildings, and magazines, from whence they ſent their merchandiſe, of which indigo was the chief, into the interior parts of Hindooſtan. They now ſend cloth and woollen ſtuffs, ſalt, copper, iron, lead, and other merchandiſes, which they bring from Europe, and purchaſe thence Indian linens, ſilk, ſtuffs, dimities, raw ſilk, drugs, ſaltpetre, diamonds, and other articles, which load the veſſels for the return. Among the articles of trade from one part of India to the other, one of the principal is opium. Cotton is brought from Bombay and Surat to Bengal, and pepper is carried from Bengal to China. The whole country belongs to the Engliſh E India company, and, together with the country of Bahar, produces a neat annual revenue of 1,290,000l. The Engliſh E India company exerciſe the ſovereignty, make laws, eſtabliſh tribunals, and govern the whole with an unlimited authority. Calcutta is the capital, the principal rivers are the Ganges, Burrampooter, Dummooda, Cooſy, Sanpou, or Teeſta, beſides many ſmaller ones. The baptiſts have miſſionaries on this coaſt.

[Bernier, Groſe.]

Benguela, a country of Africa, bounded on the N by Angola, on the E by the country of Jaga, Caſſangi, on the S by Mataman, and on the W by the ſea, Cape Negro forms its ſouthern boundaries, from whence mountains run northward, in which are contained the ſprings of many rivers. The productions are nearly ſimilar to thoſe of Angola and Congo, one of the principal is Manioc; divers ſorts of palms are found; dates grow in great abundance; caſſia and tamarinds alſo flouriſh; and, from the humidity of the ſoil, they have two fruit ſeaſons in the year. The air of the country is exceedingly unwholeſome, and is ſaid even to affect its produce, and taint the waters of the rivers. Few Europeans care to venture on land, ſo that we know but little of the ſtate of the country. Moſt parts of the kingdom were once populous, but have ſuffered much by frequent wars. The men wear ſkins about their waiſts, and beads round their necks, and are armed with darts headed with iron, and with bows and arrows; the women wear a heavy collar of copper round their neck, a piece of cloth round their waiſt, and copper rings on their legs; lon. 14 to 19 E, lat. 13 30 to 15 30 S.

Benguela (Old,) a town in the above province, on the S ſide of a bay, to which it gives name, near the Atlantic Ocean, lat. 11 5 S.

Benguela (New,) or *St. Philip*, a town on the N ſide of a bay, called by the Portugueſe, *Babiadaſvaccas*, where the Portugueſe have a ſettlement, and a governor reſides, with a ſmall garriſon.

Benguiſi, or *Bengaſi*, a ſeaport town of Africa, in the country of Tripoli, on the Mediterranean, lon. 21 30 E, lat. 32 33 N.

Beni Aſſer, a town of Egypt: 2 miles N Aſna.

Beni Haſan, a town of Egypt, on the E ſide of the Nile, remarkable for its grottos, dug in the mountains, which formerly were uſed for temples: 6 miles N Aſhmunein.

Beni Jebie, a town of Egypt: 12 miles S Aſhmunein.

Beni Jebie, a town of Egypt: 8 miles S Enſene.

Beni Maran, a town of Egypt: 9 miles S Aſhmunein.

Beni Mezzab, a diſtrict of Africa, in the country of Algiers, S of Mount Atlas, lon. 4 to 5 E, lat. 32 to 33 N.

Beni Miſur, a town of Egypt: 3 miles S Abu Girge.

Beni Mohamed el Kiſur, a town of Egypt: 9 miles S Abu Girge.

Beni Baſhid, or *Beni Arax*, a town of Africa, in the country of Algiers.

Beni Samti, a town of Egypt: 2 miles S Abu Girge.

Beni Shekir, a town of Egypt: 6 miles N W Manfalout.

Benicarlos, a town of Spain, Valencia, celebrated for the wine which is made in its neighbourhood: 3 miles N Penniſcola.

Benin, a country or kingdom of Africa, extending a courſe of 60 leagues on the borders of the Atlantic, how far it extends inland is not known; it is watered by a conſiderable number of ſtreams, ſome of which are conſiderable rivers. The ſoil near the ſea coaſt is low and marſhy,

marſhy, and the climate unhealthy, farther from the ſea the land is more elevated, and the air more pure. In ſome diſtricts ſprings are ſo rare, that officers are appointed to ſupply travellers with freſh water, who elſe muſt die with thirſt; but this commodity is not given, he who drinks muſt pay. In the rivers are a great number of crocodiles, ſea horſes, and a ſpecies of torpedo, with many kinds of excellent fiſh. Among the animals are elephants in great numbers, tygers, leopards, ſtags, wild boars, apes, civit cats, mountain cats, horſes, hares, and hairy ſheep; there are a vaſt number of reptiles, ſerpents and others. Of the birds, the principal are paroquets, pigeons, partridges, ſtorks, and oſtriches. The ſoil in general is fertile; oranges and lemons grow on the ſide of the roads; the pepper which grows here is ſmaller than that of the Indies, cotton grows on a tree which abounds every where; the water is moſt excellent. The negroes of Benin are ſaid to be kind and honeſt, but with great courage reſiſting injuſtice, attached to their ancient cuſtoms; they are complaiſant to ſtrangers, generous, ſenſible, yet reſerved and diffident: the children of both ſexes are circumciſed, and go naked till they are 12 years of age. Polygamy is common, and the king is ſaid to have 600 wives. The crime of adultery is ſeldom committed, but when detected, is puniſhed with the death of both the parties, and their bodies thrown on a dung hill. The king exerciſes an abſolute authority over his ſubjects; 3 great officers, diſtinguiſhed by a ſtring of coral, continually attend upon him to conſult, inſtruct, or decide in his name. The king names his ſucceſſor among his ſons, who is not publicly announced till after the death of his father. A regency is appointed, which then takes the adminiſtration of affairs, while the new king elect is removed ſome miles from the capital, there to learn the art of government; the firſt fruit of which, on his return, is putting to death the reſt of his brothers. He rarely ſhews himſelf, and always with pomp amidſt his wives and concubines: his revenues are conſiderable, and he can bring an army of 100,000 men into the field. As to their religion, they ſeem to have an idea of, and a reverence for a Supreme Being, to whom they aſcribe the attributes of omnipreſence, omniſcience and inviſibility. They ſay he governs all things by his Providence. They have an annual feaſt in honor of their deceaſed anceſtors. The dreſs of the inhabitants is neat and ornamental; the rich among them, who are generous to the poor, wear firſt white callico or cotton petticoats, about a yard in length, and half a yard in breadth, by way of drawers. This they cover with another fine piece of callico of 16 or 20 yards, which they very artfully and becomingly plait in the middle, throwing over it a ſcarf, a yard long, and a foot wide, the ends of which are adorned with a handſome lace or fringe. As to the upper part of the body, it is moſtly naked. Such is the dreſs in which they appear in public; at home their clothing is more ſimple and leſs expenſive, conſiſting only of a coarſe paan for drawers, covered with a large painted cloth, worn in the manner of a cloak, of home manufacture. They have no ſlaves.

[Moor, Boſman, Barbot, Smith.]

Benin, a city of Africa, and capital of Benin. The ſtreets are very long and broad, where are continual markets for kine, cotton, elephants' teeth, and European wares; notwithſtanding which they are kept very clean. The houſes are large and handſome, with clay walls, and covered with reed ſtraw, or leaves. The town is pleaſantly ſituated on the river Formoſa. It was once a very populous place, but now not ſo. The king's court is ſituated in a large plain. The inhabitants are all natives, foreigners not being permitted to live in the city. Here are ſeveral rich men, who continually attend court, not troubling themſelves with either trade, agriculture, or any thing elſe, but leave all to their numerous wives, who go to all the circumjacent villages, to trade in all ſorts of merchandiſes, or otherwiſe ſerve for daily wages, and are obliged to bring the greateſt part of their gains to their huſbands. All male ſlaves here are foreigners; for the inhabitants cannot be ſold for ſlaves, only they bear the name of the king's ſlaves, lon. 5 4 E, lat. 7 30 N.

Beniſuef, a town of Egypt, on the Nile, the capital of a diſtrict, and reſidence of a bey: a moſque here has 3 ſteeples. It is a market town; the country round is well cultivated, the ſoil fertile, the inhabitants are better clothed, and leſs wretched than their neighbours. The Nile here is ſhallow, the current ſtrong. Here is a great manufacture of carpets, made of wool and coarſe thread. They weave coats without ſleeves for their children, which are not cut, and have no ſeam.

The houſes are built with bricks baked in the ſun: 50 miles S Cairo, lon. 30 58 E lat. 29 14 N. [Bruce, Pocoke.]

Benlawers, a mountain of Scotland, in the county of Perth, 3588 feet above the level of the ſea: 11 miles S George Town.

Benlomond, a mountain of Scotland, in the county of Stirling, 3240 feet above the level of the ſea: 26 miles W Stirling.

Bennevis, a mountain in Inverneſs, England, 4300 feet above the level of the ſea, the higheſt in Britain.

Banſheim, a town of Germany, Upper Rhine, 20 miles N Heidelberg, and 10 E N E Worms.

Bentheim, a country of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, bounded on the N and W by Overiſſel, on the E and S by the biſhopric of Munſter, about 40 miles in length, and from 3 to 12 in breadth; the ſoil is in general fertile, and produces more than is ſufficient for the inhabitants. In the mountains are found quarries of excellent ſtones, and the plains are divided into fertile corn fields, and beautiful meadows, where they feed great quantities of ſheep and cattle; the foreſts abound with game: the principal commerce conſiſts in thread, wool, linen cloth, honey, cattle, ſtone for building, wood, &c. The principal river is the Vechte, which runs through the county, and is navigable for boats. The principal town is Bentheim, which has a palace flanked with towers: 26 miles N N W Munſter, lat. 52 21 N.

Bentivoglio, a town and caſtle of Italy, in the Bologneſe, 10 miles N E Bologna, lon. 11 34 E, lat. 44 37 N.

Berar, a ſoubah of the Decan of Hindooſtan, bounded by Malwa and Allahabad on the N, Oriſſa on the E, Golconda on the S, and Candeiſh and Dowlatabad on the W. The principal part of it is ſubject to a rajah; the other to the nizam of the Deccan. The rajah's country extends 550 miles from E to W, and in ſome places, 200 from N to S. Its capital is Nagpour. Leſs is known of the interior parts of Berar, than of moſt of the other countries in Hindooſtan. That about Nagpour is fertile and well cultivated; but the general appearance of the country, particularly between Nagpour and Oriſſa, is that of a foreſt, thinly ſet with villages and towns.

Beraum, a town of Bohemia, capital of a circle of the ſame name, 11 miles W Prague, lon. 14 25 E, lat. 50 3 N.

Berchtolſgaden, a town of Germany, in the archbiſhopric of Saltzburg. It ſerves all the neighbourhood with ſalt; and is ſeated on the river Aa, 10 miles S W Saltzburg, lon. 13 0 E, lat. 47 30 N.

Berdoa, a town of Perſia, in Erivan, ſeated in a fertile plain, 10 miles W of the river Kur, and 62 S by E Gangea, lon. 48 0 E, lat. 41 0 N.

Berealſton, a borough in Devonſhire, that ſends two members to parliament, but has no market. It is ſeated on the Tave, 10 miles N Plymouth, and 211 W by S London, lon. 2 52 W, lat. 50 28 N.

Bereilly, a city of Hindooſton Proper, capital of Rohilla, which was conquered by the nabob of Oude in 1774. It lies between Lucknow and Delhi, 120 miles from each, lon. 79 40 E, lat. 28 30 N.

Bere Regis, a town in Dorſetſhire, with a market on Wedneſday. It is ſeated on the Bere, near its confluence with the Piddle, 12 miles E by N Dorcheſter, lon. 2 15 W, lat. 50 44 N.

Bergas, a town of Romania, with a Greek archbiſhop's ſee, on the river Lariſſa, 40 miles S E Adrianople, lon. 27 40 E, lat. 41 14 N.

Bergen, an ancient ſeaport of Norway, and a biſhop's ſee, with a caſtle. It carries on a great trade in ſkins, fir wood, and dried fiſh; and is 350 miles N by W Copenhagen, lon. 4 45 E, lat. 60 11 N.

Bergen, a town of Swediſh Pomerania, capital of the iſle of Rugen, 12 miles N E Stralſund, lon. 13 40 E, lat. 54 23 N.

Bergenop Zoom, a town of Dutch Brabant, in the marquiſate of the ſame name. It is a handſome place, and one of the ſtrongeſt in the Netherlands, ſeated partly on a hill, and partly on the river Zoom, which communicates with the Scheld by a canal: it has ſeveral times been beſieged to no purpoſe; but was taken by the French, in 1747, by treachery. It is 15 miles N Antwerp, and 22 S W Breda, lon. 4 25 E, lat. 51 27 N.

Bergarac, a tradiag town of France, in the department of Dordogne, and late province of Perigord, ſeated on the river Dordogne, 50 miles E Bourdeaux, lon. 0 42 E, lat. 45 0 N.

Bergues, St. Vinox, a fortified town of France, in the department of the North and late county of Flanders, ſeated on the river Colme, at the foot of a mountain, 5 miles S Dunkirk, lon. 2 28 E, lat. 50 57 N.

Berkeley, a corporate town in Glouceſterſhire, with a market on Wedneſday. It is governed by a mayor; and in the church

church are some elegant monuments of the Berkeleys. Here is an ancient castle on a rising ground, commanding a delightful view of the country and the Severn. In the civil wars it suffered considerably, as it did a few years ago by an accidental fire. The room in which Edward II, was imprisoned is still to be seen. It is seated on a brook that flows into the Severn, 18 miles S W Glouceſter, and 113 W London, lon. 2 23 W, lat. 51 45 N.

Berkhamſtead, a town of Herts, with a market on Monday. It was anciently a Roman town; and Roman coins have been often dug up here. On the N ſide are the remains of a caſtle, the reſidence of the kings of Mercia. In 697, a parliament was held here, and Ina's laws publiſhed. Here William the conqueror ſwore to his nobility to maintain the laws made by his predeceſſors. Henry II, kept his court in this town, and granted to it many privileges; and James I, whoſe children were nurſed here, made it a corporation; but this government was dropped in the civil wars. Here are two hoſpitals, a handſome Gothic church, and a free-ſchool. It is 26 miles N W London, lon. 0 31 W, lat. 51 46 N.

Berks, or *Berkſhire*, a county of England, bounded on the E by Surry, on the S by Hants, on the W by Wilts, and on the N by Oxfordſhire and Bucks. From E to W it extends above 50 miles, and from N to S it is 25 miles in the wideſt, though not more than 6 in the narroweſt part. It lies in the dioceſe of Saliſbury; contains 20 hundreds, 12 market towns, and 140 pariſhes; and ſends 9 members to parliament. The air, in general, is extremely healthy. Its principal rivers are the Thames, Kennet, Lamborn, and Loddon. The E part has much uncultivated land, as Windſor Foreſt and its appendages: the W and middle parts produce grain in great abundance. Reading is the capital. The number of inhabitants is 115,000; of ſquare miles 682, of acres 438,977.

Berlin, a conſiderable city of Germany, capital of the electorate of Brandenburg, where the king of Pruſſia reſides. The palace is magnificent, and there is a fine library, a rich cabinet of curioſities and medals, an academy of ſciences, an obſervatory, and a ſuperb arſenal, which has arms for 200,000 men. There is a canal cut from the river Spree to the Oder on the E, and another thence to the Elbe on the W. In 1755 the number of inhabitants was 126,661. It has a communication by water, both with the Baltic Sea and the German Ocean. As ſoon as you ſtep through the gates of this city, you ſtep into a ſand hill, which for many miles ſurrounds the city on all ſides. It is ſeated on the Spree, 42 miles N W Frankfort on the Oder, and 300 N by W Vienna, lon. 13 26 E, lat. 52 32 N.

[Moor, Guthrie, Hanway.]

Bern, the largeſt of the 13 cantons of Swiſſerland, 150 miles in length, and 75 in breadth. It is divided into two principal parts called the German and Roman; but the laſt is moſt commonly called the Pays de Vaud. It contains about 48,000 ſouls. The religion is Calviniſm, and Bern the capital. [Coxe.]

Bern, the capital of the canton of Bern, in Swiſſerland. Here is a celebrated ſchool, a rich library, and 12 companies of tradeſmen, in one of which every inhabitant is obliged to be enrolled before he can enjoy any office. It is a ſtrong place, in a peninſula, formed by the river Aar. The houſes are of a fine white freeſtone, and pretty uniform, particularly in the principal ſtreet; and there are piazzas on each ſide, with a walk, raiſed 4 feet above the level of the ſtreet, very commodious in wet weather. Criminals, with iron collars round their necks, are employed in removing rubbiſh from the ſtreets and public walks. The public buildings are magnificent. The public library is well choſen and contains 20,000 vols. The charitable inſtitutions are numerous and liberal; the hoſpitals are large, clean, and airy. At the poor houſe diſtreſſed travellers receive a meal of victuals, a nights lodging, and 6*d.* at their departure, if ſick are maintained till they recover. It contains 11,000 ſouls. Bern is 70 miles N E Geneva, lon. 7 10 E, lat. 46 52 N. [Moor, Coxe.]

Bern, a town of Bohemia, 15 miles W Prague, lon. 13 5 E, lat. 50 0 N.

Bernard, a town of Germany, in the electorate of Brandenburg, 5 miles from Berlin, noted for excellent beer.

Bernard, Great St. a mountain of Swiſſerland, between Vallais and Val d'Aouſta, at the ſource of the river Drance. The top of it is always covered with ſnow, and there is a large convent, where the monks entertain all ſtrangers gratis for 3 days, without any diſtinction of religion.

Bernay, a trading town of France, in the department of Eure, and late province of Normandy, ſeated on the river Carantonne, 20 miles S W Rouen, lon. 0 50 E, lat. 49 6 N.

Bernburg, a town of Germany, in the principality of Anhalt, where a branch of the houſe of Anhalt reſides. It is ſeated on the river Sara, 22 miles S W Magdeburg, lon. 11 46 E, lat. 51 51 N.

Beraccaſtel, a town of Germany, in the electorate of Treves, with a caſtle. It is remarkable for its good wine, and is ſeated on the Moſelle, near Trarbach.

Beroot, anciently *Berytus*, a town of Paleſtine on the ſea, ſurrounded by a fertile country, abounding in ſprings of water. A palace here belonging to the deſcendants of Facardine has gardens, ſtables, yards, and dens for lions, which, if finiſhed, would honor any monarch of the civilized world. Majeſtic rows of orange trees are more deeply loaded with fruit than any orchards in England. The Greeks have a church here. The principal moſque was a church dedicated to St. John. On the S ſide of the city its walls are entire. On the ſea are the remains of a mole, and a caſtle in ruins. On every ſide floors of moſaic work; beautiful columns of granite, and pieces of poliſhed marble, tell the former magnificence of the city. [Maundrell.]

Berry, a late province of France, bounded on the N by the Orleanois and Blaiſois, on the E by the Nivernois and Bourbonnois, on the S by the Bourbonnois and Marche, and on the W by Touraine and Poitou. It is fertile in corn, fruit, hemp, and flax; and there is excellent wine in ſome places. It now forms the two departments of Cher and Indre.

Barſello, a fortified town of Italy, in the Modeneſe, ſeated near the confluence of the Linza and Po, 10 miles N E Parma, lon. 10 56 E, lat. 44 45 N.

Berſuire, a town of France, in the department of the two Sevres and late province of Poitou, 12 miles S W Thouars, lon. 0 27 W, lat. 46 52 N.

Bertinero, a town of Italy, in Romagna, with a citadel, and a biſhop's ſee; ſeated on a hill, 50 miles N E Florence, lon. 11 40 E, lat. 44 18 N.

Bertrand, St. a town of France, in the department of Upper Garonne and late province of Languedoc. It was lately an epiſcopal ſee, and is 43 miles S Auch, lon. 0 48 E, lat. 42 56 N.

Berwie, a ſeaport and borough of Kincardineſhire, at the mouth of a river of the ſame name, 12 miles S W Aberdeen, lon, 2 0 W, lat. 56 40 N.

Berwick, a town, and county of itſelf, on the borders of England and Scotland, with a market on Saturday. It is governed by a mayor; and was once a ſtrong fortreſs, of great importance when England and Scotland were hoſtile nations, to each of which it alternately belonged, or was conſidered as a diſtrict ſeparate from both countries. It is ſtill fortified, and has good barracks for the garriſon; but its ancient caſtle is now in ruins. It is large and populous, has a good trade in corn and ſalmon, and is ſeated on the Tweed, over which is a handſome bridge of 15 arches. It ſends two members to parliament, and is 147 miles N York, 52 S E Edinburgh, and 336 N by W London, lon. 1 46 W, lat. 55 45 N.

Berwick North, a borough in Haddingtonſhire, on the frith of Forth, 30 miles N W Berwick upon Tweed, lon. 2 33 W, lat. 56 5 N.

Berwickſhire, a county of Scotland, ſometimes called the Mers; bounded on the E by the German Ocean, on the S E by the Tweed, on the S by Roxburghſhire, on the W by Edinburghſhire, and on the N W by Haddingtonſhire. The S part is a fertile and pleaſant tract; and being a low and flat country, is ſometimes called the How [Hollow] of the Mers. The S E angle is occupied by Berwick Bounds; a diſtrict only 8 miles in compaſs, governed by Engliſh laws, and accounted part of an Engliſh county. The principal rivers are the Tweed, Leader, Blackadder, Whiteadder, and Eye.

Berwyn Hills, lofty hills at the N E angle of Merionethſhire, beneath which ſpreads the fine vale, in which flows the infant river Dee.

Beſançon, an ancient and populous city of France, in the department of Doubs and late province of Franche Comté. It has a citadel, on a high rock, the baſe of which touches both ſides of the Doubs, which here forms a peninſula. The triumphal arch of Aurelian, and other Roman antiquities are ſtill to be ſeen. Beſançon is an archiepiſcopal ſee; has an academy of ſciences, arts, and belles lettres, founded in 1752; a literary military ſociety, eſtabliſhed about the ſame time; and a public library in the late abbey of St. Vincent. It is 52 miles E Dijon, and 208 S E Paris, lon. 6 2 E, lat 47 13 N.

Beſſarabia, a territory of Turkey in Europe, between the Danube and the Dnieſter, along the banks of which laſt river the Tartar inhabitants rove from place to place. Their common food is the fleſh of oxen and horſes, cheeſe, and mare's milk. Bender is the capital.

Beſtricia, a town of Tranſylvania, remarkable

markable for the gold mines near it, 85 miles N W Hermanſtadt, and 90 E Tockay, lon. 23 45 E, lat. 47 30 N.

Betanzos, a town of Spain, in Galicia, ſeated on the Mandeo, on a bay of the Atlantic, 20 miles S Ferrol, lon. 7 55 W, lat. 43 12 N.

Betelfagui, a town of Arabia Felix, famous for being the mart where the country people bring their coffee to ſell; and where the Europeans come to purchaſe it. It is 25 miles E Red Sea, lon. 44 30 E, lat. 15 40 N

Bethlehem, a town of Paleſtine, famous for the birth of CHRIST. It is ſeated on the ridge of a hill, running from E to W and has a delightful proſpect. It is now a conſiderable place, has ſome fine ſtreets and is much viſited by pilgrims. Here is a church, erected by the famous Helena, in the form of a croſs: alſo a chapel, called the Chapel of the Nativity, where they pretend to ſhow the manger in which Chriſt was laid; another, called the Chapel of Joſeph; and a third of the Holy Innocents. A few poor Greeks reſide here. It has 600 men able to bear arms, 100 of which are chriſtians. It is 6 miles S Jeruſalem, lon. 35 25 E, lat. 31 50 N. [Bowen, Adam.]

Bethlehem, a town of Auſtrian Brabant, 2 miles N Louvain, lon. 4 49 E, lat. 50 55 N.

Bethſaida, once a city of Paleſtine on the lake of Gennesereth, near the influx of the Jordan. It was raiſed from a village to a magnificent and populous city by Philip the Tetrarch, who alſo called it Julias. The woe pronounced upon this place by Jeſus Chriſt has proved to be divine. It has long ſince been executed. Five or ſix poor cottages is all that remains of this once ſplended city. [Topographic Dict.]

Bethſan, a town of Paleſtine: 40 miles N Jeruſalem.

Bethune, a fortified town of France, in the department of the Straits of Calais and late county of Artois, with a caſtle. It was taken by the allies in 1710, and reſtored by the treaty of Utrecht. It is ſeated on a rock, by the river Brette, 20 miles E St. Omer and 120 N Paris, lon. 2 35 E, lat. 50 45 N.

Betley, a town in Staffordſhire, with a market on Thurſday, 16 miles N N W Stafford and 156 London, lon. 2 10 W, lat. 53 5 N.

Betlis, a town of Aſia, in Curdiſtan, ſituate on a ſteep rock, on the frontiers of Turkey and Perſia, but ſubject to its own bey, and a ſanctuary for the ſubjects of the neighbouring powers. It is 150 miles E Diarbekar, lon. 42 50 E, lat. 37 30 N.

Betuwe, a fertile iſland of Dutch Guelderland, 40 miles long and 10 broad, containing, in that ſpace, eight cities and ſeveral hundred villages. It is formed by the biſurcation of the Rhine above Nimeguen, and by the union of its ſtreams, under different appellations, near Worcum. It was the ancient Batavia, and formerly gave the name of Bataveern, or Batavians, to the inhabitants of the Dutch Netherlands, which they have now tranſmitted to their colony in Java. In this moraſs (as it then was) the anceſtors of the preſent race firſt ſettled, when, at different times, and for different cauſes, they emigrated from Germany; and it was principally hence that the Dutch ſpread themſelves over the different provinces.

Bevecum, a town of Auſtrian Brabant, 17 miles S Louvain, lon. 4 50 E, lat. 50 36 N.

Beveland, N and S, two iſlands of the United Provinces, in Zeland, between the E and W branches of the Scheld.

Bevergern, a town of Weſtphalia, 22 miles from Munſter.

Beverly, a borough in the E riding of Yorkſhire, with a market on Wedneſday and Saturday, and 2 churches beſide the minſter. It is governed by a mayor, ſends 2 members to parliament, and is ſeated on the river Hull, 9 miles N Hull and 182 London, lon. 0 15 W, lat. 53 52 N.

Beverungen, a town of Germany, in the dioceſe of Paderborn, at the confluence of the Beve and Weſer, 22 miles E Paderborn, lon. 9 30 E, lat 51 46 N.

Bewcaſtle, a village in Cumberland, on the river Leven, ſaid to have been built about the time of the Norman conqueſt. The church is in ruins; and in the churchyard is an ancient croſs, on the ſides of which are ſeveral ſculptures, with illegible inſcriptions.

Bewdly, a borough of Worceſterſhire, with a market on Saturday, and a good trade in malt, leather, and caps. It ſends one member to parliament, and is ſeated on the Severn, 14 miles N Worceſter, and 128 N W London, lon. 2 0 W, lat. 52 20 N.

Bewley, or *Beaulieu*, a river which riſes in the N of Inverneſsſhire, and flowing along the S border of Roſsſhire, forms the fine eſtuary on which ſtand Inverneſs and

and Fort St. George, and which terminates in the frith of Murray. At its mouth is the ferry of Kiſſock, near which is a good ſalmon fiſhery.

Beziers, a town of France, in the department of Herault and late province of Languedoc. It was lately an epiſcopal ſee; and the inhabitants are 20,000 in number. The remains of a circus, and ſome inſcriptions, beſpeak its ancient grandeur; and it has an academy of ſciences and 2 hoſpitals. In the perſecution of the Albigences 60,000 were maſſacred here, and the city burnt. It is ſeated near the Royal Canal, on a hill, at the foot of which flows the Orbre, 12 miles N E Narbonne, lon. 3 18 E, lat. 21 0 N. [Wraxall.]

Bex, a village of Swiſſerland, in the canton of Bern, near the town of St. Maurice, which guards the entrance from that canton into the Lower Vallais. It is remarkable for its delightful ſituation, and the ſalt works near it. The largeſt ſaline is entered by a paſſage cut out of the ſolid rock. Travellers, who have the curioſity to explore theſe gloomy abodes, are furniſhed with lighted torches, and dreſſed in a coarſe habit, to defend them from the drippings that fall from the roof and ſides of the paſſage.

Bhatgan, a city of Hindooſtan, containing 12,000 families. The houſes are of brick, 3 or 4 ſtories high: the apartments are lofty. The ſtreets are paved with brick or ſtone, with a regular declivity to carry off the water. [Shore A. R.]

Biafar, the capital of a kingdom of the ſame name, in Negroland, ſeated on the river Los Camarones, lon. 17 40 E, lat. 6 10 N.

Biana, a town of Hindooſtan Proper, remarkable for excellent indigo, 50 Miles W Agra, lon. 80 50 E, lat. 26 30 N.

Biberach, a free imperial town of Suabia. It has a manufacture of fuſtians, and is ſeated in a fertile valley, on the Reuſs, 17 miles S W Ulm, lon. 10 2 E, lat. 48 10 N.

Biberſberg, a town of Upper Hungary, 15 miles N Preſburg, lon. 17 15 E, lat. 48 31 N.

Bicester, or *Burcester*, a town in Oxfordſhire, with a market on Friday, 13 miles N by E Oxford, and 57 W by N London, lon. 1 10 W, lat. 51 54 N.

Bidache, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Pyrenees and late province of Baſques, with a caſtle, ſeated on the river Bidouſe, 12 miles E Bayonne, lon. 1 9 W, lat. 43 31 N.

Bidaſſoa, a river of Spain, which riſes in the Pyrenees, and falls into the bay of Biſcay, between Andaye and Fontarabia.

Biddeford, a ſeaport and town corporate in Devonſhire, with a market on Tueſday; ſeated on the Torridge, over which is a ſtone bridge of 24 arches. It carries on a conſiderable trade, and is 16 miles S byW Ilfracombe, and 203 W London, lon. 4 10 W, lat. 51 10 N.

Bieez, a town of Poland, in Cracowia, remarkable for its mines of vitriol; ſeated on the Weſeloke, 50 miles S E Cracow, lon. 21 5 E, lat. 49 50 N.

Biela, a town of Piedmont, capital of the Belleſe, near the river Cerva, 20 miles W Verceil, lon. 7 58 E, lat. 45 35 N.

Bielogorod, a ſtrong town of Beſſarabia, on lake Videno, near the Black Sea, 42 miles S W Oczakow, lon. 30 10 E, lat. 46 20 N.

Bielſk, a town of Poland, in Polachia, near one of the ſources of the Narew, 100 miles N E Warſaw, lon. 23 39 E, lat. 52 40 N.

Bielſkoi, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Smolenſko, 80 miles N E Smolenſko, and 170 W Moſcow, lon. 33 5 E, lat. 55 40 N.

Bienne, a town of Swiſſerland, on a lake of the ſame name, at the foot of Mount Jura. It contains about 6000 inhabitants. It is ſubject, with its ſmall territory, to the Roman catholic biſhop of Baſle; but the inhabitants are proteſtants. It is 17 miles N W Bern, lon. 7 10 E, lat. 47 11 N. [Coxe.]

Bieroliet, a town of Dutch Flanders, 2 miles N Sluys, lon. 3 39 E, lat. 51 21 N.

Biggar, a town in Lanerkſhire, 10 miles S E Carnwath. Here are the ruins of a collegiate church, founded in 1545.

Biggleſwade, a town in Bedfordſhire, with a market on Wedneſday, one of the greateſt for barley in England. It is ſeated on the Ivel, over which is a ſtone bridge, 10 miles N W Bedford, and 45 N N W London, lon. 0 21 W, lat. 52 6 N.

Bigorre, a late province of France, bounded on the N by Armagnac, on the E by Comminges, on the W by Bearn, and on the S by the Pyrenees. It now forms the department of the Upper Pyrenees.

Bihaez, a town of Croatia, ſeated on an iſle formed by the river Anna, 65 miles S E Carlſtadt, lon. 16 32 E, lat. 44 51 N.

Bijinagur, ſee *Biſnagur*.

Bijore, a province of Hindooſtan Proper, between the rivers Indus and Attock; having Cabul on the W, the Bockharian Mountains on the N, Caſhmere on the E, and Peiſhore on the S. Its dimenſions are not more than 50 miles by 20. It is full of mountains and wilds, inhabited by a ſavage and turbulent race.

Bilboa, a city of Spain, capital of Biſcay, with a good harbour. Its exports are wool, ſword blades, and other manufactures in iron and ſteel. It is remarkable for the wholeſomeneſs of its air, and the fertility of the ſoil about it. It is ſeated at the mouth of the Ibaicabal, which enters the bay of Biſcay, 50 miles W St. Sebaſtian, and 180 N Madrid, lon. 3 10 W, lat. 43 33 N.

Bildeſton, a town in Suffolk, with a market on Wedneſday. It has a large church, about a quarter of a mile from the town, and is ſeated on the river Breton. It was formerly noted for Suffolk blues, and blankets, but now almoſt the only buſineſs of the town is ſpinning yarn. It is 12 miles S E Bury, and 63 N E London, lon. 0 55 E, lat. 52 16 N.

Biledulgerid, a country of Barbary, bounded on the N by Tunis, on the E by Tripoli, on the S by Guergula, and on the W by Tuggurt. It lies between 5 and 11 E lon. and 28 and 32 N lat. The air is very hot; but though the ſoil is dry, it yields a great deal of barley.

Bilevelt, a town of Weſtphalia, in the county of Ravenſburg, 7 miles S E Ravenſburgh, lon. 8 50 E, lat. 52 10 N.

Billericay, a town in Eſſex, with a market on Tueſday. It is ſeated on a hill, which commands a beautiful proſpect, over a rich valley, to the Thames, 9 miles S W of Chelmsford, and 23 E London, lon. 0 31 E, lat. 51 30 N.

Billom, a town of France, in the department of Puy-de-Dome and late province of Auvergne, ſeated on an eminence, 15 miles S E Clermont, lon. 3 28 E, lat. 45 41 N.

Bilma, a vaſt burning deſert of Africa, to the S E Fezzan, between 21 and 25 N lat.

Bilſden, a town in Leiceſterſhire, with a market on Friday, 9 miles S E Leiceſter, and 96 N by W London, lon. 0 51 W, lat. 52 35 N.

Bilſon, a town of Weſtphalia, in the biſhopric of Liege, on the river Demer, 15 miles N Liege, lon. 5 29 E, lat. 50 50 N.

Bimlepatam, a ſeaport of Golconda, in the Deccan of Hindooſtan, ſeated on the bay of Bengal, 12 miles N of Viſagapatam. The Dutch have a factory here, lon. 83 5 E, lat. 18 0 N.

Binaroz, a town of Spain, in Valencia, remarkable for good wine; ſeated near the Mediterranean, 20 miles S Tortoſa, lon. 0 35 E, lat. 40 33 N.

Binbroke, a town in Lincolnſhire, with a market on Wedneſday, and two churches. It is 30 miles N E Lincoln, and 161 N London, lon. 0 0: lat. 53 30 N.

Binch, a fortified town of Auſtrian Hainault, 9 miles E Mons, lon. 4 15 E, lat. 50 24 N.

Binchefter, a village on the river Were, near Durham. By ſeveral inſcriptions and monuments, it appears to have been the Roman Vinovium; many Roman coins are dug up here, which are called Binchefter Pennies; and two altars have been diſcovered, importing, that the 20th legion was ſtationed in this place.

Bincaza, a ſeaport of Africa, in the kingdom of Tripoli, 140 miles W Derna, lon. 19 10 E, lat. 32 20 N.

Binfield, a village in Berkſhire, in Windſor Foreſt, 3 miles N by E Okingham. It was the ſcene of Pope's youthful days, and here he wrote his Windſor Foreſt.

Bingen, an ancient town of Germany, in the archbiſhopric of Mentz, ſeated on the confluence of the Nahe and Rhine, with a ſtone bridge over the former. It was taken by the French in 1794, and is 15 miles W by S Mentz, lon. 8 0 E, lat. 49 49 N.

Bingham, a town in Nottinghamſhire, with a ſmall market on Thurſday, 9 miles E Nottingham, and 120 N by W London, lon. 0 51 W, lat. 52 58 N.

Biorneburg, a town of Sweden, in Finland, near the mouth of the Kune, in the gulf of Bothnia, 75 miles N Abo, lon. 22 5 E, lat. 61 42 N.

Bir, or *Beer*, a town of Turkey in Aſia, in Diarbeck, with a caſtle, where the governor reſides. It ſtands on the Euphrates, near a high mountain, in a fruitful country. They have a particular kind of vultures, ſo tame, that they ſit on the tops of houſes, and even in the ſtreets, without fear of diſturbance. It is 50 miles N E Aleppo.

Bir Ambar, a dirty village of Egypt, belonging to the Azaizy, a little, poor tribe of Arabs. They live by letting out themſelves and cattle to the caravans, that go to Coſſeir. The houſes are built of potter's clay in the form of a bee hive, ten feet high, ſix feet in diameter.

[Bruce.]

Biri,

Biri, an inland kingdom, in the ſouthern part of Africa. They treat ſtrangers with generoſity and kindneſs. The office of chief, judge, inſtructor of children, fortune teller, prieſt, and prophet, is united in the ſame perſons. They alone have the privilege of wearing mantles of tyger and zebra ſkins. Theſe procure the perſon who wears them, various marks of reſpect. All who meet the perſons in this dreſs, lay their right hand on their head, their left on their breaſt, till they paſs by. The population of this kingdom amounts to about 16,000 ſouls. The land is fruitful and well cultivated, but their principal wealth is their cattle. They have mines of rock ſalt, which they ſell for cattle. The people are tall and well made, wear aprons of palm leaves, the women are modeſt, covering their breaſts with palm leaves. Their colour is rather yellow than brown. Every morning and evening theſe ſavage pagans addreſs God in prayer: they practiſe circumciſion; and are rigid in the education of their children. For adultery the man forfeits his cattle, the woman is expelled the community. Their principal food is milk, millet, and flour. Their huts are ſpacious, and of a circular form. After harveſt they have a feaſt, which laſts 2 days; the third is a faſt.

[Damberger.]

Berkenfeld, a town of Germany, capital of a county of the ſame name, in the circle of the Upper Rhine. It was taken by the French in 1794, and is ſeated near the river Nahe, 22 miles S E Treves, lon. 7 14 E, lat. 49 55 N.

Birmingham, a large town in Warwickſhire, with a market on Thurſday. It has no corporation, and therefore free for any perſon to ſettle there; which has contributed greatly to its flouriſhing ſtate. The town ſtands on the ſide of a hill, forming nearly a half moon. The lower part is filled with workſhops and warehouſes, and conſiſts chiefly of old buildings. The upper part contains many new and regular ſtreets, and a handſome ſquare. It has two churches; one in the lower part of the town, which is an ancient building, with a lofty ſpire; the other, a grand modern ſtructure, having a ſquare ſtone tower, with a cupola, and turret above it; it has alſo two chapels and ſeveral meeting houſes. It had an elegant theatre, which was deſtroyed by fire in 1792. The hardware manufactures of Birmingham have been noted for a conſiderable period; but of late years, by great additions to its trade from a vaſt variety of articles, ſuch as metal buttons, buckles, plated goods, japanned and paper ware, &c. it has riſen to be ſuperiour in population to any of the modern trading towns in England. It is plentifully ſupplied with coal by means of a canal to Wedneſbury; and it has a communication with the Great Trunk from the Trent to the Severn, by a branch paſſing by Wolverhampton. The Birmingham goods are exported in great quantities to foreign countries, where, in point of cheapneſs and ſhow united, they are unrivalled. The improved ſteam engines, made here by Bolton and Watt, deſerve to rank high among the productions of human ingenuity: their application to various mechanical purpoſes, and particularly to the draining of mines, places them among the moſt valuable inventions of the age. Birmingham is 17 miles N W Coventry, and 116 London, lon. 1 50 W, lat. 52 30 N.

Birvieſca, a town of Spain, in Old Caſtile, 15 miles N Burgos, lon. 3 30 W, lat. 42 35 N.

Birza, a town of Poland, in Samogitia, 42 miles S E Mittau, lon, 24 50 E, lat. 56 12 N.

Biſaccia, a town of Naples, in Principato Ulteriore, with a biſhop's ſee, 15 miles N E Conza, lon. 15 40 E, lat. 41 3 N.

Biſcay, a province of Spain, bounded on the N by the bay of Biſcay, on the E by Upper Navarre, on the S by Old Caſtile, and on the W by the Aſturias. It contains three diviſions; Biſcay Proper, Guipuſcoa, and Alava. It is 27 miles in both length and breadth, and produces apples, oranges, and citrons: it has alſo wood for building ſhips, and mines of iron and lead. The Biſcayers are the beſt ſeamen of Spain. They have a particular language, which has no affinity with any other in Europe. Bilboa is the capital.

Biſcay, Bay of, an extenſive bay of the Atlantic, between Cape Ortegal, in lon. 7 35 W, lat. 43 48 N, and the iſle of Uſhant, in lon. 5 0 W, lat. 48 30 N.

Biſchofſheim, a town of Germany, in the archbiſhopric of Mentz, on the river Tauber, 2 miles W Wurtzburg, lon. 9 10 E, lat. 49 40 N.

Biſchofs Zell, a town of Swiſſerland, in Thurgau, with a caſtle. The inhabitants are independent, and governed by a ſupreme council. The bailiff of the biſhop of Conſtance, who reſides in the caſtle, has

has jurisdiction over the Roman catholic subjects. The protestants, as such, are under the protection of Zuric and Bern, and of these the greatest part of the inhabitants consists. The same church, however, is used by both religions. It is seated at the confluence of the Sitter and Thur, 12 miles S Constance, lon. 9 13 E, lat. 47 27 N.

Bischweillen, a fortress of France, in the department of Upper Rhine, and late province of Alsace, 5 miles W the Rhine, lon. 7 51 E, lat. 48 40 N.

Biseglia, a town of Naples, in Terra di Bari, with a bishop's see, near the gulf of Venice, 6 miles E Trani, lon. 16 45 E, lat. 41 28 N.

Biserta, a seaport of the kingdom of Tunis, near the place where Utica once stood, 37 miles N W Tunis, lon. 9 46 E, lat. 37 10 N.

Bishop and his Clerks, dangerous rocks on the coast of Pembrokeshire, near St. David's, lon. 5 20 W, lat. 51 57 N.

Bishops Auckland. See *Auckland.*

Bishops Castle, a borough in Shropshire, with a market on Friday, much frequented by the Welsh. It sends two members to parliament, and is seated near the river Clun, 8 miles E Montgomery, and 152 W N W London, lon. 2 55 W, lat. 52 22 N.

Bishops Stortford. See *Stortford.*

Bisignano, a town of Naples, in Calabria Citeriore, with a fort, and a bishop's see. It is seated on a mountain, near the river Boccona, 18 miles N Cosenza, and 133 S E Naples, lon. 16 20 E, lat. 39 38 N.

Bisley, a village in Surry, noted for a spring called St. John Baptist's Well, the waters of which is said to be colder than any other in summer, and warmer in winter. It is 3 miles N Woking.

Bisnagur, a town of the peninsula of Hindoostan, in Mysore, seated on the river Tungebadra. It was the capital of the ancient kingdom of Narsinga, and when visited by Cesar Frederic in 1567, was a large city. It is 140 miles E by S Goa, lon. 76 10 E, lat. 15 30 N.

Bissagos, a cluster of islands, on the coast of Negroland, 200 miles S E the river Gambia, in 11 N lat. These negroes are tall, resolute, and robust, adorning their horses with the scalps of their enemies. Ingenious, they easily learn what they are taught. These fertile islands are depopulated by the slave trade: yet are they so impatient of slavery as often to murder themselves. Have mercy, ye masters of slaves, save the dying wretch. These islands were probably the Hesperides of the ancients. [D—in A.]

Bistricz, a town of Transylvania, on the river Bistricz, 142 miles N E Coloswar, lon. 25 3 E, lat. 47 33 N.

Bitche, a fortified town of France, in the department of Moselle and late province of Lorrain, with a castle, on a rock. It is seated at the foot of a mountain, near the Schwelb, 30 miles N by W Strasburg, lon. 7 44 E, lat. 49 5 N.

Biteto, a town of Naples, in Terra di Bari, 11 miles S S W Bari, lon. 16 34 E, lat. 41 0 N.

Bitonio, an episcopal town of Naples, in Terra di Bari, 10 miles W S W Bari, and 117 E by N Naples, lon. 16 30 E, lat. 41 6 N.

Blackbank, a town of Ireland, in the county of Armagh, 7 miles S Armagh, lon. 6 35 W, lat. 54 20 N.

Blackburn, a town in Lancashire, with a market on Monday. It has its name from the brook Blackwater, which runs through it. It carries on a vast trade in calicoes for printing, and is seated near the Derwent, 12 miles E Preston, and 203 N N W London, lon. 2 35 W, lat. 53 42 N.

Black Forest, a forest of Germany, in the W of the circle of Suabia. It is part of the ancient Hercynian forest.

Blackheath, an elevated plain, 5 miles S E London, commanding beautiful prospects, and adorned with handsome villas. On this heath Wat Tyler mustered 100,000 rebels: and on the skirts of it is Morden College for decayed merchants.

Blackpool, a village in Lancashire near Poulton, much resorted to for seabathing.

Black Sea, the ancient Euxine, bounded on the N Catharinenslaf, Taurica, and the sea of Asoph; on the E by Mingrelin, Circassia, and Georgia; on the S by Natolia; and on the W by Romania, Bulgaria, and Bessarabia. Its length is 200 leagues from E to W, its breadth about 3 degrees, at the ends about half as broad. The waters are neither so clear, so green, nor so salt as the ocean. It lies between 33 and 44 E lon. and 42 and 46 N lat. [Chardin.]

Blackwater, a river of Ireland, running through the counties of Cork and Waterford into Youghall Bay.

Blackwater, a river in Essex, which rises in the N W of the county, and flowing by Bocking, Coggeshal, and Kelvedon, is joined by the Chelmer at Malden, and enters the estuary, to which it gives the name of Blackwater Bay.

Blair Athol, a village in Perthſhire, in an angle formed by the rivers Tilt and Garry. Cloſe by it is Blair Caſtle, a noble ſeat of the duke of Athol; and in its vicinity are many fine waterfalls. Blair Athol is 28 miles N W Perth.

Blaiſois, a late province of France, bounded on the N by Beauce, on the E by Orleanois, on the S by Berry, and on the W by Touraine. It now forms the department of Loir and Cher.

Blamont, a town of France, in the department of Meurthe and late province of Lorrain, ſeated on the Vezouze, 12 miles S Luneville, lon. 6 52 E, lat. 48 40 N.

Blanc, a town of France, in the department of Indre and late province of Berry, with a caſtle, ſeated on the Creuſe, 35 miles E Poitiers, lon. 2 13 E, lat. 46 38 N.

Blanca, an uninhabited iſland to the N of Margaretta, near Terra Firma, lon. 64 30 W, lat. 11 50 N.

Blanco, a cape of Africa, on the Atlantic Ocean, 180 miles N the river Senegal, lon. 17 10 W, lat. 20 55 N.

Blandford, a corporate town in Dorſetſhire, with a market on Saturday. In 1731, almoſt all the town was burnt down; but it was ſoon rebuilt. It has a manufacture of ſhirt buttons, more of which are made here than in any other place in England. It is pleaſantly ſeated on the river Stour, near the Downs, 18 miles N E Dorcheſter, and 104 W by S London, lon. 2 14 W, lat. 50 53 N.

Blanes, a ſeaport of Catalonia, in Spain, near the river Tordera, 20 miles S Gironne, lon. 2 50 E, lat. 41 40 N.

Blankenberg, a town and fort of the Auſtrian Netherlands, ſituate on the German Ocean, 8 miles N E Oſtend, lon. 3 4 E, lat. 51 22 N.

Blankenburg, a town of Weſtphalia, in the duchy of Burg, 12 miles E Bonn, lon. 7 30 E, lat. 50 42 N.

Blankenburg, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, capital of a county of the ſame name, ſubject to the duke of Brunſwick Wolfenbuttle. It is 45 miles S E Wolfenbuttle, lon. 11 10 E, lat. 51 50 N.

Blaregnies. See *Malplaquet*.

Blaubeuren, a town of Suabia, in the duchy of Wirtemburg, 11 miles W Ulm, lon. 9 55 E, lat. 48 22 N.

Blaye, an ancient town of France, in the department of Gironde and late province of Guienne. It has a good citadel; and is ſeated on the Gironde, which is here 3800 yards wide. Its trade conſiſts in the wines of the adjacent country, Its harbour is much frequented, and the ſhips which go to Bourdeaux are obliged to leave their guns here. It is 17 miles N Bourdeaux, lon 0 35 W, lat. 45 7 N.

Blechingly, a borough in Surry, that ſends 2 members to parliament, but has no market. It is ſeated on a hill, which commands extenſive proſpects, 20 miles S London, lon. 0 0 lat. 51 15 N.

Blenheim, a village in Suabia, memorable for the victory over the French, gained Auguſt 2, 1704, by the duke of Marlborough. It is ſeated on the Danube, 3 miles N E Hochſtet, and 27 N E Ulm, lon. 10 35 E, lat. 48 40 N.

Blenheim Caſtle, near Woodſtock, in Oxfordſhire, a magnificent palace, built for the great duke of Marlborough, at the expenſe of the nation, in commemoration of his victory at Blenheim. The family hold it by the tenure of delivering a French banner at Windſor, on each anniverſary of this victory.

Blois, an ancient commercial city of France, in the department of Loir and Cher and late province of Blaiſois. The cathedral is a large ſtructure, ſeated at one extremity of the city, on an eminence whoſe declivity, toward the centre of the city, joins that of another eminence at the other end, on which is built a magnificent caſtle; ſo that both theſe ſtructures form, as it were, the two horns of a creſcent. In this caſtle was born the good Lewis XII; and here, in 1588, Henry III cauſed the duke of Guiſe, and his brother the cardinal, to be aſſaſſinated. Here are ſome fine fountains, and a new bridge, one of the beſt in France. Blois is an epiſcopal ſee, and the terrace of the biſhop's palace affords a charming walk. This city has the reputation of being one of thoſe in which the French language is ſpoken with the greateſt purity; but this muſt be underſtood of perſons who have received a liberal education. It is ſeated on the Loire, 47 miles W Tours, and 100 S W Paris, lon. 1 25 E, lat. 47 35 N. [Wraxall.]

Bloneiz, a town of Poland, in Maſovia, 20 miles W Warſaw, lon. 20 35 E, lat. 52 10 N.

Blyth, a town in Nottinghamſhire, with a market on Thurſday. Here are ſome remains of a caſtle and priory. It is 23 miles N N W Newark, and 146 N by W London, lon. 1 10 W, lat. 53 22 N.

Bo, a cluſter of iſlands in the Pacific Ocean. They are well peopled, and furniſh ſalt, goats, cocoa, and dried fiſh, lon. 126 E, lat. 1 17 S. [Forreſt.]

Bobenhauſen,

Bobenhauſen, a town of Germany, in Weteravia, with a caſtle, ſeated on the river Gerſbrentz, 3 miles S E Francfort, on the Maine.

Bobio, an epiſcopal town of Italy, in the Milaneſe, ſeated on the river Trebia, 25 miles S E Pavia, lon. 9 12 E, lat. 44 45 N.

Bocat, a valley of Syria, in Aſia, in which are the famous ruins of Balbec. It is more fertile than the celebrated vale of Damaſcus, and better watered than the rich plains of Rama and Eſdraelon.

[Wood.]

Bochetta, a chain of mountains, in the territory of Genoa, over which is the road from Lombardy to Genoa. On the peak of the higheſt mountain is a paſs, which will hardly admit three men to go abreaſt: this paſs is, properly, the Bochetta; for the defence of which there are three forts. It is the key of Genoa, and was taken in 1746 by the Auſtrians.

Bockholt, a town of Weſtphalia, in the dioceſe of Munſter, 20 miles E Cleves, lon. 6 22 E, lat. 51 42 N.

Bocking, a large village in Eſſex, adjoining to Braintree. Its church is a deanery; and here is a very large meeting-houſe. It has a great manufacture of baize, and is 41 miles N E London, lon. 0 40 E, lat. 51 56 N.

Bodmin, a borough in Cornwall, with a market on Saturday. It is governed by a mayor; and here the ſummer aſſizes are held. It ſends 2 members to parliament, and is 32 miles N E Falmouth, and 234 W by S London, lon. 4 40 W, lat. 50 32 N.

Bodon, a fortified town of Turkey in Europe, in Bulgaria, with an archbiſhop's ſee; ſeated on the Danube, 26 miles W Viden, lon. 23 54 E, lat. 44 10 N.

Bodroch, a town of Hungary, on the Danube, 100 miles S E Buda, lon. 19 52 E, lat. 45 55 N.

Boero, or *Buro*, an iſland of the E Indies. It is a delightful aſſemblage of hills, woods, and cultivated plains. The Dutch have here a battery of 6 cannon; about 50 white people live on the iſland, one half of whom belong to the garriſon. The negroes live by cultivating rice. In the neighbourhood of the Dutch, the Aborigines are ſubmiſſive, while an inland tribe retain their independence. The iſland produces black and white ebony, pepper, pine apples, citrons, lemons, oranges, bananas, and cocoa nuts. Sago and excellent barley grow here. The feathered race are numerous and beautiful. The Dutch governor lives in ſplendour. The iſland is healthy, lon. 125 E, lat. 3 S.

[Bougainville.]

Boeſchot, a town of Auſtrian Brabant, ſeated on the river Nethe, 12 miles N E Mechlin, lon. 4 42 E, lat. 51 8 N.

Bog, a river of Poland, which runs through Pedolia, and Budziac Tartary, falling into the Black Sea, between Oczakow and the river Dnieper.

Bodlio, a town of Italy, in the county of Nice, 25 miles N W Nice, lon. 7 6 E, lat. 44 2 N.

Bohemia, a kingdom of Europe, bounded on the N by Miſnia and Luſatia, on the E by Sileſia and Moravia, on the S by Auſtria, and on the W by Bavaria. It is 200 miles in length, and 150 in breadth, and is fertile in corn, ſaffron, hops, and paſture. In the mountains are mines of gold and ſilver, and in ſome places, diamonds, granates, copper and lead. The Roman Catholic religion is the principal; but there are many proteſtants. The chief rivers are the Muldaw, Elbe, and Oder. Their language is Sclavonian, with a mixture of German. It is ſubject to the houſe of Auſtria, and the capital is Prague.

Bohol, one of the Philippine Iſlands, to the N Mindanao, lon. 122 5 E, lat. 10 0 N.

Bojador, a cape of Africa, in Negroland, diſcovered by the Portugueſe in 1412, and doubled by them in 1433, lon. 14 27 W, lat. 26 12 N.

Boiano, an epiſcopal town of Naples, in the Moliſe, at the foot of the Appennines, near the river Tilerno, 45 miles N Naples, lon. 14 40 E, lat. 41 30 N.

Boitnitz, a town of Upper Hungary, in the county of Zoll, remarkable for its baths, and the quantity of ſaffron about it, lon. 19 10 E, lat. 48 42 N.

Boiſle Duc, a large fortified town of Dutch Brabant, between the Dommel and Aa. It is the capital of a diſtrict of the ſame name, which contains alſo the cities of Helmont and Eyndhoven. It was taken by the Dutch in 1629, and by the French in 1794. It is ſituate among moraſſes, 22 miles E by N Breda, 45 N E Antwerp, and 45 S S E Amſterdam, lon. 5 16 E, lat. 51 40 N.

Bokhara, a city of Uſbec Tartary, capital of Bokharia. It is large and populous, ſeated on a riſing ground, with a ſlender wall of earth, and a dry ditch. The houſes are low, and moſtly built of mud; but the caravanſaries and moſques, which are

are numerous, are all of brick. The bazars, or market places, have been ſtately buildings; but the greateſt part of them are now in ruins. Here is alſo a ſtately building for the education of the prieſts. Great numbers of Jews and Arabians frequent this place: but the khan ſeizes on their poſſeſſions at his pleaſure. It is 138 miles W by S Samarcand, lon. 65 50 E, lat. 39 15 N.

Bokharia, *Bocharia*, or *Bucharia*, a diſtrict of Uſbec Tartary, which ſee. Bokhara is the capital

Bolcherefk, a town of Kamſchatka, on the river Bolchorieka, 22 miles from its mouth, in the ſea of Okotſk, lon. 156 37 E, lat. 52 54 N.

Boleſlape, or *Buntzlau*, a town of Sileſia, on the Bobar, 17 miles N E Lignitz, lon. 16 10 E, lat. 51 12 N.

Bolingbroke, a town in Lincolnſhire, with a market on Tueſday, ſeated at the ſource of a river, which falls into the Witham. It is noted for being the birthplace of Henry IV: and is 29 miles E Lincoln, and 131 N by E London, lon. 0 7 E, lat. 53 12 N.

Boliſlaw, a town of Bohemia, 30 miles N E Prague, lon. 15 22 E, lat. 50 25 N.

Bolkwoitz, a town of Sileſia, 12 miles S Glogaw, lon. 16 29 E, lat. 51 58 N.

Bologna, a city of Italy, and capital of the Bologneſe, anciently called *Felſina*, a name by ſome ſuppoſed to be derived from *Felſinus*, a king of the Tuſcans, the founder; by others, from *Felſina*, which ſignifies a *fortreſs*; about 5 miles in circumference. It is ſituated at the foot of the Appennines, in a beautiful plain, and contains 50 or 60,000 ſouls. Its form being oblong, it has been compared to a ſhip; the tower of Aſinelli, 307 feet in height, is called the great maſt. The city is ſurrounded with a ſimple brick wall, ſolid and lofty. The public edifices are magnificent, as well for the architecture as the ornaments, and next to Rome this city contains the moſt beautiful paintings of any in Italy, by the Caraccis, Albano, Guido, Guercino, Raphael, Dominichio, &c. They count near 200 churches: the cathedral is ſimple and noble. Here are found ſome of the richeſt convents in Italy, 35 of men, and 38 of women. It is the ſee of an archbiſhop, who has for ſuffragans the biſhops of Crema, Borgo, St Donino, Modena, Parma, Piacenza, and Reggio. The academy, which they call *Specula*, is a magnificent building, divided into many apartments, filled with natural curioſities, machines, inſtruments, &c. The ſchool of painting has been long celebrated. The academy and the univerſity are both in a flouriſhing ſtate. The public theatre is one of the moſt beautiful and largeſt in Italy. The arts are cultivated, and induſtry encouraged; the ſilk manufactory has flouriſhed from the year 1341; there are manufactures of lace, ſilk ſtuffs, crapes, paper, glaſs, playing cards, artificial flowers, and toys in wax, liqueurs, confectionary, perfumery, &c. The inhabitants are reckoned gay, and free in their manner, good friends and irreconcileable enemies; frugality and ſimplicity are their principal virtues: 55 miles N Florence, and 86 S S W Venice, lon. 11 21 E, lat. 44 30 N.

Bologneſe, a province of Italy, in the territory of the church, bounded on the N by the Ferrareſe, on the W by Modena, on the S by Tuſcany, and on the E by Romagna. It is watered by many ſmall rivers, and produces all ſorts of grain and fruits, particularly muſcadine grapes, which are in high eſteem. Some miles before the entrance into Bologna, the country ſeems one continued garden. The vineyards are not divided by hedges, but by rows of elms and mulberry trees; the vines hanging in feſtoons, from one tree to another, in a beautiful manner. There are alſo mines of alum and iron. Bologna is the capital.

Bolſenna, a town of Italy, on a lake of the ſame name, in the patrimony of St. Peter, 45 miles N Rome, lon. 12 13 E, lat. 42 38 N.

Bolſhoreezkoy Oſtrogg, is the capital of Kamſchatka, conſiſting of 500 houſes. South of the town is a fortreſs with cannon, garriſoned by 280 ſoldiers. Near the fortreſs ſtands the metropolitan church, built of wood. At half a league W of the town is the ſettlement of exiles. The town is up the river 5 leagues from the ſea, lat. 53 30 N.

[Beneyowſki.]

Bolſwaert, a town of the United Provinces, in Frieſland, 8 miles N Slooten, lon. 5 25 E, lat. 53 3 N.

Bolton, a town in Lancaſhire, with a market on Monday. It has been enriched by the manufacture of fuſtians and counterpanes: and quantities of dimities and muſlins are alſo made here. Bolton contains 16,000 inhabitants, a canal extends from the town to Mancheſter. The Methodiſts have here a Sunday ſchool in which more than 1000 children are inſtructed gratis. The followers of Swedenborg

denborg have a Sunday ſchool for about 300 children. It is 11 miles N W Manchester, and 239 N N W London, lon. 2 35 W, lat. 53 33 N.

Bolzano, a town of Germany, in the Tirol, on the river Eiſach, 27 miles N Trent, lon. 11 26 E, lat. 46 35 N.

Bomal, a town of Auſtrian Luxemburg, on the river Ourt, 20 miles S Liege, lon. 5 38 E, lat. 50 18 N.

Bombay, an iſland of Hindooſtan, on the W coaſt of the Deccan, 7 miles in length, and 20 in circumference. It has one of the moſt excellent harbours in all the Indies. Here is an Engliſh and Portugueſe church. It came to the Engliſh by the marriage of Charles II with Catharine of Portugal. It contains a ſtrong and capacious fortreſs, a large city, dockyard, and marine arſenal. The ground is barren, and good water ſcarce. It was formerly counted very unhealthy; but, by draining the bogs, and other methods, the air is altered for the better. The evening dews are dangerous. It has abundance of cocoa nuts, but ſcarce any corn or cattle. The inhabitants are of ſeveral nations, and very numerous. All religions are here equally protected. It is one of the three preſidencies of the Engliſh E India Company, by which their oriental territories are governed, and is 150 miles S Surat, lon. 72 38 E, lat. 18 58 N.
[Groſe, Bowen, Niebuhr.]

Bomene, a ſeaport of the United Provinces, in Zealand, on the N ſhore of the iſland of Schowen, lon. 4 0 E, lat. 51 42 N.

Bommel, a town of the United Provinces, in the iſle of Overflacke, 7 miles W Williamſtadt.

Bommel, a town of Dutch Guelderland, in the iſland of Bommel Waert, ſeated on the Waal, 6 miles N E Huefden.

Bommel Waert, an iſland of Dutch Guelderland, formed by the junction of the Waal and the Maeſe. It is 15 miles long and 5 broad. It was taken by prince Maurice in 1600; by the French in 1672; and by the French again in 1794.

Bonaviſta, one of the Cape de Verd iſlands. It produces indigo and cotton, horſes, aſſes and ſalt, are alſo exported. The iſland is low in general with ſome rocky mountains, lon. 22 47 W, lat. 16 0 N. [Roberts.]

Bondou, a kingdom of Africa, bounded on the E by Bambouk, on the S by Tendu, and the Simbani wilderneſs, on the S W by Wooli, on the W by Foota Torra, on the N by Kajaaga. It is a hilly country, covered with wood, the ſoil fertile. Situated between the Senegal and Gambia; it is a place of great trade. The inhabitants differ in their complexions from the Mandingoes and Serawoolies with whom they are often at war. [Park.]

Bonifacio, a ſeaport of Corſica, well fortified, and populous; 37 miles S Ajaccio, lon. 9 20 E, lat. 41 25 N.

Bonn, an ancient city of Germany, in the electorate of Cologne. It is the favourite reſidence of the elector, whoſe magnificent gardens are open to the public. It contains 12,000 inhabitants, and has a flouriſhing univerſity. It was taken by the duke of Marlborough in 1703, and by the French in 1794. It is ſeated on the Rhine, 10 miles S by E Cologne, lon. 7 12 E, lat. 50 45 N.

Bonna, or *Bona*, a ſeaport of Africa, in the kingdom of Algiers. It was taken by Charles V, in 1535, and is 200 miles E Algiers, lon. 6 15 E, lat. 36 2 N.

Bonneſtable, a town of France, in the department of Sarte and late province of Maine, 15 miles N E Mans, lon. 0 30 E, lat. 48 11 N.

Bonneval, a town of France, in the department of Eure and Loire and late province of Beauce. It had lately a fine Benedictine abbey, and is ſeated on the Loire, 8 miles N Chateaudun, lon. 1 20 E, lat. 48 12 N.

Bonneville, a town of Savoy, capital of Faucigny, ſeated on the river Arve, at the foot of a mountain called the Mole. It is 20 miles S Geneva, lon. 6 10 W, lat. 46 32 N.

Boodge Boodge, a town of Hindooſtan Proper, capital of the rajah of Cutch, 330 miles N E Surat, lon. 68 0 E, lat. 23 16 N.

Bootan, a country N E Hindooſtan Proper, between Bengal and Thibet, of which laſt it is a feudatory. The ſouthernmoſt ridge of the Bootan mountains riſes near a mile and a half perpendicular above the plains of Bengal, in a horizontal diſtance of only 15 miles; and from the ſummit the aſtoniſhed traveller looks back on the plains, as on an extenſive ocean beneath him. The capital is Taſaſudon. Bootan preſents to view, mountains covered with eternal verdure, and rich with foreſts of lofty trees. Wherever is found the ſmalleſt quantity of ſoil it is formed into horizontal beds; not a ſlope or narrow ſlip lies unimproved. Many of the loftieſt mountains are decked with populous villages, ſurrounded by orchards and other plantations. Laborious

ous art and rude nature contraſt their various ſcenes. [Turner.]

Booteſhallah, a village of Paleſtine, near Bethlehem, inhabited by Chriſtians. The popular opinion is that no Turk or Mahometan can live there more than 2 years, ſome ſay not more than 8 days. On this account they quietly leave the place entirely to the chriſtians. [Topographic Dict.]

Bopfingen, a free imperial town of Suabia, on the river Eger, 4 miles E Awlan, lon. 10 21 E, lat. 48 55 N.

Boppart, a town of Germany, in the archbiſhopric of Treves, at the foot of a mountain, near the Rhine, 8 miles S Coblentz, lon. 7 35 E, lat. 50 16 N.

Borch, a town of the duchy of Magdeburg, on the Elbe, 14 miles N E Magdeburg, lon. 12 2 E, lat. 52 19 N.

Borchloen, a town of Weſtphalia, in the biſhopric of Liege, 15 miles N W Liege, lon. 5 31 E, lat. 50 50 N.

Boreham, a village in Eſſex, 3 miles N E Chelmsford. Here is a venerable ſeat belonging to the family of Olmius, which was built by Henry VIII, who gave it the name of Beaulieu; notwithſtanding which it has ever ſince retained the original name of the manor Newhall. The greateſt part of it was pulled down by the firſt lord Waltham.

Borgo, a town of Sweden, on the gulf of Finland, 20 miles N E Helſingfors, lon. 25 40 E, lat. 60 34 N.

Borgoforte, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Mantua, on the river Po, 10 miles S Mantua, lon. 10 53 E, lat. 45 0 N.

Borgo San Domino, an epiſcopal town of Italy, in the duchy of Parma, 15 miles N W Parma, lon. 10 6 E, lat. 44 58 N.

Borgodi San Sepulchro, an epiſcopal town of Tuſcany, 40 miles E Florence, lon. 12 7 E, lat. 43 32 N.

Borgovalditaro, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Parma, 20 miles S W Parma, lon. 10 16 E, lat. 44 30 N.

Borja, a town of Spain, in Arragon, 12 miles S E Tarazona, lon. 1 26 W, lat. 42 6 N.

Borkelo, a ſtrong town of the United Provinces, in Zutphen, on the river Borkel, 10 miles E Zutphen, lon. 6 18 E, lat. 52 11 N.

Bormio, a town of the country of the Griſons, capital of a county of the ſame name. It is ſeated at the foot of the mountains, cloſe to the torrent Fredolfo, which falls at a ſmall diſtance into the Adda. It contains about 1000 inhabitants, and has a deſolate appearance. The houſes are of ſtone plaſtered: a few make a tolerable figure amid many with paper windows; and ſeveral, like the Italian cottages, have only wooden window ſhutters. It is 40 miles S E Coire, lon. 10 5 E, lat. 46 25 N. [Coxe.]

Borneo, an iſland in the Indian Ocean, diſcovered by the Portugueſe in 1521, and formerly thought to be the largeſt in the world, being 1800 miles in circumference. The inland country is mountainous; but toward the ſea low and marſhy. It produces rice, pepper, fruits, diamonds, gold, pearls, and bees wax, which laſt is uſed inſtead of money; and the famous orangoutang is a native of this iſland. The people are very ſwarthy, and go almoſt naked. There are Mahometans on the ſeacoaſt; but the reſt are Gentoos. The E India company had factories here; but differences ariſing between them and the natives, they were driven away, or murdered: however, in 1772, the Engliſh obtained a grant, from the Sooloos, of the N part of this iſland. The ſeacoſt is uſually overflowed half the year, and when the waters go off, the earth is covered with mud; for which reaſon, ſome of the houſes are built on floats, and others on high pillars. The capital, of the ſame name, is large and populous, with a good harbour, and ſeated on the N W ſide, lon. 112 27 E, lat. 4 55 N. [Bowen.]

Bornholm, an iſland of the Baltic Sea, 10 miles S E Schonen in Sweden, lon. 14 56 E, lat. 54 55 N.

Borno, or *Bornou*, a large country of Africa, in the eaſtern part of Negroland, on each ſide of the river Niger, with a capital of the ſame name. The country is ſaid to abound in flocks, millet, and cotton; and the inhabitants are repreſented as having neither laws nor religion; holding wives and children the common property of all. More than 30 different languages are ſaid to be ſpoken in Bornou and its dependencies; and the reigning religion is the Mahometan. Their monarchy is elective. On the death of the ſovereign, the privilege of chooſing a ſucceſſor from among his ſons, is conferred on three perſons, whoſe age, and character for wiſdom, are denoted by the title of elders. Theſe retire to a ſequeſtered place, the avenues to which are guarded; and, while their deliberations laſt, the princes are confined in ſeparate chambers of the palace. The choice being made, they proceed to the apartment of the ſovereign

ſovereign-elect, and conduct him to the gloomy place where the corpſe of his father, that cannot be interred till the concluſion of this awful ceremony, awaits his arrival. There the elders expatiate to him on the virtues and defects of his deceaſed parent; deſcribing, with panegyric or cenſure, the meaſures that exalted or ſunk the glory of his reign. The ſultan is ſaid to have 500 ladies in his ſeraglio, and that his ſtud likewiſe contains 500 horſes. He has a vaſt army, which conſiſts almoſt entirely of horſe: the ſabre, lance, pike, and bow, are their weapons of defence, and a ſhield of hides is their armour. In their manners the people are courteous and humane; they are paſſionately fond of play; the lower claſſes of draughts, and the higher excel in cheſs. The capital is of the ſame name.

Bornou, the capital of the empire of Bornou, ſituate in a flat country, on the banks of a ſmall river. It conſiſts of a multitude of houſes, neatly plaſtered, both within and without, with clay or mud; but they are ſo irregularly placed, that the ſpaces between them cannot be called ſtreets. Their moſques are conſtructed of brick and earth; and they have ſchools, in which the koran is taught, as in the principal towns of Barbary. The royal palace, forming a kind of citadel, is built in a corner of the town. Bornou is ſurrounded by a wall, and is 650 miles S E Mourzook, lon. 27 30 E, lat. 19 40 N.

Boroughbridge, a borough in the N riding of Yorkſhire, with a market on Saturday; ſeated on the Ure, over which is a ſtone bridge. Here Edward II, in 1322, defeated the rebel earl of Lancaſter. It ſends two members to parliament; and is 17 miles N W York, and 218 N by W London, lon. 1 25 W, lat. 54 10 N.

Borrowdale, a dreary diſtrict in the S part of Cumberland, abounding, beyond any other part of the world, with the fineſt ſort of black lead or wad; the mines of which are only opened at intervals, and then carefully cloſed again, leſt this precious ſubſtance ſhould become too common. Copper, lead, and calamine, are alſo found in this tract.

Borrowſtounneſs, or *Boneſs*, a village in Linlithgowſhire, on the frith of Forth. It has numerous coaleries and ſalt works, and is 8 miles N Linlithgow.

Boſa, an ancient ſeaport of Sardinia with a biſhop's ſee, and a caſtle, on a river of the ſame name, 17 miles S E Algeri, lon. 8 50 E, lat. 40 29 N.

Boſco, or *Boſchi*, a town of Italy, in the Milaneſe, ſeated on the Orbe, 5 miles E Alexandria. lon. 8 52 E, lat. 44 54 N.

Boſcobel, a village in Shropſhire, 9 miles S E Newport, noted for the Royal Oak, in which Charles II was concealed, and ſaw the ſoldiers paſs by in queſt of him, after the battle of Worceſter. The tree was encloſed by a brick wall, but it is now almoſt cut away by travellers.

Boſna Serago, the capital of Boſnia, ſeated on the river Boſna, 110 miles S W Belgrade, lon. 17 57 E, lat. 44 40 N.

Boſnia, a province of Turkey in Europe, bounded on the N by Selavonia, on the E by Servia, on the S by Albania, and on the W by Croatia and Dalmatia. Seraio is the capital. The greateſt part of the people are Greek Chriſtians.

Boſſiney, a borough in Cornwall, that ſends two members to parliament but has now no market. It is ſeated on the Briſtol Channel, 17 miles N W Launceſton, and 233 W by S London, lon. 4 40 W, lat. 50 45 N.

Boſt, a ſtrong town of Perſia, capital of Sableſtan, lon. 64 15 E, lat. 31 50 N.

Boſton, a borough in Lincolnſhire, with a market on Wedneſday and Saturday. It is ſeated on both ſides of the Witham, not far from its influx into the ſea; but its harbour can admit veſſels of inferior burthen only. It has a navigation from Lincoln, partly by the Witham, and partly by a canal, at the termination of which, in Boſton, is a large and curious ſluice; and there is another canal to Bourn. It is a flouriſhing town, governed by a mayor, and ſends two members to parliament. The market place is ſpecious, and the tower of its Gothic church is one of the moſt lofty and elegant of the kind, and a noted ſeamark. It is 37 miles S E Lincoln, and 115 N London, lon. 0 5 E, lat. 53 1 N.

Boſworth, or *Market Boſworth*, a town in Leiceſterſhire, with a market on Wedneſday. It is ſeated on a high hill, and famous for a battle fought here between Richard III, and the earl of Richmond, afterward Henry VII, in which the former loſt his crown and life. It is 13 miles N W Leiceſter, and 106 N N W London, lon. 1 18 W, lat. 52 40 N.

Botany Bay, a bay of New S Wales, on the E coaſt of New Holland, ſo called from the great quantity of herbs found on the ſhore. It was originally fixed on for a colony of convicts from Great Britain, which, in the ſequel, took place at Port Jackſon, 15 miles further to the N, lon. 151 22 E, lat. 34 0 S. [Phillips.]

Botany Island, a small island, in the S Pacific Ocean, to the S E New Caledonia, lon. 167 16 E, lat. 22 26 S.

Bothnia, a province in Sweden, on a gulf of the same name, which divides it into two parts, called E and W Bothnia.

Botesdale. See *Buddesdale*.

Botol Tabaco Xima, an island in the Indian ocean, 4 leagues in circumference. Two thirds of its elevation from the sea it is naked, many places of which are cultivated; the higher third is covered with large trees. It is well peopled. The S E point of the island is in lon. 119, 32 E, lat. 21 57 N. [Peyrouse.]

Botwar, a town of Suabia, in the duchy of Wurtemberg, 15 miles S E Hailbron. lon. 9 32 W, lat. 49 9 N.

Botzenburg, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Mecklenburg, on the river Elbe. lon. 10 48 E, lat. 53 30 N.

Bouton, the largest in a cluster of islands near the Celebes, 25 leagues long, 10 broad. It has a harbour and a large town on the E side. The town is on the top of a hill, enclosed with a cocoa walk and stone wall. The streets are spacious and clean. Here is a Mosque, the people being Mahometans. Their complexion is brown, their stature low, their language that of the Moluccas, lon. 123 30 E, lat. 5 S.

[Dampier, Bougainville, Rogers.]

Bova, an episcopal town of Naples, in Calabria Ulteriore, 20 miles S E Reggio, lon. 16 20 E, lat. 37 50 N.

Bouchain, a fortified town of France, in the department of the North and late French Hainault, divided into two parts by the Scheld. It was taken by the French in 1676, and by the allies in 1711; but retaken the year following. It is 9 miles W Valenciennes, lon. 3 21 E, lat. 50 18 N.

Bouchart, a town of France, in the department of Indre and Loire, and late province of Touraine, situate in an island of the river Vienne, 15 miles S S W Tours.

Boudry, a town of Switzerland, in the county of Neuchatel, lon. 6 40 E, lat. 47 1 N.

Bouillon, a town of France, in the duchy of the same name, and territory of Luxemburg. This duchy is a sovereignty, independent of France; and, on March 12, 1792, the king of Great Britain granted to Philip d'Auvergne, captain in the royal navy, his licence to accept the succession to the said duchy, in case of the death of the hereditary prince, only son of the reigning duke, without issue male, pursuant to a declaration of his serene highness, dated June 25, 1791, "at the desire, and with the express and formal consent of the nation." Accordingly, captain d'Auvergne has since assumed the title of prince of Bouillon. The town has a castle, seated on an almost inaccessible rock, near the river Semois, 12 miles N Sedan, lon. 5 20 E, lat. 49 45 N.

Bovignes, a town of the Austrian Netherlands, in Namur, on the river Meuse, 10 miles S Namur, lon. 4 50 E, lat. 50 19 N.

Bovino, an episcopal town of Naples, in Capitanata, seated at the foot of the Appennines, 15 miles N E Benevento, lon. 15 15 E, lat. 41 17 N.

Boulogne, a large seaport of France, in the department of the Straits of Calais and late province of Boulonnois. It was lately an episcopal see; and is divided into two towns, the Higher and Lower. The harbour has a mole for the safety of the ships; and which, at the same time, prevents it from being choaked up. It is seated at the mouth of the Lianne, 14 miles S Calais, lon. 1 42 E, lat. 50 44 N.

Bourbon, an island of Africa, in the Indian Ocean, 60 miles long, and 45 broad. There is not a safe harbour in the island; but many good roads for shipping. On the S E is a volcano. It is a fertile island; producing, in particular, excellent tobacco. The French settled here in 1672, and have some considerable towns in the island; and here their India ships touch for refreshments. But the first inhabitants were pirates, who cohabited with women from Madagascar. They fixed here in 1657. Here are 60,000 blacks and 5000 inhabitants. It is 300 miles E Madagascar, lon. 55 30 E, lat. 20 52 N.

[St. Pierre.]

Bourbon Lanci, a town of France, in the department of Saone and Loire and late province of Burgundy. It is remarkable for its castle, hot mineral waters, and a large marble pavement, called the Great Bath, which is a work of the Romans. It is 15 miles S W Autun, lon. 4 6 E, lat. 46 47 N.

Bourbon l'Archambeau, a town of France, in the department of Allier and late province of Bourbonnois, situate in a bottom, near the river Allier. It is remarkable for its hot baths, and for giving name to the family of the late unfortunate king of France. It is 15 miles W Moulins, and 362 S Paris, lon. 3 5 E, lat 46 35 N.

Bourbonnoles Bains, a town of France, in the department of Upper Marne and late province of Champagne, famous for its

its hot baths. It is 17 miles E Langles, lon. 5 45 E, lat. 47 54 N.

Bourbonnois, a late province of France, bounded on the N by Novernois and Berry, on the W by Berry and part of Marche, on the S by Auvergne, and on the E by Burgundy and Forez. It abounds in corn, fruit, paſture, wood, game, and wine. It now forms the department of Allier.

Bourdeaux, a city and ſeaport of France, and capital of the department of the Gironde, ſituated on the weſt coaſt of the Garonne: before the revolution, the capital of the Bourdelois, the ſee of an archbiſhop, and the ſeat of a lieutenant-general, a parliament, &c. It has an univerſity, founded in the year 1441; an academy of ſciences and belles letters, eſtabliſhed in 1712; a public library; a large hoſpital, in which are ſeveral manufactures, &c. The harbour is large, and the quays grand and extenſive. Four or five hundred merchants' ſhips are often found thereat one time, importing woollen ſtuffs, tin, copper, coals, herrings, leather, ſalted beef, tallow, drugs, deals, maſts for ſhips, hemp, pitch, tar, &c; and returning loaded with cargoes of wine, and brandy, of which two articles they annually export near 100,000 tons, vinegar, fruit, reſin, paper, honey, cork, &c. Veſſels of France bring from the Weſt Indies ſugar, cotton, indigo, and other articles. The whale and cod fiſhery form likewiſe a conſiderable branch of the commerce of this city. There are ſeveral veſtiges of Roman grandeur, as the tower gate, ſaid to have been erected in the time of Auguſtus; an amphitheatre, and palace of Gallienus, &c. It contains above 7000 houſes, and about 130,000 inhabitants: 74 poſts S S W Paris, lon. 0 34 W. lat. 44 50 N

Bourdines, a town of the Auſtrian Netherlands, in Namur, 5 miles N W Huy, lon. 5 0 E, lat. 50 35 N.

Bourg, a town of France, in the department of Ain and late province of Breſſe. Near this place, is the magnificent church and monaſtery of the late Auguſtins. Bourg is ſeated on the river Reſſouſſe, 20 miles S E Macon and 233 Paris, lon. 5 19 E, lat. 46 11 N.

Bourg, a town of France, in the department of Gironde and late province of Guienne, with a good harbour on the Dorgogne, near the point of land formed by the junction of that river with the Garonne, which is called the Bec-d'Ambez. It is 15 miles N Bourdeaux, lon. 0 30 W, lat. 45 5 N.

Bourganeuf, a town of France, in the department of Creuſe and late province of Marche. It is remarkable for a large and lofty tower, faced with ſtones cut diamond-wiſe; erected, toward the end of the 15th century, by Ziſim, brother of Bajazet II, emperor of the Turks, when he was obliged to exile himſelf, after the loſs of a deciſive battle. Bourganeuf is ſeated on the river Taurion 20 miles N E Limoges, and 200 S Paris, lon. 1 35 E, lat. 45 59 N.

Bourges, an ancient city of France, in the department of Cher and late province of Berry, with an archiepiſcopal ſee and a univerſity. In extent it is one of the greateſt cities in France, but the inhabitants hardly amount to 25,000, and their trade is inconſiderable. It is the birthplace of Lewis XI, the Nero of France; and the celebrated preacher Bourdaloue. It is ſeated on the rivers Auron and Yevre, 25 miles N W Nevers, and 125 S Paris, lon. 2 28 E, lat. 47 5 N.

Bourget, a town of Savoy, on a lake of the ſame name, 6 miles N Chamberry, lon. 5 50 E, lat. 45 41 N.

Bourgla Reine, a town of France, one league S Paris.

Bourmont, a town of France, in the department of Upper Marne and late province of Champagne, 22 miles E by N Chaumont, lon. 5 43 E, lat. 48 14 N.

Bourn, a town in Lincolnſhire, with a good market on Saturday. It is ſeated near a ſpring, called Bourn Well-head, from which proceeds a river that runs through the town to Spalding. From Bourn is a navigable canal to Boſton. It is 35 miles S Lincoln, and 97 N London, lon. 0 20 W, lat. 52 42 N.

Bouro, an iſland in the Indian Ocean, between the Moluccas and Celebes, ſubject to the Dutch, who have a fortreſs here. Some mountains in it are extremely high, and the ſea on one ſide is uncommonly deep. It produces nutmegs and cloves, cocoa and banana trees, and many vegetables introduced by the Dutch. Crocodiles, of an aſtoniſhing ſize, infeſt the banks of the rivers, devouring ſuch beaſts as fall in their way; and men are protected from their fury by no other method than carrying torches: they have even been known, in the night, to ſeize people in their boats. Bouro is fifty miles in circumference, lon. 1 27 25 E, lat. 3 30 S.

Bourton on the hill, a village in Glouceſterſhire, on the ſide of a hill, with a fine proſpect into Oxfordſhire. There are 2 ſprings in this pariſh, one of which runs E, and empties itſelf into the Thames, and the other W, into the Severn. It is 5 miles from Stow, and 30 from Glouceſter.

Bourton on the water, a village, 1 mile from the preceding place, watered by a river that rises near it, which here spreads 30 feet wide, and over which is a stone bridge. Adjoining to it is a quadrangular Roman camp, enclosing 60 acres, now divided into 20 fields, where coins and other antiquities are dug up.

Bouffac, a town of France, in the department of Creuse and late province of Marche, with a castle, on an almost inaccessible rock, 25 miles N E of Gueret.

Bow, a town in Devonshire, with a market on Thursday. It is seated at the source of a river that falls into the Taw, 14 miles N W Exeter, and 188 W by S London, lon. 3 49 W, lat. 50 50 N.

Bow, or *Stratford le Bow*, a considerable village in Middlesex, 2 miles E N E London. It has many mills, manufactures, and distilleries, on the river Lea, which here separates Middlesex from Essex. It is said that this bridge was the first stone one built in England, and from its arches it received the name of Bow.

Bownefs. See *Bulnefs*.

Boxley, a village in Kent, near Maidstone, famous for an abbey of Cistertian monks, founded by William, earl of Kent, in 1146, the remains of which still exist. In this abbey, Edward II granted the charter to the city of London, empowering them to elect a mayor from their own body. Here was the famous wooden figure, called the Rood of Grace; the lips, eyes, and head of which moved on the approach of its votaries. It was broken to pieces, at St. Paul's Cross, in 1538, by Helsey, bishop of Rochester, who showed to the credulous people the springs and wheels by which it moved.

Boxtel, a town of Dutch Brabant, on the river Bommel, 8 miles S of Boisleduc, lon. 5 15 E, lat. 51 32 N.

Boxthude, a town of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Bremen, seated on a brook which falls into the Elbe, 12 miles S W Hamburg, lon. 9 45 E, lat. 53 26 N.

Boyana, a powerful kingdom of Madagascar. The inhabitants are called seclaves. The king has the dispofal of life and property. He keeps on foot an army of 3000 men. He can raise 30,000. The Arabians of different islands have factories at Maronvai his capital. The country is level, and affords but little wood. Thousands of oxen range their plains, the property of those who can take them. Rivers numerous water this region, the most healthy on the island. Boyana is on the W part of the island between lon. 41 55 and 39 35 E, and lat. 14 and 16 S. [Beneyowski.]

Boyle, or *Abbey Boyle*, a borough of Ireland, in the county of Roscommon, remarkable for the ruins of an abbey. It is seated near lake Key, 23 miles N Roscommon.

Boyne, a river of Ireland, which rises in Queen's county, and runs by Trim and Cavan, into the Irish Channel, below Drogheda. Here James II was defeated by William III, in 1690.

Boyolo, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Mantua, capital of a territory of the same name, subject to the house of Austria. It is 15 miles S W Mantua, lon. 10 35 E, lat. 45 6 N.

Bozra, a town of Palestine, 60 miles S Damascus.

Braan, a river of Scotland, which descends from the hills of Perthshire, E of loch Tay, and falls into the Tay above Dunkeld. Upon this river is a grand scene, at a place called the Rumbling Bridge. Under an arch, thrown over a narrow chasm, between two projecting rocks, the river is precipitated in a fall of near 50 feet.

Brabant, a duchy of the Netherlands, bounded on the N of Holland, on the N E by Guelderland, on the E by Liege, on the S by Namur, and on the W by Hainhault, Flanders, and Zealand. Brussels is the capital of Austrian Brabant; but the northern part of which Breda is the chief town, belongs to the United Provinces, under the denomination of Dutch Brabant. The principal rivers are the Scheld and Lis. It was subdued by the French in 1794.

Bracsiano, a town of Italy, in the patrimony of St. Peter, on a lake of the same name, 12 miles N W Rome. There are some celebrated baths near the town, lon. 12 24 E, lat. 42 3 N.

Bracklaw, a strong town of Poland in Podolia, on the river Bog, 85 miles E Kaminieck, lon. 28 30 E, lat. 48 49 N.

Brackley, a borough in Northamptonshire with a market on Wednesday. It contains 2 churches, and had formerly a college, now a freeschool. It is governed by a mayor, sends 2 members to parliament, and is seated on the Ouse, 18 miles S of Northampton, and 64 N W London, lon. 1 10 W, lat. 52 2 N.

Brad, a town of Sclavonia, on the river Save, 18 miles S of Posega, lon. 18 56 E, lat. 45 19 N.

Bradefley, or *Badefley*, a village near Broomsgrove, in Worcestershire, where are

are the ruins of a ſuperb abbey, founded by empreſs Maud, mother of Henry II.

Bradfield, a town in Eſſex, with a market on Thurſday, 16 miles N Chelmsford. lon. 0. 30 E, lat. 51 58 N.

Bradford, a town in Wilts, with a market on Monday. It is the centre of the greateſt fabric of ſuperfine clothes in England, which it ſhares with the ſurrounding towns of Trowbridge, Melkſham, Corſham, and Chippenham. It is ſeated on the Avon, 11 miles W of Devizes, and 102 London, lon. 2 20 W, lat 51 20 N.

Bradford, a town in the W riding of Yorkſhire, with a market on Monday. It has a trade in ſhalloons, everlaſtings, &c. which are made in the neighbourhood. It is ſeated on a branch of the Aire, 36 miles S W of York, and 193 N N W London, lon. 1 40 W, lat. 53 49 N.

Brae Mar, a fertile vale in Aberdeenſhire, ſurrounded by rugged precipices. The caſtle of Bra Mar, the family ſeat of the earls of Mar, now belongs to the earl of Fife. Here the earl of Mar began the rebellion in 1715. It is 27 miles N W Aberdeen.

Braga, a town of Portugal, capital of Entre Minhoe Douero, ſeated on the river Cavado, 180 miles N of Liſbon, lon. 8 29 W, lat. 41 42 N.

Braganza, the capital of the duchy of Braganza, in Portugal. It is divided into 2 towns, the Old and the New: the Old is ſeated on an eminence, ſurrounded by double walls; and the New ſtands in a plain, at the foot of a mountain, and is defended by a fort. It is ſeated on the Sabor, 32 miles N W of Miranda, lon. 6 30 W, lat. 42 2 N.

Braila, a town of Turkey in Europe, in Walachia, on the Danube. It has a caſtle, taken by the Ruſſians in 1711, but afterward reſtored.

Brailow, a town of Poland, in Podolia, on the river Bog, 30 miles N W of Bracklaw, lon. 28 0 E, lat. 49 12 N.

Brain le Comte, a town of Auſtrian Hainault, 15 miles S W Bruſſels, lon. 4 6 E, lat. 50 41 N.

Braintree, a town in Eſſex, with a market on Wedneſday. It has a conſiderable manufacture of baize, and adjoins to the large village of Bocking, which is noted for the ſame. It is 12 miles N Chelmsford, and 41 N E London, lon. 0 40 E, lat. 51 55 N.

Brakel, a town of Weſtphalia, in the biſhopric of Paderborn, ſeated on the rivulet Brught, 12 miles E Paderborn, lon. 9 12 E, lat. 51 46 N.

Bralis, a mountain of the Alps, in the country of the Griſons, which ſeparates the valley of Munſter from the county of Bormio. This part of the Alps is ſuppoſed to be the ſame which Tacitus mentions under the name of Juga Rhætica.

Bramant, a town of Savoy, on the river Arck, 35 miles N W Turin, lon. 7 5 E, lat. 45 25 N.

Bramber, a borough in Suſſex, that ſends two members to parliament, but is now without either market or fair. It is 47 miles S by W London, lon. 0 12 W, lat. 50 52 N.

Brampton, a town in Cumberland, with a market on Tueſday. It is ſeated on the river Iſhin, near the Picts Wall. On the top of a high hill, is a fortified trench, called the Mote. It is 8 miles N E Carliſle, and 311 N N W London, lon. 2 40 W, lat. 54 58 N.

Brampton, a village in Herefordſhire, 1 mile S Roſs. Here are the ruins of a magnificent caſtle.

Brancaſter, a village in Norfolk, to the E of the promontory of St. Edmund's chapel, the ancient Branodunum, a conſiderable Roman city, where ancient coins have been frequently dug up.

Branchon, a town of the Auſtrian Netherlands, in Namur, on the river Mehaigne, 8 miles N Namur, lon. 4 40 E, lat. 50 36 N.

Brandels, a town of Bohemia, on the river Elbe, 10 miles N E Prague, lon. 14 45 E, lat. 50 15 N.

Brandenburgh, a country of Germany, bounded on the N by Pomerania and Meclenburg; on the E by Poland; on the S by Sileſia, Luſatia, Upper Saxony, and Magdeburg; and on the W by Lunenburg. It is divided into 5 principal parts; the Old Marche, Pregnitz, the Middle Marche, Ucker Marche, and the New Marche. Berlin is the capital; and the principal rivers are the Elbe, Havel, Spree, Ucker, Oder, and Warte. The greateſt part of the inhabitants are Lutherans; but the papiſts are tolerated.

Brandenburg, a city of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and in the Mark to which it gives name; ſituated on the Havel, which ſeparates the Old Town from the New, and the whole from the caſtle. The Old Town contains about 400 houſes; the New 800; both together containing 6000 inhabitants, and are governed by the ſame magiſtrates; there are 6 churches, 7 hoſpitals, and 2 colleges. Manufactories of linen, fuſtian, and can-

vas,

vas, have been eſtabliſhed by the French, and the navigation of the Havel brings a great deal of trade to the town: 31 miles W Berlin, lon. 14 5 E, lat. 52 27 N.

Brandon, a village in Suffolk, ſeated on the Little Ouſe, over which is a bridge, and a ferry at a mile's diſtance; whence it is divided into Brandon, and Brandon Ferry: which laſt has the moſt buſineſs, becauſe commodities are brought thither from the iſle of Ely. It is 12 miles N Bury.

Brando, an iſland in the gulf of Bothnia. It contains 6 or 7 villages, a church, ſome arable land and ſmall woods.

[Coxe.]

Branſka, a town of Tranſylvania, on the river Meriſh, 35 miles S Weiſſemburg, lon. 24 15 E, lat. 46 0 N.

Braſſo, one of the Shetland Iſlands. Between this and the principal iſland, called Mainland, is the noted Braſſa Sound; where 1000 ſail may at once find commodious mooring.

Braſſaw, or *Cronſtadt*, a ſtrong town of Tranſylvania, on the river Burczel, 50 miles E by N Hermanſtadt, lon. 25 55 E, lat. 46 35 N.

Bratton Caſtle, on the E ſide of Weſtbury, in Wilts, the remains of a fortification, where the Danes held out 24 days againſt the Engliſh. It is ſeated on a hill, and encompaſſed by two ditches, within which ſeveral pieces of old iron arms have been dug up.

Braubach, a town of Germany, in Weteravia, with a caſtle, ſeated on the Rhine, 8 miles S Coblentz.

Braunaw, a town of Germany, in Lower Bavaria, ſeated on the river Kun, 25 miles S W Paſſau, lon. 13 3 E, lat. 48 10 N.

Braunſburg, a town of Poland, in New Pruſſia, with a commodious harbour, ſeated near the Baltic, 50 miles E Dantzic, lon. 20 6 E, lat. 54 22 N.

Braunfeld, a town of Germany, in the county of Solms, with a handſome palace, 26 miles N by W Francfort, lon. 8 32 E, lat. 50 21 N.

Brava, an independent town of Africa, on the coaſt of Ajan, with a good harbour. It is 80 miles from Magadoxo, lon. 43 25 E, lat. 1 20 N.

Bravo, one of the Cape-de-Verd Iſlands, remarkable for excellent wine, and inhabited by the Portugueſe, lon. 24 39 W, lat. 14 52 N.

Bray, a ſeaport of Ireland, in the county of Wicklow, ſeated on St. George's Channel, 10 miles S Dublin, lon. 6 1 W, lat. 53 11 N.

Bray, a village in Berkſhire, famous in ſong for its vicar, who, having been twice a papiſt, and twice a proteſtant, in four ſucceſſive reigns, and therefore taxed with being a turncoat, ſaid, he always kept to his principle, "to live and die vicar of Bray." It is ſeated on the Thames, 1 mile S Maidenhead.

Brazza, a town and iſland on the coaſt of Dalmatia, in the gulf of Venice, oppoſite Spalatro, and ſubject to Venice, lon. 17 35 E, lat. 43 50 N.

Breadalbane. See *Albany*.

Brechin, a borough in Angusſhire, ſeated in a plain, on the river South Eſk. The Gothic cathedral is partly ruinous, though one of its aiſles ſerves for the pariſh church. Adjoining to this is a curious antique round tower, compoſed of hewn ſtone; it tapers from the bottom, and is very ſlender in proportion to its height. Here is a manufacture of linen and cotton, and a conſiderable tannery. It is 35 miles N E Edinburgh, lon. 2 18 E, lat. 56 40 N.

Brecknock, or *Brecon*, the capital of Brecknockſhire, called by the Welſh Aber Honddey, and ſeated at the confluence of the Honddey and Uſk. It is an ancient place, as appears by the Roman coins that are often dug up here. It contains 3 churches, 1 of which is collegiate; has a good trade in clothing, and a market on Wedneſday and Friday. To the E of the town is a conſiderable lake, well ſtored with fiſh, whence runs a rivulet into the Wye. It ſends 1 member to parliament, and is 34 miles N W Monmouth, and 162 W by N London, lon. 3 22 W, lat. 51 54 N.

Brecknockſhire, a county of S Wales, 39 miles in length, and 27 in breadth; bounded on the E by Herefordſhire, and Monmouthſhire, on the S by Glamorganſhire, on the W by Carmarthenſhire and Cardiganſhire, and on the N by Radnorſhire. It is full of mountains, ſome of which are exceedingly high, particularly Monuchdenny hill, not far from Brecknock; but there are large fertile plains and vallies, which yield plenty of corn, and feed great numbers of cattle. It lies in the dioceſe of St. David's, has 4 market towns and 61 pariſhes, and ſends 2 members to parliament. Its principal rivers are the Wye and the Uſk.

Breda, a city of Dutch Brabant. The fortifications are ſtrengthened by the waters and moraſſes near it. The property and government of it belonged to the prince of Orange. The great church

is

is a noble ſtructure, with a fine ſpire 362 feet high. In 1577, the Spaniſh garriſon delivered this city to the Dutch; but it was recovered in 1581. In 1590, the Dutch retook it. In 1625, the Spaniards, after a memorable ſiege of 10 months, reduced it; but, in 1637, the prince of Orange retook it. In 1793 it was ſurrendered to the French, after a ſiege of only 3 days, but it was retaken ſoon after. It is ſeated on the river Merk, 22 miles, W by S Bois le duc, 25 N N E Antwerp, and 60 S Amſterdam, lon. 4 50 E, lat. 51 35 N.

Bregentz, a town of Germany capital of a county of the ſame name, in the Tirol. It is ſeated on the lake of Conſtance, 7 miles N E Appenzel, lon. 9 45 E, lat. 47 27 N.

Brehar, the moſt mountainous of the Scilly Iſlands, 30 miles W of the Land's End, lon. 6 42 W, lat. 50 2 N.

Brele, a river of France, which divides the department of Lower Seine from that of Somme, and watering Eu, enters the Engliſh Channel.

Bremgarten, a town of Swiſſerland, in the free lower bailiwicks, watered by the Reuſs between the cantons of Zuric and Bern. The inhabitants deal chiefly in paper; and are Roman catholics. It is divided into the Upper and Lower Town, has a handſome bridge over the Reuſs, and is 10 miles W Zuric, lon. 8 17 E, lat. 47 20 N.

Bremen, a conſiderable town of Germany, capital of a duchy of the ſame name, with an archbiſhop's ſee, which is ſecularized. The Weſer divides it into the Old and New Town. Under the Lutheran church is the lead cellar, remarkable for undecayed corpſes. In 1744 there were 4778 houſes and 10,223 inhabitants beſides children and ſervants. In 1739, while the inhabitants were aſleep, the magazine of powder was ſet on fire by lightning, and all the houſes were ſhaken, as if there had been an earthquake. Here are 5 Calviniſtic churches. It is 22 miles E Oldenburg, lon. 8 48 E, lat. 53 6 N. [Hanway.]

Bremen, a duchy of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, lying between the Weſer and the Elbe; the former of which ſeparates it from Oldenburg, and the other from Holſtein. The air is cold; but the country is fertile and populous. It formerly belonged to the Swedes, but was ſold to the elector of Hanover, in 1716. In the winter it is ſubject to inundations, and particularly in 1617, on Chriſtmas day, ſeveral thouſand cattle were drowned, beſides ſeveral hundreds of men.

Bremenwoard, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Bremen, 27 miles N Bremen, lon. 8 45 E, lat. 53 33 N.

Brent, a town in Devonſhire, with a market on Saturday, 26 miles S W Exeter, and 200 W by S London, lon. 4 2 E, lat. 50 33 N.

Brent, a river in Somerſetſhire, which riſes in Selwood Foreſt, on the edge of Wilts, and falls into Bridgewater Bay.

Brente, a river which riſes in the biſhopric of Trent, and falls into the gulf, oppoſite Venice.

Brentford, a town in Middleſex, with a market on Tueſday. It is ſeated on the Thames, into which, at the W end of the town, flows a rivulet called the Brent. Here the freeholders of Middleſex chooſe the knights of the ſhire. It is a long town; that part of it, called Old Brentford, is oppoſite Kew Green, and that called New Brentford, contains the church and market place. It is 7 miles W London, lon. 0 10 W, lat. 51 26 N.

Brentwood, a town in Eſſex, with a market on Thurſday. It ſtands on a fine eminence, 11 miles W S W Chelmsford, and 18 E N E London, lon. 0 25 E, lat. 51 36 N.

Breſcia, a town of Italy, capital of Breſciano, with a citadel, and a biſhop's ſee. It was taken by the French in July 1796. It is ſeated on the Garza, 95 miles W Venice, lon. 10 5 E, lat. 45 31 N.

Breſciano, a province of Italy in the territory of Venice; bounded on the N by the country of the Griſons and the biſhopric of Trent; on the E by lake Carda, the Veroneſe, and the Mantuan; on the S by the Mantuan and the Cremoneſe; and on the W by Cremaſco, Bergamo, and the Valteline. It is watered by ſeveral ſmall rivers, and is full of towns and villages. Breſcia is the capital.

Breſcello, a town of Italy, in the Modeneſe, on the river Po, 27 miles N W Modena, lon. 10 41 E, lat. 44 50 N.

Breſlaw, a large, rich, and populous town of Germany, capital of Sileſia, with a biſhop's ſee and a univerſity. It is ſeated at the conflux of the Oder and Ola, which laſt runs through ſeveral of the ſtreets. The houſes are built with ſtone, and it is ſurrounded by good walls, ſtrengthened by ramparts and other works. There are two iſlands near it, formed

formed by the Oder; in one of which is a church, whose tower was burnt by lightning in 1730; in the other, called Thum, is the cathedral. The royal palace was obtained by the Jesuits, where they founded a university in 1702. The two principal churches belong to the protestants; near one of which is a college. It was taken by the king of Prussia in 1741, and retaken by the Austrians in 1757; but the king regained it the same year. It is 112 miles N E of Prague, and 165 N Vienna, lon. 17 8 E, lat. 51 3 N.

Bresse, a late province of France, bounded on the N by Burgundy and Franche Comté, on the E by Savoy, on the S by the Viennois, and on the W by the Lyonois. It now forms the department of Ain.

Bressoi, or *Brzesk*, the capital of Polesia, in Poland, seated on the river Bog, 100 miles E of Warsaw. It is a fortified town, and has a castle built upon a rock. Here is a synagogue, resorted to by the Jews from all the countries in Europe, lon. 24 6 E, lat. 52 4 N.

Bressuire, a town of France, in the department of the Two Sevres and late province of Poitou, with a college, 35 miles N W of Poitiers.

Brest, a town of France, in the department of Finisterre and late province of Brittany, with a castle seated on a craggy rock by the seaside. The streets are narrow, crooked, and all upon a declivity. The quay is above a mile in length. The arsenal was built by Lewis XIV, whose successor established a marine academy here in 1752; and, as this is the best port in France, it has every other accommodation for the navy. The English attempted in vain to take this place in 1694. It is 30 miles S E Morlaix, and 325 N Paris, lon. 4 30 W, lat. 48 22 N.

Bretagny, or *Brittany*, a late province of France, 150 miles in length, and 112 in breadth. It is a peninsula, united on the E to Anjou, Maine, Normandy, and Poitou. The air is temperate, and it has large forests. It now forms the departments of the North Coast, Finisterre, Isle and Vilaine, Lower Loire, and Morbinan.

Breteuil, a town of France, in the department of Lower Seine and late province of Normandy, seated on the Iton, 15 miles S W Evreux, lon. 1 0 E, lat. 48 56 N.

Brevordt, a town of Dutch Guelderland, 24 miles S E Zutphen, lon. 6 25 E, lat. 52 2 N.

Brewood, a town in Staffordshire, with a market on Tuesday, 10 miles S by W Stafford, and 130 N W London, lon. 2 5 W, lat. 52 43 N.

Brey, a town of Westphalia, in the bishopric of Liege, 14 miles N Maestricht, lon. 5 39 E, lat. 51 4 N.

Briançon, a town of France, in the department of Upper Alps and late province of Dauphiny, with a castle seated on a craggy rock. It is remarkable for the manna gathered in its neighbourhood, which at first appears on the leaves and small branches of a sort of pine-tree; but they make incisions into the bark, to get larger quantities. It has a handsome church, and a noble bridge over the Durance. It is 17 miles N W Embrun, lon. 6 25 E, lat. 44 46 N.

Briaire, a town of France, in the department of Loiret and late province of Orleanois, seated on the Loire, and remarkable for a canal between that river and the Seine. It is 35 miles S E Orleans, and 88 S Paris, lon. 2 47 E, lat. 47 40 N.

Bridgend, a town in Glamorganshire, with a market on Saturday; seated on the Ogmore, which divides it into two parts, joined by a stone bridge. It is seven miles W by N Cowbridge, and 178 W London, lon. 3 38 W, lat. 51 30 N.

Bridgenorth, a borough in Shropshire, with a market on Saturday; seated on the Severn, which divides it into the Upper and Lower Town, joined by a stone bridge. It has two churches, and a free school that sends and maintains 18 scholars at the university of Oxford. It was formerly fortified with walls, and had a castle, seated on a rock, now in ruins. At a siege of this place Henry II was aimed at by an arrow, Hubert de St. Clair interposed and received the arrow and death for his prince. It sends two members to parliament, and is 20 miles W by N Birmingham, and 139 N W London, lon. 2 28 W, lat. 52 36 N.

Bridgewater, a borough in Somersetshire, with a market on Thursday and Saturday. It is seated on the Parret, over which is a stone bridge, and near it ships of 100 tons burden may ride. It carries on a considerable coasting trade, and trades with Ireland and Norway. It is governed by a mayor, sends 2 members to parliament, and has a large handsome church. It is 3 miles S of the Bristol Channel, 31 S S W Bristol, and 137 W by S London, lon. 3 10 W, lat. 51 7 N.

Bridlington, or *Burlington*, a seaport in the

the E riding of Yorkſhire, with a market on Saturday. It is ſeated on a creek near Flamborough head, with a commodious quay for ſhips, and is a place of good trade; 36 miles N Hull, and 208 London, lon. 0 5 W, lat. 54 8 N.

Bridport, a borough in Dorſetſhire, with a market on Saturday. It is ſeated between two rivers, and had once a harbour, which is now choaked up with ſand. The market is remarkable for hemp; and here are large manufactures of ſailcloth and nets. It is 12 miles W Dorcheſter, and 135 W by S London, lon. 2 52 W, lat. 50 42 N.

Brieg, a town of Sileſia, capital of a territory of the ſame name, with a college, and an academy for the nobility. It belongs to the king of Pruſſia, and is ſeated on the Oder, 20 miles S E Breſlaw, lon. 17 35 E, lat. 50 50 N.

Briel, a town of the United Provinces, capital of the iſland of Voorn. The Dutch took it from the Spaniards in 1572, which was the foundation of their republic. It is ſeated at the mouth of the Maeſe, 13 miles S W Rotterdam, lon. 4 23 E, lat. 51 50 N.

Brientz, a lake of Swiſſerland, in the canton of Bern, 3 leagues long and 1 broad. A very delicate kind of fiſh is peculiar to this lake, which is ſalted and dried like herrings. The Aar runs thro' the whole extent of this lake, and unites it to that of Thun.

Brieſcia, ſee *Poleſia*.

Brieux, St. a town of France, in the department of the North Coaſt and late province of Brittany, with a biſhop's ſee, and a good harbour. Its inhabitants are deemed the beſt pioneers in France. It is ſeated near the Engliſh Channel, 50 miles N W Rennes, lon. 2 38 W, lat. 48 31 N.

Briey, a town of France, in the department of Moſelle and late province of Lorraine, ſeated near the river Manſe, 30 miles N E St. Michael.

Brigg, ſee *Glandfordbridge*.

Brighthelmſton, or *Brighton*, a ſeaport in Suſſex, with a market on Thurſday. It was a poor town, inhabited chiefly by fiſhermen, but having become a faſhionable place of reſort for ſea-bathing, it has been enlarged by many handſome houſes, with public rooms, &c. The Steine, a fine lawn, forms a beautiful and favourite reſort for the company. Here Charles II embarked for France in 1651, after the battle of Worceſter. It is the ſtation of the packet boats, to and from Dieppe, and is 56 miles S London, and 74 N W Dieppe, lon. 0 6 E, lat. 50 52 N.

Brignolles, a town of France, in the department of Var and late province of Provence. It is famous for its prunes; and is ſeated among mountains, in a pleaſant country, 325 miles S S E Paris, lon. 6 15 E, lat. 43 24 N.

Bribuega, a town of Spain, in New Caſtile, where general Stanhope and the Engliſh army were taken priſoners, in 1710, after they had ſeparated from that commanded by count Staremberg. It is ſeated at the foot of the mountain Tajuna, 43 miles N E Madrid, lon. 4 10 W, lat. 40 50 N.

Brimpsfield, a village in Glouceſterſhire, on the river Stroud. Here are the foundations of a caſtle long deſtroyed, and it had alſo a nunnery. The river Stour riſes here, and the Roman Ermine-ſtreet extends along the ſide of this pariſh. It is ſeven miles S E Glouceſter.

Brindici, an ancient ſeaport of Naples, in Otranto, with an archbiſhop's ſee, and a fortreſs. It is ſeated on the Gulf of Venice, 32 miles E Tarento. Once this was an excellent harbour. To ſhut in Pompey and his fleet, J. Ceſar, drove ſtakes into the channel; in clearing the harbour lately ſome of theſe ſtakes were pulled up as freſh as if they had not been cut a month. Theſe piles of oak had been here more than 13 centuries. lon. 18 15 E, lat. 40 45 N. [Adam.]

Brinn, a town of Moravia, where the aſſembly of the ſtates meet. It was inveſted by the Pruſſians in 1742; but they were obliged to raiſe the ſiege. It is ſeated at the confluence of the Zwitta and Swart, 53 miles N Vienna, and 27 S W Olmutz, lon. 16 40 E, lat. 49 6 N.

Brioude, in France, the name of two towns, a mile diſtant from each other, in the department of Upper Loire and late province of Velay; one of which is called Old Brioude, and the other Church Brioude, on account of a famous chapter. Old Brioude is ſeated on the river Allier, over which is a bridge of one arch, 173 feet in diameter. It is 16 miles S Iſſoire, and 225 S by E Paris, lon. 2 50 E, lat. 45 16 N.

Briqueras, a town of Piedmont, in the valley of Lucern, 3 miles from the town of that name, lon. 7 34 E, lat. 44 56 N.

Briſach, Old, a town of Suabia, once the capital of Briſgaw. It was taken by the French in 1638 and in 1703; but was reſtored each time to the Auſtrians.

Auſtrians. It is ſeated on the Rhine, over which is a bridge of boats, 25 miles S Straſburg, lon. 7 49 E, lat. 48 2 N.

Briſach, New, a fortified town of France, in the department of Upper Rhine and late province of Alſace. It is ſeated oppoſite Old Briſach, about a mile from the Rhine, and 23 S Straſburg, lon. 7 40 E, lat. 48 5 N.

Briſgaw, a territory of Suabia, on the E ſide of the Rhine, which ſeparates it from France. One part belongs to the houſe of Auſtria, of which Friburg is the capital; the other to the houſe of Baden.

Briſſac, a town of France, in the department of Maine and Loire and late province of Anjou, ſeated on Aubence, 13 miles S Angers, lon. 0 27 W, lat. 47 20 N.

Briſtol, a city and ſeaport in Glouceſterſhire and Somerſetſhire; to which laſt county it was accounted to belong, before it formed a ſeparate juriſdiction. In wealth, trade, and population, it has long been reckoned the ſecond in this kingdom; The houſes are 13,000, the inhabitants 72,000, if we include the ſubarbs 100,000. Liverpool now claims the pre-eminence as a ſeaport alone. It is ſeated at the confluence of the Avon with the Erome, 10 miles from the influx of the Avon into the Severn. The tide riſing to a great height in theſe narrow rivers, brings veſſels of conſiderable burthen to the quay, which extends along the inner ſhores of the Erome and Avon; but, at low water, they lie aground in the mud. It has 18 churches, beſides the cathedral, a bridge over the Avon, a cuſtomhouſe, and an exchange. Briſtol has a prodigious trade; for it is reckoned that hence 2000 ſhips ſail yearly. Here are no leſs than 15 glaſshouſes: and the ſugar-refinery is one of its principal manufactures. The Hot Well, about a mile from the town, on the ſide of the Avon, is much reſorted to: it is of great purity, and has obtained a high reputation in conſumptive caſes. In St. Vincent's Rock, above this well, are found thoſe native cryſtals, ſo well known under the name of Briſtol ſtones. Beſide this well, there is a cold ſpring, which guſhes out of a rock on the ſide of the river, that ſupplies the cold bath. The city walls have been demoliſhed long ago; but there are ſeveral gates yet ſtanding. Here are uſed ſledges inſtead of carts, becauſe the vaults and common ſewers would be injured by them. Briſtol is governed by a mayor, has a market on Wedneſday, Friday, and Saturday, and ſends two members to parliament. It is 12 miles W N W Bath, 34 S S W Glouceſter, and 124 W London, lon. 2 36 W, lat. 51 28 N.

Briſtol, a cape of Sandwich Land, in the Southern Ocean, lon. 26 51 W, lat. 59 2 S.

Britain, or *Great Britain*, the moſt conſiderable of all the European iſlands, extending 550 miles from N to S, and 290 from E to W. It lies to the N of France, from which it is ſeparated by the Engliſh Channel. Its moſt ancient name was Albion, which, in proceſs of time, gave way to that of Britain, by which it was known to Julius Ceſar. The general diviſion of the iſland is into England, Scotland, and Wales.

Britain, New, an iſland to the N of New Guinea. By whom it was firſt diſcovered is uncertain. Dampier firſt ſailed through the ſtrait which ſeparates it from New Guinea; and captain Carteret, in 1767, ſailed through another ſtrait, which divides it into two iſlands, the northernmoſt of which he called New Ireland. New Britain lies in lon. 152 19 E, and lat. 4 0 S. The ſhores of both iſlands are rocky, the inland parts high and mountainous, but covered with trees of various kinds, among which are the nutmeg, the cocoa-nut, and different kinds of palm. The inhabitans are black, and woolly-headed, like negroes, but have not their flat noſes and thick lips. On the iſland are found pigeons, boars, cabbage trees, and mango apples. [Bougainville.]

Brittany, ſee *Bretagne*.

Briveſla Gaillarde, an ancient town of France, in the department of Correze and late province of Limoſin. It is ſeated near the confluence of the Correze and the Vezere, in a delightful valley; on which account it has received the appellation of La Gaillarde. It has a handſome hoſpital and college; and a fine walk, planted with trees, which ſurrounds the town, and adds to the beauty of its ſituation. Since the year 1764, ſeveral manufactures have been eſtabliſhed here; ſuch as ſilk handkerchiefs, muſlins, gauzes, &c. It is 37 miles S Limoges, and 220 S by W Paris, lon. 1 25 E, lat. 45 15 N.

Brixen, a town of Germany, in the Tirol, capital of the biſhopric of Erixen. It is ſeated at the confluence of the Rieutz and Eyſoch, 15 miles E Tirol, and 40 N Trent, lon. 11 47 E, lat. 46 45 N.

Brixen, a biſhopric of Germany in the Tirol. It is extremely mountainous, but produces

produces excellent wine. The bishop is a prince of the empire.

Brizen, or *Brietzen*, a town of Germany, in the middle marche of Brandenburgh, seated on the Adah, 12 miles N E Wittemberg.

Brodera, a fortress and town of Hindoostan Proper, in Guzerat, in the N E part of the tract lying between the rivers Tapty and Myhie. Through this place runs the great road, from Surat to Ougein. It is 95 miles S by W of the former, and 195 N E of the latter, lon. 73 11 E, lat. 22 15 N.

Brod, or *Brodt*, a strong place of Hungary, on the river Save, famous for a battle gained by the Turks in 1688. It is 20 miles S E Posega, lon. 19 25 E, lat. 45 20 N.

Brod Nemeki, or *Teutch-Brod*, a town of Bohemia, on the river Sozawa, 20 miles S by E Czazlaw, lon. 15 40 E, lat. 49 33 N.

Brodziec, a town of Lithuania, on the river Berezina, 100 miles S Polotsk, lon. 28 5 E, lat 54 8 N.

Broek, a town of Westphalia, in the duchy of Berg, the capital of a county of the same name; seated on the Roer, 11 miles N Dusseldorp, lon. 6 53 E, lat. 51 23 N.

Broek, in N Holland, six miles from Amsterdam, one of the most singular and picturesque villages in the world. The inhabitants, though peasants only, are all rich. The streets are paved in mosaic work, with variegated bricks. The houses are painted on the outside, and look as fresh as if quite new. Each has a garden and terrace, enclosed by a low railing, that permits every thing to be seen. The terrace is in the front of the house, and from this is a descent into the garden, which forms the separation between each house. The gardens are adorned with china vases, grottos of shell-work, trees, and flowers; with borders composed of minute particles of glass, of different colours, and disposed into a variety of forms. Behind the houses and gardens are meadows, full of cattle grazing: the outhouses are likewise behind; so that waggons, carts, and cattle, never enter these neat streets.

Broken Bay, a bay of New S Wales, on the E coast of New Holland. It is formed by the mouth of a great river called the Hawkesbury, lon. 151 27 E, lat. 33 34 S.

Broken Island, an island in the Bay of Bengal, near the coast of Ava, lon. 94 23 E, lat. 16 30 N.

Bromley, a town in Kent, with a market on Thursday. Here is a college for 30 poor clergymen's widows; and near the town is the palace of the bishop of Rochester, where there is a mineral spring. Bromley is 10 miles S by E London, lon. 0 6 E, lat. 51 23 N.

Bromley, a town in Staffordshire, with a market on Tuesday. It was formerly called Abbots Bromley, and afterward Pagets Bromley, being given to lord Paget at the dissolution of the abbies. It is 7 miles E Stafford, and 130 N W London, lon. 1 35 W, lat. 52 50 N.

Bromley, a village near Bow, in Middlesex. It had once a monastery, the church of which is still used by the inhabitants.

Brompton, a village in Middlesex, 2 miles W by S London. Here is the public botanical garden and library of Mr. William Curtis.

Brompton, a village in Kent, situate on an easy ascent from Chatham, and containing the fine barracks for the military of that garrison.

Bromsgrove, a town in Worcestershire, with a market on Tuesday. It is seated on the river Salwarp, and has a considerable trade in clothing. It is 15 miles N N E Worcester, and 115 N W London, lon. 1 50 W, lat. 52 25 N.

Bromyard, a town in Herefordshire, with a market on Tuesday. It is 18 miles W Worcester, and 125 W N W London, lon. 2 20 W, lat. 52 8 N.

Bronno, a town of Italy, in the Milanese, 10 miles S E Pava, lon. 9 26 E, lat. 45 6 N.

Broom, Loch, a great lake and arm of the sea, in Rossshire, on the W coast of Scotland. It has long been noted for herrings of peculiar excellence, and is esteemed one of the best fishing stations on the coast.

Brora, a seaport on the E coast of Sutherlandshire. Here is a coal mine, which was lately worked, and the coal used in the manufacture of salt; but it cannot be exported, or carried to any distance, as it takes fire on being exposed to the air. Brora is 40 miles N by E Inverness.

Brora, a river in Sutherlandshire, which issues from a lake of the same name. Above the town of Brora, it forms several fine cascades; and, below it, falls into the British Ocean. The precipices on the banks of this river are composed of limestone, in which a variety of shells are imbedded.

Brouage, a town of France, in the department of Lower Charente, and late province

province of Saintonge. Its ſalt works are the fineſt in France, and the ſalt is called Bay ſalt, becauſe it lies on a bay of the ſea. It is 17 miles S Rochelle, and 170 S W Paris, lon. 1 4 W, lat. 45 52 N.

Brouca, a town of Sicily, on the gulf of Catania, 15 miles S Catania, lon. 15 30 E, lat. 37 25 N.

Brouerſhaven, a ſeaport of the United Provinces, in the iſland of Schonen, 9 miles S W Helvoetſluys, lon. 4 15 E, lat. 51 40 N.

Bruchſal, a town of Germany, in the biſhopric of Spire, ſeated on the river Satz, 5 miles S E Philipſburg, lon. 8 36 E, lat. 49 11 N.

Brugg, or *Broug*, a town of Swiſſerland, in Argau, ſeated on the river Aar, over which is a bridge. It has a college, with a public library; and is 22 miles S E Baſil, lon. 8 4 E, lat. 47 21 N.

Bruges, a large epiſcopal city of Auſtrian Flanders, once the greateſt trading town in Europe; now the ſecond in Flanders, but, in the 16th century, the civil wars, occaſioned by the tyranny of Philip II, drove the trade firſt to Antwerp, and then to Amſterdam. It, therefore, is not populous now in proportion to its extent; and poſſeſſes nothing to attract attention but ſome fine churches and rich monaſteries. Its ſituation, however, ſtill commands ſome trade; for it has canals to Ghent, Oſtend, Sluys, Nieuport, Furnes, Ypres, and Dunkirk. Bruges has been often taken and retaken, the laſt time, by the French, in 1794. It is 8 miles E Oſtend, lon. 3 5 E, lat. 51 12 N.

Brugge, or *Bruggen*, a town of Lower Saxony, in the biſhopric of Hildeſheim, ſix miles from the city of that name, lon. 10 5 E, lat. 52 6 N.

Brugneto, an epiſcopal town of Italy, in the territory of Genoa, at the foot of the Appennines, 35 miles S E Genoa, lon. 9 30 E, lat. 44 15 N.

Brunetto, a ſtrong and important place in Piedmont, near Suſa which it defends.

Brunſeuttle, a ſeaport of Germany, in Holſtein, at the mouth of the Elbe, 13 miles N W Gluckſtadt, lon. 9 2 E, lat. 54 2 N.

Brunſwick, a country of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, bounded on the N by Lunenburg, on the W by the circle of Weſtphalia, on the S by Heſſe, and on the E by Anhalt, Halberſtadt, and Magdeburg. The principal rivers are the Weſar, Ocker, and Lyne. It is divided into four duchies and two counties. The duchies of Brunſwick Proper, and Brunſwick Wolfenbuttle, with the counties of Rheinſtein and Blankenburg, are ſubject to the duke of Brunſwick Wolfenbuttle; while the elector of Hanovor, is duke of Brunſwick Grubenhagen, and Brunſwick Calenberg, which alſo includes the diſtrict of Gottingen. The duke of Brunſwick Wolfenbuttle is ſtyled duke of Brunſwick and Lunenburg, as well as the elector of Hanover, they being both deſcended from Erneſt duke of Lunenburg and Zell, who died in 1546.

Brunſwick, a large city of Germany, in the duchy of Brunſwick. It was formerly an imperial and hanſeatic town, till it was taken by the duke of Brunſwick Wolfenbuttle in 1671, who built a citadel to keep it in awe. In the ſquare before the caſtle is a famous ſtone ſtatue, with a lion, made of block tin, done after the life. Here is alſo a rich monaſtery of St. Blaiſe, whoſe prior is a prince of the houſe of Bevern. This town is famous for the liquor called Mum, which has hence the name of Brunſwick Mum. On the rampart is a braſs mortar piece made in 1411, which is 10 feet 6 inches in length, and 9 feet 2 inches in diameter. It requires 52 pounds of powder, carries a ball of 730 pound, 33,000 paces, and a bomb of 1000 pounds. It is ſeated on the Ocker, 55 miles W Magdeburg, lon. 10 42 E, lat. 52 25 N. [Hanway.]

Bruſſels, the capital of Brabant, and ſeat of the governor of the Auſtrian Low Countries. It has many magnificent ſquares, public buildings, and walks, and many public fountains, one of which, in the Place de Sablon, was erected by Thomas, ſecond earl of Aileſbury, who reſided here 43 years in a kind of exile. Here is a kind of nunnery, called the Beguinage, which is like a little town, having ſome ſtreets, and being ſurrounded by a wall and a ditch: the women educated here are allowed to leave it when they chooſe to marry. Bruſſels is celebrated for its fine lace, camblets, and tapeſtry. It was bombarded by marſhal Villeroy in 1695, by which 4000 houſes were deſtroyed; and has been more than once taken and retaken ſince; the laſt time by the French in 1794. It is ſeated partly on an eminence, and partly on the rivulet Senne. It has a communication with the Scheld by a fine canal, and is 22 miles S Antwerp, 26 S E Ghent, and 148 N by E Paris, lon. 4 21 E, lat. 50 51 N.

Bruton, a town in Somerſetſhire, with a market on Saturday, a ſilk mill, and manufactures in ſerges and ſtockings. Here is a freeſchool, founded by Edward VI; and a ſtately almſhouſe, conſiſting of the ruins

ruins of a priory. It is feated on the river Brew, 12 miles S E Wells, and 109 W London, lon. 2 38 W, lat. 51 7 N.

Bruyiers, a town of France, in the department of the Vofges and late province of Lorrain, 22 miles S by E Luneville, lon. 6 50 E, lat. 48 18 N.

Bryanſbridge, a town of Ireland, in the county of Clare, feated on the Shannon, 8 miles N Limerick, lon. 8 34 W, lat. 52 50 N.

Bua, an iſland of the gulf of Venice, on the coaſt of Dalmatia, near the town of Traou, called likewiſe Partridge Iſland, becauſe frequented by thoſe birds.

Buarcos, a town of Portugal, in Beira, 27 miles S Aveira, lon. 8 30 W, lat. 40 13 N.

Buchan, a diſtrict in the N E part of Aberdeenſhire, from the ſea to the river Ythan on the S.

Buchanneſs, the moſt eaſtern promontory of Scotland, ſituate in the diſtrict of Buchan, in lon. 1 26 W, lat. 57 28 N. Between this promontory and the town of Peterhead is the place called the Bullers, or Boilers of Buchan; a large oval cavity, formed by the hand of nature, in the ſteep rocks on the coaſt, about 150 feet deep. Boats frequently ſail into this awful pit, under a natural arch opening to the ſea at the E end, and reſembling the E window of ſome great cathedral. At a little diſtance, is a vaſt inſulated rock, divided by a narrow and very deep chaſm from the land; and in the middle of the rock, many feet above the level of the water, is a large triangular aperture, through which the ſea, when agitated, ruſhes with a tremendous noiſe.

Buchaw, a free imperial town of Suabia, on the Tederſee, with a nunnery, whoſe abbeſs has a voice in the diet of the empire. It is 27 miles S W Ulm, lon. 9 40 E, lat. 48 10 N.

Buchorn, a free imperial town of Suabia, on the lake of Conſtance, 18 miles E Conſtance, lon. 9 42 E, lat. 47 41 N.

Buckenham, a town in Norfolk, with a market on Saturday, 12 miles E by N Thetford, and 97 N E London, lon. 1 6 E, lat. 52 34 N.

Buckingham, the chief town in Buckinghamſhire, with a market on Saturday. It is almoſt ſurrounded by the Ouſe, over which are three ſtone bridges. There was formerly a caſtle on a mount, in the middle of the town. It ſends two members to parliament, and is 25 miles N E Oxford, and 57 N W London, lon. 0 58 W, lat. 51 56 N.

Buckinghamſhire, or *Bucks*, a county of England, bounded on the N by Northamptonſhire; on the E by Bedfordſhire, Herts, and Middleſex; on the W by Oxfordſhire, and on the S by Berks. It is 39 miles in length, and 18 in breadth, containing 8 hundreds, 185 pariſhes, and 11 market towns. It ſends 14 members to parliament, and lies in the dioceſe of Lincoln. Its principal rivers are the Thames, Coln, Ouſe, and Tame. The air is healthy, and the ſoil rich, being chiefly chalk or marl. The moſt general manufacture is bonelace and paper; and the woods of the hills, chiefly beech, form a conſiderable article of profit, both as fuel and timber.

Buda, the capital of Lower Hungary, ſituate on the ſide of a hill, on the Danube. The churches and public buildings are handſome. In the adjacent country are vineyards, which produce excellent wine; and hot baths that were in excellent order, with magnificent rooms, while the Turks had poſſeſſion of this place. It was taken by the Turks in 1526, and retaken by the Auſtrians the ſame year. The Turks took it again in 1529, and it was afterwards beſieged ſeveral times by the Germans to no purpoſe, till 1686, when it was taken. It is 105 miles S E Vienna, and 560 N W Conſtantinople, lon. 18 22 E, lat. 47 25 N.

Buddeſdale, a town in Suffolk, with a market on Thurſday. It is ſeated in a valley, 15 miles N E Bury, and 88 N E London, lon. 1 4 E, lat. 52 22 N.

Budelich, a town of Germany, in the archbiſhopric of Treves, on the Traen, 10 miles E Treves, lon. 6 55 E, lat. 49 50 N.

Budoa, a ſtrong epiſcopal town of Dalmatia, ſubject to the Venetians. It was almoſt ruined by an earthquake in 1667, and is 30 miles S E Raguſa, lon. 18 58 E, lat. 42 30 N.

Budrio, a town of Italy, in the Bolognefe, whoſe adjacent fields produce large quantities of fine hemp. It is 8 miles E Bologna, lon. 11 37 E, lat. 44 30 N.

Budweis, a town of Bohemia, taken ſeveral times in the war of 1741. It is 70 miles S Prague, and 85 N W Vienna, lon. 14 52 E, lat. 48 55 N.

Bugia, a populous ſeaport of the kingdom of Algiers, at the mouth of the Major, on a bay of the Mediterranean. It has a ſtrong caſtle, but ſir Edward Spragge deſtroyed ſeveral Algerine men of war under its walls in 1671. It is 75 miles E Algiers, lon. 3 58 E, lat. 36 49 N.

Bugie, a port town of Egypt, on the W ſhore of the Red Sea, almoſt oppoſite to Tiden and the port of Mecca, from which it is 100 miles W, lon. 36 E, lat. 22 N.
[Topographic Dict.]

Builth, a town in Brecknockſhire, ſeated on the Wye, over which is a bridge into Radnorſhire. It has a market on Monday and Saturday, and is 12 miles N Brecknock, and 171 W by N London, lon. 3 14 W, lat. 52 8 N.

Buis, a town of France, in the department of Drome, and late province of Dauphiny, 40 miles S W Gap.

Bukareſt, the capital of Walachia, a very extenſive and populous city, containing 360 Greek churches, 1 Roman, 1 Lutheran chapel, and a few convents. Here are no Turkiſh moſques. Luxury prevails; the man is deſpiſed, who keeps not a carriage. A ſhort time after marriage the parties diſcontinue ſleeping together, and carry on their ſeparate intrigues. Yet theſe nominal chriſtians make high profeſſions of religion, have prayers in their churches from morning to evening. The Turks keep a ſtrong garriſon here, lon. 26 E, lat. 45 43 N.
[Jackſon, Bowen.]

Bukari, a town of Hungarian Dalmatia, with a harbour, on the gulf of Bikeriza, near the gulf of Venice, 10 miles N E Veglia, lon. 14 59 E, lat. 45 29 N.

Bulac, a town of Egypt, on the Nile, 2 miles W Grand Cairo, being the ſea-port of that city. On the N ſide of it is the Caliſch, whoſe banks are cut every year, to convey the waters of the Nile, by a canal, to Grand Cairo, lon. 31 22 E, lat. 30 2 N. [Irwin.]

Bulama, an iſland of Africa, in the mouth of the Rio Grande. It is 18 miles long and nearly as wide. The land gradually riſes from the water to the center of the iſland, which is 1000 feet above the level of the ſea. The ſoil is remarkably rich. An Engliſh colony, under Mr. Beaver, of 275 perſons, ſettled here in 1787. By ſickneſs, by the aſſault of enemies, they were in 1793 reduced to 8 or or 9 perſons, 7 of whom were ſick, who left the fatal ſpot and repaired to Sierra Leonna. Like Capt. Standiſh, the founder of New England, like Beneyowſki, the father of Madagaſcar, like Capt. Smith, the planter of Virginia, Mr. Beaver diſplayed aſtoniſhing fortitude and energy of mind, but providence frowned.
[Diſcoveries in Africa.]

Bulgaria, a province of Turkey in Europe, bounded on the N by Walachia, on the E by the Black Sea, on the S by Romania and Macedonia, and on the W by Servia.

Bulneſs, or *Bowneſs*, a village in Cumberland, at the end of the Picts Wall, on the Solway Frith. It was a Roman ſtation, called Blatum Bulgium; and hence Antoninus began his Itinerary. It is 13 miles W by N Carliſle.

Bundela, or *Bundelcund*, a territory of Hindooſtan Proper, on the S W of the river Jumna, and ſeparated from it by a narrow tract of low country. It is inhabited by a tribe of Rajpoots, and is ſurrounded by the dominions of Oude, Benares, and the Mahrattas. It is a mountainous tract, of more than 100 miles ſquare, and contains the celebrated diamond mines of Panna, with ſome ſtrong fortreſſes. Chatterpour is the capital, lon. 79 75 E, lat. 25 0 N.

Bungay, a town in Suffolk, with a market on Thurſday, ſeated on the Wavenay, which is navigable hence to Yarmouth. It has 2 churches; and the ruins of a famous nunnery, and of a caſtle. In 1689, the town was almoſt all deſtroyed by fire. It is now, however, a good trading place: and the women are employed in knitting worſted ſtockings. It is 36 miles N by E Ipſwich, and 107 N E London, lon. 1 30 E, lat. 52 35 N.

Bungo, a kingdom of Japan, in the iſland of Ximo, whoſe capital is Lunay. The king of this country was converted to chriſtianity, and ſent an embaſſy to pope Gregory, in 1683.

Buniva, a mountain of Greece, between Janna and Livadia, extending to the gulf of Zeiton. The ancient name was Œta; and it is famous for the paſs of Thermopylæ (ſo called for the hot baths in the neighbourhood) where Leonidas, and his gallant 300 Spartans, reſiſted, for 3 days, the whole Perſian army. This is the place, feigned by the ancients to be the ſcene of the death of Hercules.

Buntingford, a town of Herts, with a market on Monday, 7 miles S Royſton, and 31 N by E London, lon. 0 6 E, lat. 51 58 N.

Buragrag, a river of Barbary, in the kingdom of Fez, which falls into the Atlantic Ocean, at Sallee.

Burella, or *Civita Burrella*, a town of Naples, in Abruzzo Citeriore, 20 miles S Lanciano, lon. 14 48 E, lat. 41 58 N.

Buren, a town of Dutch Guelderland, which gives the title of count of Buren to the prince of Orange. It is 22 miles W Nimeguen, lon. 5 12 E, lat. 51 58 N.

Buren,

Buren, a town of Weſtphalia, in the biſhopric of Paderborn, ſeated on the Alme, 10 miles S Paderbon, lon. 8 53 E, lat. 53 16 N.

Buren, a town of Swiſſerland, in the canton of Bern, ſeated on the Aar, between Arberg and Soleure.

Burford, a town in Oxfordſhire, with a market on Saturday; ſeated on the river Windruſh, and noted for the making of ſaddles, and for the downs in its neighbourhood. It is 17 miles W by N Oxford, and 71 W London, lon. 1 33 W, lat. 51 49 N.

Burg, a town of the United Provinces, in Zutphen, on the Old Yſſel, 18 miles E Nimeguen, lon. 6 15 E, lat. 52 59 N.

Burgaw, a town and caſtle of Suabia, capital of a margravate of the ſame name. It belongs to the houſe of Auſtria, and is 26 miles W Augſburg, lon. 10 25 E, lat. 48 28 N.

Burgdorf, a large town of Swiſſerland, in the canton of Bern, with a caſtle. It is ſeated on an eminence, 8 miles N E Bern, lon. 7 19 E, lat. 46 58 N.

Burghclear, a village in Hampſhire, 3 miles W Kingſclear. On the top of a hill, near it, are the traces of a camp, and an extenſive proſpect.

Purghupon Sands, a village in Cumberland, near Solway Frith, where Edward the Firſt died, in 1307, as he was preparing for an expedition againſt Scotland. The ſpot where he died is diſtinguiſhed by a column 27 feet high, erected by the duke of Norfolk in 1665. It is 5 miles N W Carliſle.

Burgos, a town of Spain, capital of Old Caſtile, and an archbiſhop's ſee. The ſquares, public buildings, and fountains are fine. It is ſeated partly on a mountain, and partly on the river Aranzon, 95 miles E by S Leon, and 117 N Madrid, lon. 3 30 W, lat. 42 20 N.

Burgundy, a late province of France, 112 miles in length, and 75 in breadth; bounded on the E by Franche compté on the W by Bourbonnois and Nivernois, on the S by Lyonois, and on the N by Champagne. It is fertile in corn, fruits, and excellent wines; and is now formed into the 3 departments of Côte d'Or, Saoné and Loire, and Yonne.

Burhanpour, a city of Hindooſton in the Deccan, the capital of Candeiſh, and at one period, of the Deccan alſo. It is ſtill a flouriſhing city, ſituate in the midſt of a delightful country, 225 miles E by N Surat, lon. 76 19 E, lat. 21 25 N.

Burick, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Cleves, on the Rhine, oppoſite Weſel, 17 S E Cleves, lon. 6 18 E, lat. 51 32 N.

Burkhauſen, a town of Germany, in Lower Bavaria, on the river Saltz, 27 miles N by W Saltzburg, lon. 12 50 E, lat. 40 17 N.

Burlington, a town in Yorkſhire, ſee *Bridlington*.

Burmah, ſee *Ava*.

Burnham, a town in Norfolk, with a market on Monday and Saturday. It is ſeated near the ſea, 29 miles N W Norwich, and 126 N E London, lon. 0 48 E, lat. 53 4 N.

Burnham, a town in Eſſex, at the mouth of the river Crouch, which is here called Burnham Water. The Walfleet and Burnham oyſters are the product of the creeks and pits of this river. Burnham is 11 miles S E Malden.

Burnley, a town in Lancaſhire, with a market on Monday, 35 miles S E Lancaſter, and 208 N N W London, lon. 2 15 W, lat. 53 46 N.

Burntiſland, a borough in Fifeſhire, on the frith of Forth, with an excellent harbour. It is ſeated under a ſtupendous rock. 10 miles N W Edinburgh, lon. 3 5 W, lat. 56 8 N.

Burrampooter, a river of Aſia, which riſes near the head of the Ganges, in the mountains of Thibet. Theſe two rivers, iſſuing from oppoſite ſides of the ſame ridge of mountains, direct their courſe toward oppoſite quarters, till they are more than 1200 miles aſunder; meeting in one point near the ſea, after each has performed a winding courſe of more than 2000 miles. From its ſource the Burrampooter proceeds E through Thibet, where it is named Sanpoo, or Zancin; that is, the River: after waſhing the border of the territory of Laſſa, it proceeds S E to within 220 miles of Yunan, the weſternmoſt province of China: it then turns ſuddenly to the W, and paſſing through Aſſam, aſſumes the name of Burrampooter. It enters Bengal on the N E, makes a circuit round the weſtern point of the Garrow Mountains, and then, altering its courſe to S, meets the Ganges about 40 miles from the ſea. During the laſt 60 miles before its junction with the Ganges, it forms a ſtream which is regularly from 4 to 5 miles wide; and, but for its freſhneſs, might paſs for an arm of the ſea.

Burſa, or *Pruſa*, one of the largeſt cities of Turkey in Aſia, capital of Becſangil. It was the capital of the Ottoman empire before the taking of Conſtantinople.

ple. It ſtands upon ſeveral little hills, at the foot of Mount Olympus, and on the edge of a fine plain full of fruit trees. So many ſprings proceed from the mount, that every houſe has its own fountain. The moſques are elegant, as are the caravanſaries. The bezeſtine is a large ſtructure full of warehouſes and ſhops, containing all the commodities of the E, beſide their own manufactures in ſilk. Here are the beſt workmen in all Turkey, who are excellent imitators of the Tapeſtry of Italy and France. It contains about 40,000 Turks, and none but muſſelmen are permitted to dwell in the city; but the ſuburbs, which are much finer, and better peopled, are filled with Jews, Armenians, and Greeks. Streams of water run through the town ſo hot as to boil eggs. They are ſo medicinal, as to be the reſort of invalids. The town is more than a mile and a half in length, and has 300 moſques. In the ſuburbs the Greeks have 3 churches, the Armenians one, the Jews 4 ſynagogues. Polycarp, the diſciple of St. John, and biſhop of Smyrna ſuffered martyrdom here. [Savernier, Ricaut, Wheeler, Thevenot.] Burſa is 99 miles S of Conſtantinople, lon. 29 5 E, lat. 30 22 N.

Burton upon Trent, a town in Staffordſhire, with a market on Thurſday. It had formerly a large abbey; and over the Trent is a famous bridge of freeſtone, a quarter of a mile in length, ſupported by 37 arches. It conſiſts chiefly of one long ſtreet, which runs from the ſite of the abbey to the bridge; and has a good market for corn and proviſions. Burton is famous for excellent ale; great quantities of which are ſent down the river to Hull, and exported to other parts of the kingdom and abroad. It is 12 miles N E Lichfield, and 124 N N W London, lon. 1 40 W, lat. 52 48 N.

Burton, a town in Lincolnſhire, with a market on Monday; ſeated on a hill near the Trent, 30 miles N Lincoln, and 164 N by W London, lon. 0 36 W, lat. 53 40 N.

Burton, a town in Weſtmoreland, with a market on Tueſday; ſeated in a valley near a hill called Earleton-Knothill, 11 miles N Lancaſter, and 247 N N W London, lon. 2 50 W, lat. 54 10 N.

Bury, a town of Lancaſhire, with a market on Thurſday. It ſtands on the Irwell, and is noted for its fuſtian manufacture, and the coarſe goods called halfthicks and kerſeys. Roman coins have been dug up here. In 1787, more than 300 perſons were buried by the fall of the theatre, and many of them were killed, or much bruiſed. Bury is 36 miles S E Lancaſter, and 190 N N W London, lon. 2 24 W, lat. 53 36 N.

Bury St. Edmunds, a borough in Suffolk, with a market on Wedneſday and Saturday. The ſituation is pleaſant, and the air is ſuppoſed to be the beſt in England; for which reaſon it is frequented by genteel people. The noble ruins of its abbey, are ſtill ſtanding near the 2 churches, which are both large, and ſeated in one churchyard. In St. Mary's, lies Mary, queen of France, who was married to Charles Brandon, duke of Suffolk. Bury ſends two members to parliament, and took its name from St. Edmund the king, who was burried here, after being murdered in a wood. Here is an ancient guildhall, a ſeſſions houſe, a theatre, a freeſchool, &c. The aſſizes are held here. It is 14 miles E New-market, and 72 N N E London, lon. 0 46 E, lat. 52 22 N.

Buſſarah, or Baſſora, a city and ſeaport of Turkey in Aſia, in Irac Arabia, 40 miles N W of the gulf of Perſia. It ſtands on the Euphrates, a canal from which it divides the city into 2 parts; and over it is a bridge of boats. The circumference is very large; but a great number of date-trees are planted within the walls. The houſes are conſtructed of bricks, dried in the ſun, and have a very mean aſpect. Here are many Jews, who live by brokerage and exchanging money; but they are kept very poor. In 1691, the plague deſtroyed 80,000 of the inhabitants; but it was afterward peopled by the wild Arabs, who were ſoon brought under the ſubjection of the Turks. The trade here is not ſo conſiderable as it was formerly. They have no windows towards the ſtreet, the roofs of their houſes are flat, on which they ſleep in ſummer. In the ſummer of 1773, here periſhed 275,000 with the plague. The preſent number is ſuppoſed only 50,000. Here are various ſects of chriſtians as well as Mohometans. It is 240 miles S by E Bagdad, lon. 44 52 E, lat. 29 26 N. [Jackſon.]

Bute, an iſland of Scotland, ſituated in the Frith of Clyde, and forming, with Arran, a county, to which it gives name; about twelve miles long, from N to S and five broad, from E to W, ſeparated from the county of Argyle by a narrow channel, and the ſame from the Iſle of Arran. The northern parts are mountainous, but yield good paſture, the reſt

reſt of the iſland bears corn. The air is healthy, and the inhabitants generally live long. There is a conſiderable fiſhery on the coaſt, and in the mountains are found quarries of good ſtone, fullers earth, and cryſtal. There are five churches in the iſland, and ſeveral fiſhing villages; the chief place is Rothſay.

Buteſhire, a county of Scotland, conſiſting of the iſlands of Bute, Arran, and Inchmarnoc, which lie in the frith of Clyde. They are fertile in corn and paſture, and there is a conſiderable herring-fiſhery. This ſhire ſends a member to parliament alternately with Caithneſs-ſhire.

Butrago, a town of Spain, in New Caſtile, ſeated on the Lozoya, 30 miles N by E Madrid, lon. 3 5 W, lat. 40 46 N.

Butrinto, a ſeaport and epiſcopal town of Turkey in Europe, in Albania, on the canal of Corfu, and at the entrance of the gulf of Venice, 30 miles S Chimæra, lon. 20 9 E, lat. 39 49 N.

Buttermere Water, a lake in Cumberland, eight miles S W Keſwick. It is two miles long, and nearly one broad. On the W ſide it is terminated by a mountain, called, from its ferruginous colour, the Red Pike. A ſtrip of cultivated ground adorns the E ſhore. A group of houſes, called Gateſgarth, is ſeated on the S extremity, under a very extraordinary amphitheatre of mountainous rocks. Here Honiſter Crag is ſeen riſing to a vaſt height, flanked by two conical mountains, Fleetwith on the E and Scarf on the W ſide. A hundred mountain torrents form never-failing cataracts that thunder and foam down the centre of the rock, and form the lake below. This lake is called the Upper Lake; and, near a mile from it, to the N E is the Lower Lake, called alſo Cromack Water. The river Cocker flows through both theſe lakes to Cockermouth.

Buttſtadt, or *Buttſtett*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and principality, of Weimar, ſituated on the Loſs. It carries on a great trade in cattle with Poland and Hungary: 9 miles N Weimar, and 8 W Naumburg.

Butzaw, a town of Germany, in the biſhopric, of Schwerin, 17 miles S W Roſtock, lon. 11 55 E, lat 54 0 N.

Buxton, a village in Derbyſhire, at the entrance of the Peak. It has nine wells that riſe near the ſource of the river Wye; and are deemed one of the 7 wonders of the Peak. Their waters were noted in the time of the Romans. They are hot and ſulphureous, but create an appetite, and open obſtructions; and, if bathed in, give relief in ſcorbutic rheumatiſms, nervous caſes, &c. Much company reſort to them in the ſummer. The building for the bath was erected by George earl of Shrewſbury, and here Mary queen of Scots was for ſome time. The duke of Devonſhire has erected a beautiful building in the form of a creſcent, under which are piazzas and ſhops. A mile from hence is another of the wonders, called Pool's Hole, at the foot of a mountain. The entrance is low and narrow, but it preſently opens to a cave of conſiderable height, and 696 feet long, with a roof reſembling a Gothic cathedral: it contains many ſtalactitious concretions, and ſeveral curious repreſentations both of art and nature, produced by the petrifying water continually dropping from the rock. Buxton is 32 miles N W Derby and 160 N N W London.

Buzbach, a town of Germany in Weteravia, and in the county of Solms, 29 miles N by E Francfort, lon. 8 44 E, lat. 50 23 N.

Bychow, a town of Lithuania, on the Dnieper, 180 miles S W Wilna, lon. 30 0 E, lat. 53 38 N.

Byron's Iſland, an iſland in the S Pacific Ocean, diſcovered by commodore Byron in 1765. It is low, full of wood, and very populous. The natives are tall; well proportioned, and clean: of a light copper colour, with long black hair; their features good, and their countenance expreſſive of a ſurpriſing mixture of intrepidity and cheerfulneſs, lon. 173 46 E, lat. 1 18 S. [Byron.]

Byzantium, ſee *Conſtantinople*.

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CAANA, a town of Egypt, on the river Nile, whence they tranſport corn and pulſe to Mecca. Some fine monuments, covered with hieroglyphical characters, have been found here. It is 320 miles S Cairo, lon. 30 23 E, lat. 26 30 N.

Cabecade Vide, a town of Portugal, in Alentejo, with a caſtle, 12 miles S W Portalegro, lon. 6 43 W, lat. 39 10 N.

Cabenda, a ſeaport of Africa, in Congo, 100 miles S E Loango, ſubject to Portugal, lon. 12 2 E, lat. 4 5 S.

Cabes, or *Gabes*, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Tunis, on a river near a gulf of the ſame name, long. 10 55 E, lat. 33 40 N.

Cabreria,

Cabreria, an island in the Mediterranean, about 7 miles S of Majorca. It has a large harbour, defended by a castle, lat. 41 15 N.

Cabul, a province of Hindoostan Proper, bounded on the W by Persia, on the N by the Hindooko, on the E by Cashmere, and on the S by Candahar. It is a country highly diversified; consisting of mountains covered with eternal snow; hills of moderate height and easy ascent; rich plains, and stately forests; and these enlivened by innumerable streams. It produces every article necessary for human life, with the most delicate fruits and flowers. It is sometimes called Zabulistan, from Zabul, one of the names of Ghizni, which was the ancient capital of the country. This province is subject to the king of Candahar.

Cabul, the capital of the province of Cabul, and of the dominions of the king of Candahar, seated near the foot of the Hindooko, and the source of the Attock, which runs near it. Its situation is no less romantic than pleasant; and it has, within its reach, the fruits and other products both of the temperate and torrid zone. It is considered as the gate of India toward Tartary, as Candahar is with respect to Persia. It is 680 miles N W Delhi, lon. 68 58 E, lat. 34 36 N.

Cacaca, a town of the kingdom of Fez, with a fort upon a rock. The Moors retook it from the Spaniards in 1534, lon. 2 55 W, lat. 35 2 N.

Caceres, a town of Spain, in Estramadura, famous for its fine wool, and seated on the Sabrot, 22 miles S E Alcantara, lon. 5 44 E, lat. 39 11 N.

Caceres de Camarinha, a town of Lucona, one of the Philippine Islands, with a bishop's see, lon. 124 0 E, lat. 14 35 N.

Cachan, or *Cashan*, a town of Persia, in Irac Agemi, where they carry on a considerable trade in silks, silver and gold brocades, and fine earthern ware. There are many Christians, and Guebres, or worshippers of fire, in this place. It is seated in a vast plain, 55 miles N by W Ispahan, lon. 51 55 E, lat. 33 20 N.

Cachao, the capital of a province of the same name, in Tonquin, on the river Hoti, 80 miles from the gulf of Tonquin. It contains 20,000 houses, whose walls are of mud; the roofs covered with thatch. The house of the English factory is the best in the place. The trading people are civil to strangers, but the great men haughty, and the poor thievish. They are pagans, and have a great number of pagodas. The factories purchase silks and lackered ware, as in China, lon. 105 31 E, lat. 22 10 N.

Cacheo, a town of Negroland, seated on the river St. Domingo. It is subject to the Portuguese, who have three forts, and carry on a great trade in wax and slaves, lon. 14 55 E, lat. 12 0 N.

Cacongo, a small kingdom of Africa, on the river Zaire. The inhabitants are great traders; and their manners, religion, and government, are the same as in Loango. It lies in lat. 5 0 S.

Cacorla, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, on the rivulet Vega, between two mountains. It belongs to the archbishop of Toledo, and is 15 miles E S E Ubeda, lon. 2 55 E, lat. 37 40 N.

Cadenac, a town of France, in the department of Lot, and late province of Querci, seated on the river Lot, 27 miles E N E Cahors, lon. 2 0 E, lat. 44 32 N.

Cadenet, a town of France, in the department of the Mouths of the Rhone and late province of Provence, 28 miles S E Avignon, lon. 5 30 E, lat. 43 42 N.

Cadillac, a town of France, in the department of Gironde and late province of Guienne, seated on the Garonne, with a castle, 15 miles S E Bourdeaux, lon. 0 22 W, lat. 44 40 N.

Cadiz, a large and rich city of Spain, in Andalusia, with a good harbour. It is a bishop's see, and seated on an island, 18 miles in length and 9 in breadth; but the N W end, where the city stands, is not 2 broad. It has a communication with the continent, by a bridge. The bay formed by it is 12 miles in length and 6 in breadth. The S side is inaccessible by sea because it is edged with craggy rocks; and 2 forts, the Puntal and Matagorda, command the passage into the harbour. It is a very ancient place, being built by the Phenicians: it was afterward a Roman town; and there are still several remains of Roman antiquities. All the Spanish ships go hence to the W Indies, and return hither. It was plundered by the English in 1596; but being attempted again in 1702, they had not the like success. It contains 50,000 inhabitants; and the cathedral is a handsome structure. It is 45 miles W Gibraltar, and 90 W by S Malaga, lon. 6 11 W, lat. 36 31 N.

Cadore, the capital of the district of Cadorino, in Italy; and the birthplace of Titian, the painter. It is 15 miles N Belluno, lon. 12 0 E, lat. 46 28 N.

Cadorino, a province of Italy, in the territory of Venice; bounded on the E by Friuli

Friuli Proper, on the S and W by the Belluneſe, and on the N by Brixen. It is a mountainous country, and the chief town is Cadore.

Cadſand, an iſland on the N coaſt of Flanders, at the mouth of the Scheld, which river it commands.

Caen, a conſiderable city of France, in the department of Calvados and late province of Lower Normandy, of which it was the capital. It has a celebrated univerſity, and an academy of literature. The inhabitants are computed at 40,000. The caſtle has 4 towers, built by the Engliſh. The firſt ſtone of the noble barracks was laid in 1786, by the unfortunate Lewis XVI. The late abbey of St. Stephen was founded by William the Conqueror, who was buried in it. The river Orne runs through the city, to which the tide brings up large veſſels. It is 65 miles W by S Rouen, and 125 W Paris, lon. 0 17 W, lat. 49 11 N.

Caer. For ſome places that frequently begin thus, as Caerdiff, ſee under *Car*.

Caerleon, a town in Monmouthſhire, with a market on Thurſday. It was a Roman town, as is evident from the antiquities found here; and it has the ruins of a caſtle. It is ſeated on the Uſk, 19 miles S W Monmouth, and 148 W by N London, lon. 3 0 W, lat. 51 40 N.

Caerphilly, a town in Glamorganſhire, with a market on Thurſday, ſeated between the Taafe and Rumny. It is thought that the walls, now in ruins, were built by the Romans, whoſe coins are dug up here. It is five miles N Landaff, and 158 W London, lon. 3 18 W, lat. 51 33 N.

Caerwent, a village in Monmouthſhire, famous for a beautiful teſſelated pavement, diſcovered here in 1777; and aſſerted to be ſuperior to any ſuch diſcovered on this ſide the Alps, and equal to thoſe preſerved at Portici. It is 4 miles S W Chepſtow.

Caerwis, a town in Flintſhire, with a market on Tueſday, 5 miles W Flint, and 203 N W London, lon. 3 30 W, lat. 53 12 N.

Caeſaria, a town of Paleſtine built by Herod; the buildings, private houſes, as well as palaces were all of marble. The harbour was formed by a mole 200 feet long, raiſed in water 20 fathom deep. Stones were uſed 50 feet long, 18 wide, 9 deep, ſome greater, ſome leſs. Here Peter inſtructed Cornelius, and his friends; here lived Philip the Evangeliſt; here Paul defended himſelf againſt Tertullus; here Herod was ſmitten by the angel of God; here Euſebius the Hiſtorian was born. It is 40 miles N Acre, 30 S Joppa, 26 E Jeruſalem. [Topographic Dict.]

Caeſarea Phillipi, once called Paneas and Dan, a town of Paleſtine at the head of the Jordan. It is 20 miles E Damaſcus, 20 W Sidon, and 100 S Jeruſalem. [Topographic Dict.]

Caffa, a town of the Crimea, with an excellent harbour. It was taken, in 1266, by the Genoeſe, who made it the ſeat of their trade in the Eaſt, and one of the moſt flouriſhing towns in Aſia. It was taken from them, by the Venetians, in 1297, but ſoon recovered; however, in 1474, the Tartars, aſſiſted by the Turks, finally expelled them. It was the laſt poſt in the Crimea of which the Genoeſe retained the ſovereignty. Caffa was the Theodoſia of the ancients; a name which has been reſtored to it ſince the Ruſſians became poſſeſſed of the Crimea. It is ſurrounded by a ſtrong wall; the houſes are 4000, built of earth, and are ſmall. The ſoil is dry, the air wholeſome, the water bad. It is ſeated on the Black Sea, 150 miles N E Conſtantinople, lon. 35 45 E, lat. 45 8 N. [Chardin, Hanway.]

Caffa, Strait of, the ancient Cimmerian Boſphorus, a ſtrait that forms the communication between the Black Sea and the ſea of Aſoph.

Caffraria, a country of Africa, lying to the S of the tropic of Capricorn, and extending along the Indian Ocean to the mouth of the Great Fiſh River, in lat. 30 30 S. By this river it is divided from the country of the Hottentots. Its other boundaries cannot, at preſent, be aſcertained, it having never been viſited by any European, before the journey which lieut. Paterſon made in theſe parts in 1779. The Caffres are tall and well proportioned; and, in general, evince great courage in attacking lions and other beaſts of prey. Their ſkin is a jet black, their teeth white as ivory, and their eyes large. The clothing of both ſexes is the ſame, conſiſting entirely of the hides of oxen, which are as pliant as cloth. The men wear tails of different animals tied round their thighs; pieces of braſs in their hair, and large ivory rings on their arms: they are adorned alſo with the hair of lions, and feathers faſtened on their heads, with many other fantaſtical ornaments. They are ſo fond of dogs, that if one particularly pleaſes them, they will give two bullocks in exchange for it; and their exerciſe is hunting, fighting, or dancing. They

They are expert in throwing their lances, and, in time of war, uſe ſhields made of the hides of oxen. The women are employed in the cultivation of their gardens and corn. They raiſe ſeveral vegetables, which are not indigenous to the country, as tobacco, watermelons, kidneybeans, and hemp. They have great pride in their cattle; and cut their horns in ſuch a way as to be able to turn them into any ſhape they pleaſe: when they wiſh their cattle to return, they go a little way from the houſe and blow a whiſtle, which is ſo conſtructed as to be heard at a great diſtance, and in this manner bring them all home, without any difficulty. Their huts are higher and more commodious than thoſe of the Hottentots, and their lands more fertile; but their oxen, and almoſt all their animals, are much ſmaller. Induſtry is the leading trait in the character of the Caffres, who are diſtinguiſhed from their neighbours to the S by their fondneſs for agriculture. They have a high opinion of the Supreme Being, and of his power: they believe in a future ſtate of rewards and puniſhments, but think that the world had no beginning, and will be everlaſting. They have no ſacred ceremonies, and never pray. They inſtruct their children themſelves, having no prieſts. Inſtead of theſe, they have a kind of conjurors whom they greatly revere. They are governed by an hereditary king, whoſe power is very limited, receiving no tax, and having no troops at his command; but being permitted to take as many wives as he pleaſes, he has a larger portion of land to cultivate, and a greater number of cattle to tend and feed. His cabin is neither higher, nor better decorated than the reſt; and his whole family live around him, compoſing a group of 12 or 15 huts. The diſtance of the different hordes makes it neceſſary that they ſhould have inferior chiefs, who are appointed by the king. They are a friendly, hoſpitable people.

Cagli, an ancient epiſcopal town of Italy, in the duchy of Urbino, at the foot of the Appennines, 20 miles S Urbino, lon. 12 42 E, lat. 43 26 N.

Cagliari, an ancient and rich city, capital of Sardinia, with an archbiſhop's ſee, a univerſity, a caſtle, and a good harbour. The French made an unſucceſsful attack upon this place in January 1793, lon. 9 14 E, lat. 39 27 N.

Cahors, a conſiderable town of France, in the department of Lot, and late province of Querci, with a biſhop's ſee, and a univerſity. It is ſeated on a peninſula made by the river Lot, and built partly on a craggy rock. There are 3 bridges over the river. The cathedral is a Gothic ſtructure, and has a large ſquare ſteeple. It has a manufacture of fine cloths and ratteens, and furniſhes excellent red wine. It was taken by aſſault, in 1580, by Henry IV, by means of petards, which were firſt employed here. The garriſon conſiſted of 2000 men; the aſſailants were not more than 1500; and they fought 5 days and nights in the ſtreets. In one of the ſuburbs are the remains of a Roman amphitheatre. Cahors is 50 miles N W Alby, and 287 S Paris, lon. 1 32 E, lat. 44 26 N.

Cajanaburg, the capital of E Bothnia, in Sweden, on Lake Cajania, three hundred miles N E Abo, lon. 27 45 E, lat. 64 13 N.

Cajazzo, or *Cajaizzo*, an epiſcopal town of Naples, in Terra di Lavora, 22 miles N E Naples, lon. 14 34 E, lat. 41 10 N.

Caiffa, a town of Paleſtine on the Mediterranean. It is defended by ſtrong walls, flanked by towers. One of ſtone with embrazures overlooks the town at the diſtance of 300 yards. This, however, is commanded by mount Carmel. The place is not tenable againſt cannon. [Bonaparte.]

Caifong, a large and populous city of China, ſeated on the Hoangho, in the province of Honan. When beſieged by the rebels, in 1642, they cut the dikes of the river, which drowned 300,000 of the inhabitants, as well as the army of the beſiegers, conſiſting of 100,000 men, lon. 113 27 E, lat. 35 0 N.

Calf of Man, a ſmall iſland in the Iriſh Sea, near the S W coaſt of the Iſle of Man, lon. 4 4 W, lat. 54 1 N.

Cairngorm, a mountain of Scotland, in the E of Inverneſsſhire, the lofty top of which is patched with ſnow. It is famous for beautiful rock cryſtals of various tints, much eſteemed by lapidaries; and ſome of them, having the luſtre of fine gems, bring a high price.

Cairo, or *Grand Cairo*, a large city, capital of Egypt, with a caſtle built on a rock. It conſiſts of 3 towns, about a mile apart; Old Cairo, New Cairo, and the port termed Billac. The ancient town had the name of Meſra. Old Cairo is reduced to a ſmall place, through the harbour for boats that come from Upper Egypt. Some of the beys have country houſes here, to which they retire when the

the country is overflowed by the Nile. New Cairo is a mile from the river, and 7 miles in circumference. It has 3 or 4 grand gates, but the ſtreets are narrow, and look like lanes. The fineſt houſes are built round a court, in which they make the beſt appearance, having few or no windows next the ſtreet. To the W of the caſtle are the remains of ſome grand apartments, covered with domes, and adorned with moſaic pictures of trees and houſes: theſe are now uſed for weaving and embroidering. Still higher is Joſeph's Hall, whence there is a delightful proſpect over the city, the pyramids, and all the country round. It was probably a terrace to that magnificent room which is now open on the top, and is adorned with large beautiful pillars of red granite. There are ſeveral public bagnios, very handſome within, and uſed as places of refreſhment and diverſion, eſpecially for the women, who go there twice a week; but the wives of great men have baths at home. It is exceedingly populous; ſeveral families living in one houſe, and a number of people in each room; in the buſy time of the day, the ſtreets are ſo crowded, that it is difficult to paſs along. It is ſuppoſed there are 400,000 inhabitants, ſome ſay 700,000. The women have greater liberty here than in any part of the Turkiſh empire; and there are particular ſtreets where the courtezans ſit at the doors, richly dreſſed. The Caliſh is a canal which conveys the waters of the Nile into the city; it is 20 feet broad, and has houſes on each ſide of it. As ſoon as the water begins to riſe, they cloſe the mouth of the canal with earth, and place a mark, to ſhow the time when this and all other canals in the kingdom are to be opened, which is done with great ſolemnity. The houſes of the better ſort are of hewn ſtone, 2 or 3 ſtories high. Thoſe of the lower claſs are of unburnt brick. Ignorance and barbarity reign within. None but merchants can read or write. In Old Cairo the Coptis have 12 churches and a convent. The Roman Catholics have a hoſpital belonging to the fathers of the Holy land. The Jews have a ſynagogue, ſaid to be built, A.D. 237. They ſuppoſe they poſſeſs a manuſcript of the Old Teſtament, written by Ezra: none are permitted to touch it. Here are alſo 12 moſques. In New Cairo are 26 ſynagogues; one is of the ancient Eſſenes, who reject all oral traditions. The town extends 2 miles E to a mountain. The canal paſſing through it, when dry is uſed for a ſtreet. Seated on the Nile, 100 miles from its mouth. The place is pleaſant. Imagine ſeveral ſquares about the city, and one in the centre 2 miles in circumference, filled with water a great part of the year. Theſe in fair evenings are covered with boats and barges of both ſexes; the houſes round are illuminated; the windows filled with cheerful company; muſic and fire-works enliven the ſcene: It is moſt delightful! When the waters diſappear, the future harveſt ſoon waves on the very ſpot where the boats had ſailed. They have the art ſo to warm an oven, that 8000 eggs are hatched at a time. Chickens have been ſo hatched in Italy and France. There are not leſs than 300 moſques in Cairo, the lofty minarets of which preſent a very picturesque appearance. The Europeans have conſuls and factors here; and it was a place of very great trade, before the diſcovery of the Cape of Good Hope, lon. 31 27 E, lat. 30 2 N.

[Pococke, Luſignan, Sonini, Irwin.]

Cairoan, or *Kairoan*, a town of the kingdom of Tunis, on the river Magrida, 80 miles S Tunis, lon. 10 12 E, lat. 35 20 N.

Caithneſsſhire, the moſt northerly county of Scotland, bounded on the N by the Pentland Frith, on the S E by the Britiſh Ocean, and on the W by Sutherlandſhire. Its greateſt extent is 35 miles from N to S, and 20 from E to W. The whole S W part is occupied by great mountains, the abode of roes and a variety of game; and the lakes are often reſorted to by numerous waterfowls.

Caket, a town of Perſia, near Mount Caucaſus. Its trade conſiſts chiefly in ſilks, lon. 46 15 E, lat. 33 0 N.

Calabria, a county of Naples, divided into Calabria Citeriore, and Calabria Ulteriore, or Hither and Further Calabria. The firſt is one of the 12 provinces of Naples, bounded on the S by Calabria Ulteriore, on the N by Baſilicata, and on the W and E by the Mediterranean. Coſenza is the capital. Calabria Ulteriore is waſhed by the Mediterranean on the E, S, and W, and bounded by Calabria Citeriore on the N. Reggio is the capital. In February and March 1783, a great part of Calabria, as well as of Sicily, was deſtroyed by one of the moſt terrible earthquakes on record. Beſide the deſtruction of many towns, villages and farms, above 40,000 people periſhed by this calamity. Mountains were ſplit, and

vallies

vallies formed in an inſtant: new rivers began to flow, and old ſtreams were ſunk into the earth and diſappeared: plantations were removed from their ſituations, and hills carried to diſtant places. The earthquakes (for there were many ſhocks) vented their greateſt force from the foot of the Appennines, extending weſtward to the ſea; in all which vaſt tract, there was not a ſingle village or town, which was not either totally deſtroyed, or very much damaged.

Calais, a ſeaport of France, in the department of the Straits of Calais and late province of Picardy, with a citadel. It was taken by Edward III, in 1347, after a memorable ſiege of more than 11 months, which has given riſe to ſome hiſtorical as well as dramatic fiction. In 1557, it was retaken by the duke of Guiſe. It was bombarded by the Engliſh in 1696, without receiving much injury. The fortifications are good: but its greateſt ſtrength is its ſituation among the marſhes, which may be overflowed at the approach of an enemy. In time of peace there are packet boats, which go twice a week between Dover and Calais. It is 21 miles E S E Dover, and 152 N Paris, lon. 1 56 E, lat. 50 58 N.

Calais, St. a town of France, in the department of Sarte, and late province of Maine, 16 miles N W Vendôme.

Calamata a town of Turkey in Europe, in the Morea. It was taken by the Venetians, in 1685; but the Turks retook it. It ſtands on the river Spinarza, 8 miles from the Mediterranean, lon. 21 55 E, lat. 37 0 N.

Calamianes, three ſmall iſlands of Aſia, between Borneo and the Philippines, and N Parago. They are famous for their edible bird neſts, lon. 118 5 E, lat. 11 0 N.

Calatajud, a town of Spain, in Arragon, at the confluence of Xalon, and Xiloca, with a caſtle on a rock, 37 miles S W Saragoſſa, lon. 1 9 W, lat. 41 42 N.

Calatrava, a town of Spain, in New Caſtile, the chief place of the military order of the knights of Calatrava. It is ſeated near the Guadiana, 80 miles S Madrid, lon. 3 20 W. lat. 39 4 N.

Calben, a town of Germany, in the old marche of Brandenburg, with a good caſtle, 32 miles N Magdeburg.

Calcar, a town of the duchy of Cleves, ſeated near the Rhine, 8 miles S E Cleves, lon. 5 55 E, lat. 51 40 N.

Calcinato, a town of Italy, in the Mantuan, remarkable for a victory gained over the Auſtrians, by the French, in 1706. It is 25 miles N E Milan, lon 9 52 E, lat. 45 45 N.

Calcutta, or *Fort William*, the emporium of Bengal, ſituate on the E ſide of the Hoogly, or weſtern arm of the Ganges, 100 miles from its mouth, in the bay of Bengal. It is a modern city, having riſen on the ſite of the village of Govindpour, about 1700. It extends from the weſtern point of Fort William, along the banks of the river, almoſt to the village of Coſſipoor, 4 miles and a half; the breadth, in many parts, inconſiderable. Generally ſpeaking, the deſcription of one Indian city is a deſcription of all; being all built on one plan, with very narrow and crooked ſtreets; an incredible number of reſervoirs and ponds, and a great many gardens interſperſed. A few of the ſtreets are paved with brick. The houſes are variouſly built: ſome of brick, others with mud, and a greater proportion with bamboos and mats: theſe different kinds of fabrics, intermixed with each other, form a motley appearance. Thoſe of the latter kinds are invariably of one ſtory, and covered with thatch; thoſe of brick ſeldom exceed 2 floors, and have flat terraced roofs: the 2 former claſſes far outnumber the laſt, which are ſo thinly ſcattered, that fires, which often happen, do not, ſometimes, meet with the obſtruction of a brick houſe through a whole ſtreet. But Calcutta is, in part, an exception to this rule of building; for there, the quarter inhabited by the Engliſh is compoſed entirely of brick buildings, many of which have the appearance of palaces. The line of buildings that ſurrounds 2 ſides of the eſplanade of the fort, is magnificent; and it adds greatly to the ſuperb appearance, that the houſes are detached from each other, and inſulated in a great ſpace. The buildings are all on a large ſcale, from the neceſſity of having a free circulation of air in a climate, the heat of which is extreme. The general approach to the houſes is by a flight of ſteps with great projecting porticoes, or ſurrounded by colonnades or arcades, which give them the appearance of Grecian temples. But the remainder of the city, and by much the greateſt part, is built as before deſcribed. Calcutta has been wonderfully improved both in appearance and in the ſalubrity of the air, for the ſtreets have been properly drained, and the ponds filled up. It is ſuppoſed to contain at leaſt 500,000 inhabitants. The mixture of European and Aſiatic manners

that

that may be obſerved here, is curious: coaches, phaetons, chaiſe, with the palankeens and hackeries of the natives, the paſſing ceremonies of the Hindoos, and the different appearances of the fakirs form a ſight more extraordinary, perhaps, than any other city can preſent. The hackery here mentioned is a ſmall covered carriage upon two wheels, drawn by bullocks, and uſed generally for the female part of the family. The Ganges is navigable up to the town for the largeſt ſhips that viſit India. Here is the ſeat of the governor general and council of Bengal, who have a controul over the preſidencies of Madras, Bombay, and Bencoolen. Here is likewiſe a ſupreme court of judicature, in which juſtice is diſpenſed, according to the laws of England, by a chief juſtice and 3 puiſne judges. In 1756 Calcutta was taken by the ſoubah of Bengal, who forced the feeble garriſon, to the amount of 146 perſons, into a priſon called the Black Hole, a cube of 18 feet, out of which only 23 came alive. It was retaken the next year; the victory of Plaſſey followed; and the inhuman ſoubah was depoſed, and put to death by his ſucceſſor. Immediately after this victory the erection of Fort William commenced, which is ſuperior to any fortreſs in India. Calcutta is 1030 miles N N E Madras, lon. 88 28 E, lat. 22 23 N.

Calder, a river in Yorkſhire, which riſes on the borders of Lancaſhire, and paſſing by Huddersfield and Wakefield, falls into the Aire 8 miles below the latter place. It is navigable the greater part of its courſe.

Caledonia, New, a large iſland, in the S Pacific Ocean, extending from 19 to 22 S lat. and from 163 to 167 E lon. It was diſcovered by captain Cook, in 1774. The inhabitants are ſtrong, active, and well made; their hair is black, and much frizzled, but not woolly; their beards are criſp and thick; they beſmear their faces with black pigment; and their only covering is a wrapper, made from the bark of a tree, or of leaves. They cultivate the ſoil with ſome art and induſtry, but ſubſiſt chiefly on roots and fiſh. Plantains and ſugar canes are not plentiful, breadfruit is very ſcarce, and the cocoa nut trees are but thinly planted; but their yams and taras are in great abundance. Their houſes are circular like a bee hive, and as cloſe and warm; being formed of ſmall ſpars and reeds, covered with long coarſe graſs, and the floor laid with dry graſs. They depoſit their dead in the ground, and decorate the grave of their chiefs with ſpears, darts, paddles, &c. all ſtuck upright in the ground about it. They are of a pacific diſpoſition, and their women are much chaſter than thoſe of the more eaſtern iſlands.

Calenberg, a caſtle of Lower Saxony, capital of the duchy of Brunſwick Calenberg, ſeated on the river Leina, 10 miles S Hanover, lon 10 5 E lat. 52 15 N

Caillrèe (La,) a town of France, in the department of the Vendée and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of La Chataigneraye: 4 leagues and a half N E Luçon.

Calicut, a country on the coaſt of Malabar, 62 miles in length, and as much in breadth. It produces pepper, ginger, aloes, and rice; and the trees are always green. There is a tree, which produces a kind of dates, from which is obtained ſugar and oil. This country was ſubject to Tippoo Sultan, regent of Myſore; but, in 1792, part of it was ceded to the Engliſh E India Company.

Calicut, a city, capital of a country of the ſame name, on the coaſt of Malabar. It has 6000 houſes ſo diſtant from each other that there are gardens between. It was the firſt Indian port viſited by European ſhipping; being diſcovered by the Portugueſe, when they came to the E Indies by the Cape of Good Hope, in 1498. The Engliſh have a factory here. It is 320 miles W S W Madras, lon. 74 24 E, lat. 11 18 N.

[Hamilton, De Gama.]

Calla Sufung a town of the iſland of Bouton, in the Indian Ocean. It is a mile from the ſea, on the top of a hill, encompaſſed with cocoa nut trees. There is a ſtone wall round the town, and the houſes are built on poſts. The religion of the inhabitants is the Mahometan, and they ſpeak the Malayan language. The people are ſmall, well ſhaped, and of a dark olive colour, lon. 123 45 E, lat. 5 0 S.

Callen, a town of Ireland, in the county of Kilkenny, 10 miles S W Kilkenny, lon. 7 6 W, lat. 53 28 N.

Callimacha, a town of Chio, remarkable for producing maſtic. It is well peopled, and has 6 Greek churches within the walls, and 30 round it. [Mariti.]

Calloo, a fortreſs of the Netherlands, in the territory of Waes, on the Scheld, ſubject to Auſtria. The Dutch were defeated here by the Spaniards in 1638. It is

5 miles

5 miles W Antwerp, lon. 4 20 E, lat. 51 13 N.

Callington, a borough in Cornwall, with a market on Wednesday. It sends 2 members to parliament, and is situate on the Lynher, 12 miles S Launceston, and 217 W by S London, lon. 4 35 W, lat. 50 30 N.

Calmar, a strong seaport of Sweden, in the province of Smoland, divided from the isle of Oeland, by a strait about 7 miles broad in its narrowest part. It contains 450 houses, the streets cross at right angles. It is celebrated in the history of the North, as the place where the deputies of Sweden, Denmark, and Norway, were appointed to assemble for the election of a king, according to the union of Calmar. On an eminence, half a mile from the town, is the castle, the only remains of its ancient magnificence. This palace, once the residence of the illustrious Queen Margaret, is now converted into a distillery. It is 150 miles S W Stockholm, lon. 16 27 E, lat. 56 40 N. [Coxe.]

Calne, a borough in Wiltshire, with a market on Tuesday. It sends 2 members to parliament, and is seated on a river of the same name, 25 miles E Bristol, and 88 W London, lon. 1 59 W, lat. 51 30 N.

Calvados, a department of France, including part of the late province of Normandy. It is so called from a rock of the same name. Caen is the capital.

Calvary, *Mount*, a hill near Jerusalem, on which *Jesus Christ* was crucified. The greater part of it is enclosed with a wall, within which is a church, surrounded with chapels, small churches and lodgings, inhabited by various sects of christians. [Sealy.]

Calvi, an episcopal town of Naples, in Terra di Lavora, 8 miles N Capua, lon. 14 19 E, lat. 41 15 N.

Calvi, a town of Corsica, on a craggy mountain and gulf of the same name, with a strong fortress and a good harbour. It was taken from the French, by the English, Aug. 10, 1794; and is 32 miles S W Bastia, lon. 9 16 E, lat. 42 26 N.

Cam, or *Grant*, a river which rises in Herts, and flowing by Cambridge into the isle of Ely, there falls into the Ouse, to which river it is navigable from Cambridge.

Camarana, an island of Arabia, in the Red Sea, where there is a fishery for white coral and pearl oysters.

Camarat, a seaport of France, in the department of Finisterre and late province of Brittany. In an expedition against Brest, in 1694, the English landed here, and lost a great number of men. It stands on a bay of the same name.

Cambay, a large city of Hindoostan Proper, in the province of Guzerat. It stands on a deep and dangerous gulf of the same name, and was the Camanes of Ptolemy. Its products and manufactures are inferior to those of few towns in India; for the country abounds in corn, cattle, and silk; and cornelian and agate stones are found in its rivers. It is two leagues in circumference, built of hewn stone. The inhabitants are noted for embroidery; and some of their quilts have been valued at 40l. It is subject to the Poonah Mahrattas, and is 57 miles S Amedabad, of which it is the port, lon. 72 10 E, lat. 22 25 N. [Hamilton.]

Cambodia, or *Camboya*, a country of Asia, bounded on the N by Laos, on the E by Cochin China and Chiampa, on the S by the sea, and on the W by Siam, about 135 leagues in length, and 50 in breadth. The air is exceedingly hot, which compels the inhabitants to reside chiefly by the sides of rivers or lakes, where they are tormented by muskettoes. The soil is fertile, producing corn, rice, excellent legumes, sugar, indigo, opium, camphor, and different medicinal drugs in abundance; raw silk and ivory are of little value. Gold, of great purity, amethists, hyacinths, rubies, topasses, and other precious stones, are found; cattle, of the cow kind, are exceedingly numerous, a tolerable good one may be purchased for a crown, and 140 pounds of rice for 4d. Elephants, lions, tygers, and almost all the animals of the deserts of Africa, are found there. Among the trees are the sandal and eagle wood, and a particular tree, in the juice of which they dip their arrows; a wound given from one of the arrows, is said to prove mortal, though the juice itself may be drank without danger. This country, so rich by nature, is almost a desert, the king being scarcely able to assemble 30,000 men. The inhabitants are a mixture of Japanese and Malays, with some Portuguese, who live without priests, and have intermarried with the natives. Their religion is idolatry; the men are in general well made, with long hair, and of a yellow countenance; their dress is a long and large robe, the dress of the women is shorter and closer; they are handsome, but immodest. They manufacture exceeding fine cloth, and their needle work is much admired.

Cambodia, the capital of a kingdom of the

the ſame name, in Aſia, ſeated on the river Mecan, or Cambodia, 150 miles from its mouth, lon. 104 5 E, lat. 13 10 N.

Cambray, a fortified city of France, in the department of the North and late province of the Cambreſis. It was lately an archiepiſcopal ſee, but is now only a biſhopric. It has a citadel and fort, and a conſiderable manufacture of cambrics, which took their name from this city. It is ſeated on the Scheld, 22 miles S E Arras, and 102 N Paris, lon. 3 20 E, lat. 50 11 N.

Cambreſis, a late province of France, 25 miles in length; bounded on the N and E by Hainault, on the S by Picardy, and on the W by Artois. Cambray is the capital; and it is now included in the department of the North.

Cambridge, the county town of Cambridgeſhire, and ſeat of a celebrated univerſity, ſituate on the river Cam. It conſiſts of 14 pariſhes; and is governed by a mayor, who, on entering upon his office, takes an oath to maintain the privileges of the univerſity. The town hall and ſhire houſe are the only buildings of note that do not belong to the univerſity: the county goal is the gatehouſe of an ancient caſtle, built by William the conqueror. It has a market on Wedneſday and Saturday; and in the market-place, which conſiſts of two ſpacious oblong ſquares, united together, is a conduit that is conſtantly running. The univerſity is ſuppoſed to have been founded during the heptarchy. It contains 12 colleges and 4 halls, which, unlike thoſe at Oxford, have equal privileges with the colleges. The colleges are, Peter Houſe, Corpus Chriſti or Bennet, King's, Queen's, Jeſus Chriſt's, St. John's, Magdalen, Trinity, Emanuel, and Sidney Suſſex. The halls are, Clare, Pembroke, Trinity, and Catharine. Of the colleges, Peter Houſe is the moſt ancient, being founded in 1257; and King's and Trinity colleges the moſt conſiderable. King's college is the nobleſt foundation in Europe, and the chapel one of the fineſt pieces of Gothic architecture in the world. The library, chapel, &c. of Trinity college juſtly place it in the firſt rank. The other ſtructures belonging to the univerſity are the ſenate houſe, a fine edifice, which, with St. Mary's church, the ſchools, the univerſity library, and other buildings, forms a noble ſquare. Here is alſo a botanical garden, and a general hoſpital, called Addenbrooke's, from the name of the founder. Cambridge ſends 4 members to parliament, 2 for the borough and 2 for the univerſity. It is 17 miles S Ely, and 51 N by E London, lon. 0 4 E, lat. 52 12 N.

Cambridge, a village in Glouceſterſhire, near Berkeley, on the river Cam. Here the Danes were attacked by Edward the Elder, and ſome thouſands of them were killed.

Cambridgeſhire, a county of England, bounded on the N W by Lincolnſhire, on the N E by Norfolk, on the E by Suffolk, on the S by Eſſex and Herts, and on the W by the counties of Huntingdon, Bedford, and Northampton. It extends 50 miles from N to S, and 25 from E to W. It lies in the dioceſes of Ely and Norwich, contains 17 hundreds, a city, a univerſity, 7 market towns, and 163 pariſhes; and ſends 6 members to parliament. The principal rivers are the Grant, Ouſe, Nen, and Cam. The air and ſoil vary extremely; ſome parts, eſpecially the ſouthern and eaſtern, are pleaſant and healthy; but the northern part, called the Iſle of Ely, is low and fenny from the confluence of many rivers. All the waters of the middle part of England, which do not run into the Thames or the Trent, fall into theſe fens; and in the latter part of the year, when they are overflowed by water, they appear covered with fogs; ſo that while the higher grounds of the adjacent country glitter with the beams of the ſun, the Iſle of Ely appears wrapt in a miſt. The inhabitants of Cambridgeſhire are 33,000, the acres of land are 443,300. See *Bedford Level*.

Camelford, a borough in Cornwall, with a market on Friday. It is governed by a mayor, and ſends 2 members to parliament. A great quantity of yarn is ſpun in this place and its neighbourhood. It is ſeated on the river Camel, 24 miles W Launceſton, and 229 W by S London, lon. 4 55 W, lat. 50 42 N.

Camerino, an ancient and populous town of Italy, in the patrimony of St. Peter, with a biſhop's ſee. It is ſeated on a mountain, near the Appennines and the river Chiento, 37 miles S W Ancona, lon. 13 0 E, lat. 43 15 N.

Caminha, a ſeaport of Portugal, in the province of Entre Doueroe Minho, at the mouth of the Minho, 12 miles N Viana, lon. 8 29 W, lat. 41 50 N.

Cammin, a diſtrict of Pruſſian Pomerania, formerly the territory of the biſhop of Cammin, converted into a principality, in favour of the houſe of Brandenburg, by the treaty of Weſtphalia. Colberg is the capital.

Cammin, a ſeaport of Pruſſian Pomerania, in the principality of the ſame name, ſeated on the Oder, oppoſite the iſle of Wollin, 30 miles N Stetin, lon. 14 55 E, lat. 54 4 N.

Campagna, or *Campania*, a town of Naples, in Principato Ulteriore, with a biſhop's ſee, 40 miles S E Naples, lon. 15 19 E, lat. 40 35 N.

Campagna di Roma, anciently *Latium*, a province of Italy, in the Eccleſiaſtical State, extending 60 miles S E along the Mediterranean to the frontiers of Naples. Formerly the beſt peopled and beſt cultivated ſpot in the world, few villages, little cultivation, and ſcarcely any inhabitants are now to be ſeen: no trees, no enclоſures; nothing, in ſhort, but the ſcattered ruins of temples and tombs, which preſent the idea of a country depopulated by peſtilence. Rome is the capital.

Campbelton, a borough of Scotland, ſituate on a bay, toward the S extremity of the peninſula of Cantyre, in Argyleſhire. It has a conſiderable trade; for which it is principally indebted to its being the general rendezvous of the fiſhing veſſels that annually viſit the W coaſt. It is 10 miles W of the iſle of Arran, lon. 5 42 W, lat. 53 29 N.

Campden, a corporate town in Glouceſterſhire, with a market on Wedneſday, 22 miles N E Glouceſter, and 87 W N W London, lon. 1 50 W, lat. 52 4 N.

Campen, a town of the United Provinces, in Overyſſel, with a citadel, and a port almoſt choked up. It was taken by the Dutch in 1578, and by the French in 1672; but they abandoned it in 1673. It is ſeated near the mouth of the Yſſel, on the Zuider Zee, 44 miles N E Amſterdam, lon. 5 55 E, lat. 52 38 N.

Campoli, a town of Naples, in Abruzzo Ulteriore, 23 miles N by E Aquila, lon. 43 57 E, lat. 42 42 N.

Campo Major, a town of Portugal, in Alentejo, 100 miles E Liſbon, lon. 7 4 W, lat. 38 53 N.

Campredon, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, at the foot of the Pyrenees, and on the river Ter, 45 miles N Barcelona, lon. 2 16 W, lat. 42 0 N.

Canal of Briary in France, was begun by Henry IV, to form a communication between the Siene and the Loire, from the town of Briare: at Montargis it is joined by the canal of Orleans, and in one ſtream falls into the Seine, at Fontainebleau.

Canal (Great,) or *Royal Canal of China*, extends from N to S through the empire, and, united with ſeveral rivers in its courſe, ſerves to convey goods from Canton to Pekin, being interrupted only about one day's journey by a mountain, in the province of Kiangſi. This canal was made by order of Chitſou, chieftain of the weſtern Tartars, and founder of the twentieth dynaſty of Chineſe Emperors, and employed 30,000 men upwards of 40 years.

Canals (Engliſh,) it is of few years only that navigable canals have been introduced into England. The duke of Bridgewater ſeems to have ſet the example, in the year 1756. He originally intended and obtained an act of parliament to form a canal, for the purpoſe of carrying coals from his eſtate to Mancheſter; by ſubſequent acts, it was extended farther. It begins at Worſley, about 7 miles from Mancheſter, and 4 from Bolton, in Lancaſhire; croſſing the Merſey one branch turns to Mancheſter, and another to Altringham, in Cheſhire, and from thence to Preſton on the Hole, about 3 miles from Frodſham: a branch is alſo made from Bury, and another from Bolton, by which a communication is opened between thoſe towns and Mancheſter. From Aſhton under Line a cut is made to Mancheſter, which uniting with the Merſey, forms a communication between Stockport and Mancheſter. Since that time, numerous canals have been made in different parts of the kingdom, and acts are continually paſſing for others. The Staffordſhire Canal, or Grand Trunk, as it is called, forms a communication between the Merſey and the Trent, at a place called *Wilden* in Derbyſhire, by which means goods may eaſily be conveyed from the manufacturing towns of Lancaſhire, Cheſhire, and Staffordſhire, to the Humber, the German Ocean, and the northern parts of Europe. Another canal from near Bewdly forms a communication between the Severn and the Grand Trunk, near Stafford. Other canals are made to form a communication with the Grand Trunk, near Stafford, from Birmingham, Coventry, Oxford, Fazeley, Walſal, Wolverhampton, Wedneſbury, &c. There is a canal from Liverpool to Leeds, &c; a canal from Baſingſtoke, in Hampſhire, to the Thames, at Weybridge; a canal from Andover, in Hampſhire, to the river near Southampton; a canal from Lechlade to the Severn, between Glouceſter and Berkley, &c. &c.

Canals of Flanders, are numerous, and form

form a communication between Calais, St. Omer's, Dunkirk, Bergues, Bourbourg, Gravelines, Furnes, Nieuport, Oſtend, Bruges, Ghent, &c. with little interruption.

Canal (Grand Iriſh,) extends from Dublin to Athy, where it joins the river Barrow.

Canal (Royal Iriſh,) extends from Dublin to Balliſcullogs, about 2 miles from Johnſtown bridge, in the county of Kildare.

Canal of Languedoc, in France. This canal was undertaken in the reign of Louis XIV, for the purpoſe of opening a communication between the Engliſh Channel and the Mediterranean. It begins at Cette, and joins the Garonne about a quarter of a league below Toulouſe.

Canal of Orleans, a canal of France, which begins at Orleans, and unites with the canal of Briara, at Montargis.

Canal of Picardy, a canal of France, which forms a communication between the rivers Somme and Oiſe. It begins at St. Quentin, in the department of the Aiſne, and joins the Oiſe near la Fere.

Canal of Scotland (Great,) this canal opens a communication between the rivers Forth and Clyde; and facilitates the conveyance of merchandiſe from Ireland and the N W parts of England to the German Ocean, the E part of Scotland, and the northern parts of Germany, &c. and from the northeaſtern parts of England to the Iriſh Sea and weſtern parts of Scotland, with much greater certainty and leſs danger than by the former courſe of navigation round the northern coaſt of Scotland.

Canal of Viſchnei Vologok, a canal of Ruſſia, which forms a navigation from Peterſburg to Aſtrachan, a courſe of 1,100 miles, paſſing by or near to Novgorod, Viſchnei Vologok, Torjok, Tver, Moſkow, Kolo, Zalaiſk, Pronſk, Skopia, Rigjek, Tambov, Koperſk, Arkadinikaia, Donſkaia, Tſchernoiyar, &c.

Cananore, a large ſeaport, on the coaſt of Malabar. It was ceded by Tippo Sultan, regent of Myſore, to the Engliſh E India Company, in 1792, lon. 74 10 E, lat. 12 0 N.

Canara, a province on the coaſt of Malabar, ſubject to the regent of Myſore. Its moſt northerly port is Onore, in lat. 14 20 N.

Canaria, or the *Grand Canary*, the principal of the Canary Iſlands, which gives name to the whole. The temperature of its air is delightful; its water plentiful, and good, and abundance of trees, herbs, and delicious fruits, are found upon it. Here are 2 wheat harveſts, in February and May, and the corn makes bread as white as ſnow. It is 42 miles long, and 27 broad; and lies 18 leagues W by S Fuertaventura, lon. 15 34 W, lat. 28 14 N.

Canary Iſlands, anciently called the Fortunate Iſlands, are 7 in number, lying in the Atlantic Ocean, near the continent of Africa; namely, Palma, Ferro, Gomera, Teneriffe, Canaria, Fuertaventura, and Lancerota; to which may be added ſeveral ſmaller iſles, as Gracioſa, Roccas, Allegranza, St. Clare, Infierno, and Lobos. They belong to the Spaniards, and produce barley, ſugar-canes, and excellent wine; and it is hence that the canary birds originally came. Theſe iſlands are perhaps the ruins of the great Iſland Atalantis of which Plato ſpeaks. The N E point of theſe is in lon. 15 38 W, lat. 28 13 N. [St. Pierre.]

Canary, the capital of the iſland of Canaria, with a biſhop's ſee, an inquiſition, the ſupreme council of the Seven Iſlands, and a caſtle ſeated on a hill. They have ſugar houſes, in which a great quantity of ſugar is made. The wine called Sack, has hence been often termed Canary. It is computed that 10,000 hogſheads are ſent annually to England in time of peace, lon. 15 50 W, lat. 28 4 N.

Cancalle, a bay on the coaſt of France, 10 miles E St. Maloes, where the Engliſh made a deſcent, under the duke of Marlborough, in 1758 and hence proceeded to burn the ſhips at St. Maloes.

Candahar, a rich trading city of Aſia, capital of a kingdom of the ſame name. While the Perſian and Mogul empires were each entire, it was the frontier fortres of Hindooſtan toward Perſia: it was eſteemed the key of the weſtern provinces of the latter, and frequently changed maſters, although very ſtrong by ſituation, being ſurrounded by fens and rocks. It is 145 miles S W Cabul, lon. 67 15 E, lat. 33 0 N.

Candahar, a kingdom of Aſia, between the river Indus and Perſia, bounded on the N by Cabul, on the E by Lahore, on the S E by Moultan, and on the W by Perſia. The dominions of the king of this country extend weſtward to the neighbourhood of the city of Terſhiſh; including Cabul, Peiſhore, Ghizni, Gaur, Segeſtan, and Korafan; a tract, not leſs than 650 miles in length; its breadth unknown;

known; and, on the E side of the Indus, he possesses the territory of Cashmere, and some districts above the city of Attock. These countries are all called by the general name of the Country of the Abdalli. Ahmed Abdalla, the founder of this kingdom, was originally the chief of an Afghan tribe, named Abdal (whence the name Abdalli) who was stripped of his country by Nadir Shah, in 1739. On the death of Nadir, he suddenly appeared among his former subjects, and erected a considerable kingdom in the eastern part of Persia, adding to it most of the provinces to the W of the Indus, which had been ceded by the Great Mogul to Nadir Shah, together with Cashmere on the E of that river.

Candia, an island in the Mediterranean, formerly Crete, lying to the S of the Archipelago. The capital, of the same name, though populous formerly, is little better than a desert, there being nothing but rubbish, except at the bazar or market-place; and the harbour of Candia is now fit for nothing but boats; but the walls of the town are standing, and it is the see of a Greek archbishop. This island was taken by the Turks, in 1669, after a war of 25 years. It was attempted to be retaken by the Venetians, in 1692, without effect. The products are corn, wine, oil, wool, silk, and excellent honey. The air is good; and it is chiefly inhabited by Greeks, who bear a good character. Mount Ida, so famous in history, is in the middle of this island, and is nothing but a huge, ugly, sharp-pointed eminence, with not the least shadow of a landscape. Candia is 200 miles in length, and 50 in breadth. Not an eighth of the houses are now inhabited. More than 1000 cities, towns and villages are reduced to 300. It is 500 miles S W Constantinople, lon. 25 18 E, lat. 35 18 N.

[Thevenot.]

Candeish, a rich and populous province, in the Deccan of Hindoostan, subject to the Boonah Mahrattas. It is bounded on the N by Malwa, on the E by Berar, on the S by Dowlatabad, and on the W by Baglana.

Candlemas Isles, near the coast of Sandwich Land, lon. 27 13 W, lat. 57 10 S.

Candy, a kingdom of Ceylon, containing about a quarter of the island. It is full of hills, whence rivulets proceed; and the inhabitants are dexterous in turning them to water their land, which is fruitful in rice, pulse, and hemp. The king is absolute, and his subjects are idolaters.

Candy, the capital of a kingdom of the same name, in the island of Ceylon. It was often burnt by the Portuguese, when they were masters of these coasts, lon. 80 52 E, lat. 7 45 N.

Cane, Grotta del, a celebrated grotto, on the banks of Lake d'Agnano, seven miles from Puzzoli, in the kingdom of Naples. Here many dogs have been tortured and suffocated, to show the effect of a vapour, which rises a foot above the bottom of this cave, and is destructive to animal life. A dog having his head held in this vapour, is convulsed in a few minutes, and soon after falls motionless to the earth. The fellows who attend at the cave, have always some miserable dogs, with ropes about their necks, ready for this cruel purpose.

Canea, a considerable town of the island of Candia, with a good harbour. The environs are adorned with forests of olive trees, mixed with fields, vineyards, gardens, and brooks, bordered with myrtle trees, and laurel roses. It was taken by the Turks, in 1645, after a defence of 2 months, in which the victors lost nearly 20,000 men, lon. 24 15 E, lat. 35 20 N.

Caneto, a town of Italy, in the Mantuan, on the river Oglio, several times taken and retaken by the French and Austrians. It is 20 miles W Mantua, lon. 10 22 E, lat. 45 9 N.

Cangerecora, a large river of the peninsula of Hindoostan. It descends from the Gauts, and flowing S W to the coast of Malabar, enters the Indian Ocean, four miles to the N Mount Dilla; previously to which its course is parallel with the seacoast for about 11 miles, being separated only by a spit of sand.

Canina, the capital of a district of the same name, in the N part of Albania, a province of Turkey, in Europe, lying near the entrance of the gulf of Venice, 8 miles N Velona, lon. 19 25 E, lat. 41 12 N.

Cannay, one of the western isles of Scotland, S W of the isle of Skye. In this fertile island, are vast basaltic columns, which rise above each other to a great height, in many successive ranges, each separated from the other by a stratum of pebbly, concretions, resembling puddingstone. On the E side of the island, the tops of an immense number of these columns appear at low water, forming a sort of causeway of surprising extent, the surface of which is smooth and regular, like an ordinary paved street.

Cannæ, see *Canosa*.

Canogue, a town of Hindoostan Proper, in

in the province of Agra, ſeated on the Ganges, near its confluence with the Calini. It is ſaid to have been built more than 1000 years before the Chriſtian era, and to have been the capital of all Hindooſtan, under the predeceſſor of Porus, who fought againſt Alexander, in the year 326 before Chriſt. In the 6th century, it was ſaid to contain 30,000 ſhops, in which betelnut (which the Indians almoſt univerſally chew) was ſold. It is now reduced to the ſize of a middling town. It is 127 miles S E Agra, lon. 80 13 E, lat. 27 3 N.

Canobia, a town of Italy, in the Milaneſe, on Lake Maggiore, 35 miles N N W Milan, lon. 8 44 E, lat. 45 55 N.

Canoſa, a town of the kingdom of Naples, in Terra di Bari. It contains not more than 300 houſes, but ſtands on the ſite of the ancient Canuſium, one of the moſt populous and magnificent cities of Italy. Between Canoſo and the river Ofanto, are ſtill ſome traces of the ancient town of Cannæ, in the plain of which, now called the field of blood, was fought the celebrated battle between Hannibal and the Romans, wherein the latter loſt 45,000 men, lon. 16 32 E, lat. 41 30 N. [Adam.]

Canſtat, a town of Suabia, in the duchy of Wirtemburg, ſeated on the Neckar, 2 miles N E Stutgard, lon. 9 14 E, lat. 48 53 N.

Cantal, a department of France, including part of the late province of Auvergne. It is ſo called from a high mountain, near St. Flour, almoſt always covered with ſnow. The capital is St. Flour.

Cantazaro, an epiſcopal town of Naples, in Calabria Citeriore, ſituate near the ſea, 20 miles E Nicaſtro, lon. 16 47 E, lat. 39 3 N.

Canterbury, an ancient city, the capital of Kent, with an archbiſhop's ſee, the metropolitan of all England. The cathedral, a large ſtructure, was once famous for the ſhrine of Thomas Becket, viſited by pilgrims from all parts of Europe. Its middle tower is 235 feet high, 26 miles E S E Roceſter, and 56 London, lon. 1 4 E, lat. 51 19 N. [Bowen.]

Cantin Cape, a promontory of the Atlantic Ocean, on the coaſt of Morocco, lon. 9 5 W, lat. 32 49 N.

Canton, the greateſt port of China. It has a garriſon and is ſtrongly fortified. It ſtands on the Ta, 50 miles from its mouth, a noble river, navigable many miles higher. The city is 20 miles in compaſs, contains 2,000,000 inhabitants, and often ſees 5000 trading veſſels at a time waiting to receive their rich commodities. The country round preſents a delightful view of canals, lakes, vales, hills and mountains, ſeats of Mandarines, temples, villages, and towns. The city is entered at 7 iron gates, which are guarded by armed ſoldiers. No European is allowed to enter. In the ſuburbs, England, Holland, France, Sweden, Denmark, Portugal, Spain, and the United States, have their factories, diſtinguiſhed by the flag of their nation. The ſtreets are narrow, paved, and ſtraight. The houſes are not magnificent, being generally but one ſtory high; but they are very ſpacious. The moſt ſuperb buildings they have are temples, of which there are many adorned with images. The people fall in adoration before theſe, wringing their hands, and beating their foreheads againſt the ground. The ſtreets are conſtantly ſo crowded with people that it is difficult to walk them. Their windows never look towards the ſtreet or their neighbours' houſes, excepting in ſhops, and places of public buſineſs. In ſummer their windows are of cane, in winter of oyſter ſhells. Theſe are cut in diamond ſhape, ſet in wooden frames. Inſtead of a chimney they ſet an iron pot in the middle of the room, filled with charcoal. In their markets you may ſee dogs, cats, rats, frogs, and ſnakes, ſold for food. To prevent diſorder, every ſtreet has a gate at each end, which is ſhut at night. The ſame precaution is taken in the day time, if any tumult happen, to confine every one in his own quarter. The waters of the Ta for 4 or 5 miles oppoſite to the city preſent an extenſive wooden town of boats and large veſſels, ſo crowded, that ſcarcely can a boat paſs. Here the poorer families dwell without ever ſetting foot on land. Theſe boats, having arched roofs, are comfortable habitations. Here dogs, cats, geeſe, hogs and other animals are kept for ſale and domeſtic uſe. It is ſaid their connexion with Europeans begins to produce a degeneracy of manners among them, lon. 113, lat. 23 7 N. [Crutwell, Chineſe Traveller, Bowen, M'Cartney.]

Cantyre, a narrow peninſula in Argyleſhire, 50 miles long, and from 5 to 8 broad. It is connected on the N by an iſthmus, to the mountainous diſtrict of Knapdale. Acroſs this iſthmus, which is ſcarce a mile broad, a canal might eaſily be cut. It has been uſual, for many ages, to draw boats and ſmall veſſels over it, in order to avoid the dangerous navigation round

round the headland, amid ſhoals and currents: hence, probably, it has obtained the name of Tarbat, which ſignifies a carrying place. To the S the peninſula terminates in a great promontory, ſurrounded by a group of dangerous rocks, called the Mull of Cantyre. The ſoil, in general, is fertile.

Caorlo, a ſmall iſland in the gulf of Venice, on the coaſt of Venetian Friuli, 20 miles S W Aquileia. It has a town of the ſame name, with a biſhop's ſee, lon. 12 30 E, lat. 45 42 N.

Capacio, an epiſcopal town of Naples, in Principato Citeriore, 16 miles S Salerno, lon. 15 0 E, lat. 40 20 N.

Cape Verd Iſlands, iſlands of Africa, in the Atlantic, ſo called from Cape Verd, oppoſite to which they are ſituated, or, according to ſome, from a green plant which grows in the ſea, near them, reſembling water creſſes, and bearing a fruit ſomething like a gooſeberry. This plant, called ſargoſſo, is ſometimes found ſo thick as to impede veſſels in their courſe. As to their number, ſome reckon 10, others 14 or more, by giving the name of iſlands to thoſe which are only rocks. They are in general mountainous; the lower hills are covered with a beautiful verdure, as well as the extenſive vallies between, but with little water, except what is found in ponds and wells. They are ſaid to have been, and probably were, known to the ancients, under the name of Gorgades, but not viſited by the moderns till the year 1449, when they were diſcovered by Antonio Nolli, a Genoeſe, in the ſervice of the Infant Don Henry, of Portugal. The air is extremely hot and unwholeſome; it rarely rains, and the ground is ſo hot that one can hardly ſtand in places expoſed to the ſun. It is dangerous to paſs the night in the open air, for the great heat is often ſucceeded by a ſudden cold, which proves mortal to ſuch as are expoſed to it. The ſoil is for the moſt part ſtony and barren, nevertheleſs, ſome parts produce, rice, maize, bananas, lemons, oranges, citrons, pomegranates, figs, and melons; grapes are gathered twice a year. The manufacture of leather and ſalt form the principal riches. The inhabitants catch and ſalt a great number of turtles, which they ſend to America; they get ſlaves, ſugar, rice, cotton ſtuffs, ambergriſe, civet, ivory, ſalt petre, and gold, from the continent. When firſt diſcovered by the Portugueſe, they were almoſt uninhabited; by introducing ſlaves, black men, and mulattoes have increaſed, but the Portugueſe are not numerous. Some of the iſlands are yet without inhabitants; all are under particular lords, who have furniſhed them with cows, goats, hogs, aſſes, mules, &c. Two of them, St. Yago, and St. Philip, depend immediately on the king, and are the only ones that are fortified.

The governor exerciſes a military power. The inhabitants are calculated at 100,000, but in the year 1771, 7000 were deſtroyed by the drought. Few whites are now ſeen: the influence of the climate has changed the ancient Portugueſe to negroes. The governor and prieſts are often negroes. They are ſituated about 130 leagues W Cape Verd, and between the 15 and 18 degrees of N. lat.

Capelle, a town of France, in the department of Aiſne and late province of Picardy, 8 miles N E Guiſe, taken by the Spaniards in 1636, but retaken the year after, lon. 3 50 E, lat. 49 58 N.

Capernaum, a city of Paleſtine celebrated in the goſpel, as a uſual reſidence of Jeſus Chriſt. It ſtood on the ſea of Galilee. By the inſtructions of the divine Saviour they were exalted to heaven, but abuſing thoſe privileges, Chriſt declared they ſhould ſuffer entire deſtruction, "be thruſt down to hell." Accordingly this metropolis, long ſince was reduced to ſix fiſhermen's huts. So ſure are the threatnings of ſcripture. [Wells.]

Capeſtan, a town of France, in the department of Aude and late province of Languedoc, near the river Aude and the canal of Languedoc, lon. 3 8 E, lat. 43 21 N.

Capitanata, a province of Naples, bounded on the N by the gulf of Venice, on the E by Terra di Bari, on the S by Baſilicata and Principato Ulteriore, and on the W by Moliſe and Abruzzo. It is a level country, without trees; has a ſandy ſoil, and a hot air; but the land, near the rivers, is fertile in paſtures. Manfredonia is the capital.

Capo Fino, a barren rock, in the territory of Genoa, with a caſtle on its eaſtern peak. Near it is a port of the ſame name, 13 miles E S E Genoa, lon. 8 56 E, lat. 44 20 N.

Capo D'Iſtria, a town of Italy, in Venetian Iſtria, on the gulf of Trieſt, with a biſhop's ſee. Its principal revenue conſiſts in wine and ſalt. It is eight miles S Trieſt, lon. 14 6 E, lat. 45 49 N.

Cappel, a place of Switzerland, in the canton of Zurick, where, on account of a religious diſpute, a battle was fought between

between the Catholics and Proteſtants, in the year 1531, in which Zuinglius, the Reformer, their Chaplin, loſt his life: 9 miles S. Zurich.

Caprala, an iſle in the Mediterranean Sea, to the N E Corſica, on which it depends. It has a ſtrong caſtle, and is 15 miles in circumference, lon. 10 0 E, lat. 43 5 N.

Capraria, one of the Temiti iſlands, in the Adriatic, about four leagues from the coaſt of Italy: it is a rock, almoſt entirely barren, but containing habitations, which furniſh excellent ſailors. [Sonini.] lat. 42 10 N.

Capri, an iſland of Naples, in the Mediterranean, oppoſite Sorento, famous for being the retreat of the emperor Tiberius. A vaſt quantity of quails come here every year, forming the principal revenue of the biſhop, who is hence called the Biſhop of Quails. It is 5 miles in length, and 2 in breadth.

Capri, the capital of an iſland of the ſame name, with a biſhopric and a caſtle. It was once a delightful place, embelliſhed with magnificent works, which were demoliſhed after the death of Tiberius, lon. 14 8 E, lat. 40 11 N.

Capua, a town of Naples, in Terra di Lavora, with an archbiſhop's ſee. It is 2 miles from the ancient Capua, and was built out of its ruins. It is the place where Hannibal and his officers trifled away their time in pleaſure, during which the Romans recovered from their conſternation after the battle of Cannæ. It was taken by the Auſtrians in 1707; and is ſeated on the Volturno, 15 miles N Naples, lon. 14 19 E, lat. 41 7 N.

Caramania, a province of Turkey in Aſia in the S part of Natolia. Moſt of the houſes have turrets ſo contrived, as to cool the rooms in ſummer. Satalia is the capital.

Carara, a town of Tuſcany, in the principality of Maſſa, between Maſſa and Sarzana, 5 miles from each. Near this place are quarries of marble of various colours, lon. 9 55 E, lat. 44 5 N.

Caraſu, a river of Natolia, which riſes in Caramania, croſſes part of Aladula, and falls into the Mediterranean.

Caraſu Meſtro, a river of Romania, which riſes in Mount Rhodolpho, and falls into the Archipelago.

Caraſui, a lake in Bulgaria, ſaid to be 55 miles in circumference, and to contain ſeveral iſlands. It is formed by a branch of the Danube, not far from its entrance, into the Black Sea.

Caravacca, a town of Spain, among the mountains near the river Seguta, in Murcia. They pretend to have a croſs here, brought by an angel to a prieſt, who was going to ſay maſs to a Mooriſh king. It is 50 miles N W Carthagena, lon. 2 5 W, lat. 38 5 N.

Carayners, a people who inhabit Dalla, Baſſien and ſeveral provinces of Aſia. They are in the paſtoral ſtate of ſociety, innocent, induſtrious and ſimple in their manners. Excluding all other ſects, they live in villages, never marrying with ſtrangers. Profeſſing univerſal peace, they never engage in war, are timorous, honeſt, and hoſpitable to ſtrangers. Having no written ſtatutes, cuſtom is their law.

[Symes.]

Carcaſſone, an ancient town of France, in the department of Aude and late province of Languedoc, with a biſhop's ſee. It is divided into the Upper and Lower Town by the Aude, over which is a ſtone bridge. In the Upper Town are a ſtrong caſtle and the cathedral. The Lower Town is ſquare, regularly built, and kept very neat, by means of an aqueduct, which brings the water of the Aude to different fountains. This part is modern; but the Upper Town, which is alſo called the City, is very ancient, and in the caſtle are preſerved ſome old records, written on the bark of trees. Here are manufactures of all ſorts of cloth. In the beginning of the 13 century the Proteſtants were beſieged here by the Papiſts; Alarmed, they begged leave to capitulate. This was granted on the brutal condition that all the city of every rank and ſex ſhould leave the place *naked*. They complied. It is 15 miles W Narbonne, and 400 S Paris, lon. 2 25 E, lat. 43 14 N.

[Wraxall.]

Cardiff, a borough in Glamorganſhire, with a market on Wedneſday and Saturday. It has a caſtle, a wall, and 4 gates; and is ſeated on the Taafe, over which is a bridge, and it has a conſiderable trade with Briſtol; for veſſels of ſmaller burden may come to the bridge. The conſtable of the caſtle is the chief magiſtrate, whom they call mayor. It ſends 1 member to parliament, and here the aſſizes for the county are held. Near the town are ſome iron works; and a canal, extending 25 miles hence, to the iron works at Merthyr Tidvil. In the caſtle, died Robert, duke of Normandy, eldeſt ſon of William the Conqueror, after having been blinded, and confined 28 years, by his brother Henry I. Cardiff is 12 miles

miles E Cowbridge, and, 64 W London, lon. 3 12 W, lat. 51 30 N.

Cardigan, the county town of Cardiganſhire, with a market on Tueſday and Saturday; ſituate on the river Tyvy, over which is a ſtone bridge. The walls and caſtle are gone to ruin. It is governed by a mayor, ſends 1 member to parliament, and is 33 miles N E of St. David's, and 225 W N W of London, lon. 4 38 W, lat. 52 10 N.

Cardigan Bay, on the coaſt of Cardiganſhire, at the mouth of the Tyvy, extending to Barſey iſland in Carnarvonſhire. It is 40 miles from 1 cape to the other, and affords good ſhelter for ſhips.

Cardiganſhire, a county of S Wales bounded on the N by Merionethſhire, and Montgomeryſhire, on the E by Radnorſhire and Brecknockſhire, on the S by Carmarthenſhire and Pembrokeſhire, and on the W by Cardigan Bay. It extends 42 miles from N to S, and 20 from E to W; and is divided into five hundreds, containing 6 market towns, and 64 pariſhes. It lies in the dioceſe of St. David's, and ſends 2 members to Parliament. The air is milder here than in moſt parts of Wales. To the S and W are plains fruitful in corn; but the N and E parts are a continued ridge of mountains: yet, in the worſt parts of this county, there are paſtures in which are bred flocks of ſheep and large herds of cattle. Near the rivers are great numbers of otters; and in the valleys are ſeveral lakes. The mountains abound with veins of lead and ſilver ore; and the mines have been worked ſeveral times to great advantage; ſir Hugh Middleton is ſaid to have cleared 2000l. a month for ſeveral years together, which enabled him to bring the New River water to London; but he expended the whole on that great object. The principal rivers are the Tyvy, the Rydal, and the Iſtwith.

Cardona, a town in Spain, in Catalonia, with a caſtle. Near it is an inexhauſtible mountain of ſalt, of ſeveral colours, which, when waſhed, becomes white; and there are vineyards, which produce excellent wine. It is ſeated on an eminence, near the river Cardenero, 30 miles N W of Barcelona, lon. 1 30 E, lat. 41 36 N.

Carelia, the eaſtern part of Finland; belonging partly to the Swedes, and partly to the Ruſſians, ſee *Wiburgh*.

Carentan, a town of France, in the department of the Channel, and late province of Normandy, with an ancient caſtle, 8 miles from the ſea, and 21 W Bayeux, lon. 1 4 W, lat. 49 16 N.

Cariati, a town of Naples, in Calabria Citeriore, with a biſhop's ſee, 2 miles from the gulf of Taranto, lon. 17 19 E lat. 39 35 N.

Carignano, a town of Piedmont, in a diſtrict of the ſame name, ſeated on the river Po, 3 miles S Turin, lon. 7 45 E, lat. 44 57 N.

Cariman Java, a cluſter of iſlands to the N of Java, at the principal of which ſhips touch for refreſhments, in their voyage to Borneo, lon. 110 12 E, lat. 5 56 S.

Carinola, an epiſcopal town of Naples, in Terra di Lavora, ſeated near Mount Maſſico, 25 miles N W Naples, lon. 14 18 E, lat. 41 15 N.

Carinthia, a fertile duchy of Germany, in the circle of Auſtria, bounded on the N by Auſtria, on the E by Stiria, on the S by Carniola and Friuli, and on the W by Tirol and Saltzburg. Clagenfurt is the capital.

Cariſbrook Caſtle, an ancient caſtle, near Newport, in the Iſle of Wight, where Charles I was impriſoned in 1647.

Cariſto, an epiſcopal town of Greece, in the E part of the iſland of Negropont, lon. 24 45 E, lat. 38 4 N.

Carlingford, a ſeaport of Ireland, on Carlingford Bay, in the county of Lowth. 21 miles N of Drogheda, lon. 6 0 W, lat. 54 11 N.

Carliſle, an ancient city, the capital of Cumberland, with a market on Saturday. It is walled round, and pleaſantly ſituate above a rich tract of meadows, bordering the Eden and two other rivers, which here unite their ſtreams. The gates of this city are called the Engliſh, Iriſh, and Scotch. It has a caſtle, on the W ſide of the town; and the cathedral is a ſtately ſtructure. Carliſle has a conſiderable manufacture of printed linens and checks, and is noted for the making of whips and fiſhhooks. It was taken by the rebels in 1745, but retaken by the duke of Cumberland. It is governed by a mayor, ſends two members to parliament, and is 60 miles S Edinburgh, and 301 N N W London, lon. 2 53 W, lat. 54 56 N.

Carlow, or *Catherlough*, a county of Ireland, in the province of Leinſter 28 miles in length, and 8 in breadth; bounded on the E by Wicklow and Wexford, on the W by Queen's County and Kilkenny, and on the N by Kildare. It contains 42 parithes, and ſends ſix members to parliament.

Carlow,

Carlow, or *Catherlough*, a town of Ireland, in a county of the ſame name, on the river Barrow, 16 miles N E of Kilkenny, lon. 7 14 W, lat. 52 48 N.

Carlowitz, a town of Sclavonia, remarkable for a peace concluded here between the Turks and Germans in 1669. It is ſeated on the Danube, 38 miles N W Belgrade, lon. 20 5 E, lat. 44 45 N.

Carlſcrona, or *Carlſcroon*, a ſeaport of Sweden, in the province of Blekingen. It derives its origin and name from Charles XI, who laid the foundation of a new town in 1680, and removed the fleet from Stockholm to this place, on account of its central ſituation, and the ſuperior ſecurity of its harbour, which has depth of water for firſt rate ſhips to carry their lower tier of guns: the entrance into this harbour, is defended by 2 ſtrong forts. The greateſt part of the town ſtands upon a ſmall rocky iſland, which riſes gently in a bay of the Baltic: the ſuburbs extend over another ſmall rock, and along the mole, cloſe to the baſin where the fleet is moored. The town contains about 18,000 inhabitants; and the ſuburbs are fortified, towards the land, by a ſtone wall. Formerly, veſſels in this port, when careened and repaired, were laid upon their ſides in the open harbour; until a dock was hollowed in the ſolid rock, in 1724, capable of receiving a firſt rate man of war. A project for conſtructing 30 covered docks, and other improvements, was begun in 1759; but they have proceeded ſlowly. One dock was finiſhed in 1779, and gives an idea of the expenſe, and greatneſs of the plan: the bottom and ſides are of hewn granite; rows of granite pillars ſupport the roof, and bear rather the appearance of a colonnade to a temple, than a receptacle for ſhips. Carlſcrona is 220 miles S W of Stockholm, lon. 15 26 E, lat. 56 20 N. [Coxe.]

Carlſruhe, a town of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, and marggravate of Baden Durlach; ſituated in a foreſt, where the prince has a fine palace and gardens. It was founded by the marggrave, Charles William, in the year 1715. Here are 4 churches, 2 for Roman Catholics, and 2 for Proteſtants; a ſynagogue for Jews; and about 400 houſes, all of an uniform height; and 9000 inhabitants, 2 miles and a half N W Durlach, and 11 S Philipſburg. It has conſiderable manufactories of ſilk, broadcloth, ſurge, and worſted ſtockings.

Carlſtadt, the capital of Croatia, on the river Kulp, 140 miles S Vienna, lon. 15 21 E, lat. 46 2 N.

Carlſtadt, a town of Sweden, in Wermeland, on the iſland of Tingwalla, which is formed by 2 branches of the Clara Elb. It is a biſhop's ſee. The houſes are built of wood, and painted: the epiſcopal palace is alſo of wood, but not painted; and has ſuch an extenſive front, and ſo many windows, as to look like a factory. The town contains 1500 inhabitants, who carry on a trade in iron and wood acroſs Lake Wenner. It is 133 miles W Stockholm, lon. 13 43 E, lat. 59 16 N. [Coxe.]

Carlſtadt, a town of Germany, in the biſhopric of Wurtzburg, ſeated on the Maine, 16 miles N of Wurtzburg, lon. 9 12 E, lat. 49 56 N.

Carmagniola, a trading town of Piedmont, with a ſtrong citadel. It was taken by the French in 1691, but retaken the ſame year. It is ſeated on a ſmall river, which runs into the Po, 14 miles S Turin, lon. 7 45 E, lat. 44 51 N.

Carmarthen, the county town of Carmarthenſhire, with a market on Wedneſday and Saturday. It is ſeated on the river Towy, over which is a ſtone bridge, to which ſmall veſſels may come up. It was fortified with a wall and a caſtle, now in ruins. It is a populous town, uſually reckoned the firſt in S Wales, and governed by a mayor. It ſends 1 member to parliament, and is 24 miles S E Cardigan, and 207 W by N London, lon. 4 23 W, lat. 51 52 N.

Carmarthenſhire, a county of S Wales, 35 miles in length, and 20 in breadth; bounded by Cardiganſhire on the N, the Briſtol Channel on the S, Brecknock and Glamorganſhire on the E, and Pembrokeſhire on the W. It lies in the diocefe of St. David's; contains 8 market towns and 87 pariſhes; and ſends 2 members to parliament. It is fruitful in corn and graſs, and has plenty of wood, coal, and lime. The air is mild and wholeſome, it not being ſo mountainous as the other counties of Wales. Its principal rivers are the Towy, Tyvy, and Taafe.

Carmel, a mountain in Paleſtine, noted for having been the retreat of the prophet Elias, and for a monaſtery of Carmelites. It is 50 miles N of Jeruſalem. It is now covered with a foreſt; its only inhabitants a few monks. [Mariti.]

Carmona, a town of Italy, in Auſtrian Friuli, on a mountain near the river Indri, 7 miles N W Goritz, lon. 13 23 E, lat. 46 25 N.

Carmona,

Carmona, an ancient town of Spain, in Andaluſia. The gate toward Sevelle is one of the moſt extraordinary pieces of antiquity in all Spain. It is 25 miles E Seville, lon. 4 48 W, lat. 37 24 N.

Carnarvon, the county town of Carnarvonſhire, with a market on Saturday. It is ſeated on a ſtrait of the Iriſh ſea, called Menai, and carries on a conſiderable trade with Ireland and the principal Engliſh ports. It is ſurrounded on all ſides, except the E, and by the ſea and 2 rivers. It has a caſtle, built by Edward I, in which he gave the Welſh, according to his equivocating promiſe, a native prince for their ſovereign, in the perſon of his ſon, Edward II, who was born in this caſtle. Carnarvon ſends one member to parliament, and is governed by the conſtable of the caſtle, who, by patent, is always mayor. It is 7 miles S W Bangor, and 251 N W London, lon, 4 20 W, lat. 53 8 N.

Carnarvonſhire, a county of N Wales, 50 miles in length, and 13 in breadth; bounded on the N and W by the Iriſh Sea, on the S by Merionethſhire, and on the E by Denbigſhire. It lies in the dioceſe of Bangor, contains 6 market towns and 68 pariſhes, and ſends 2 members to parliament. The principal rivers are the Conway and Seint. The air is ſharp and cold; this county being the moſt rugged diſtrict of N Wales, and may be truly called the Britiſh Alps. Its central part is occupied by the famed Snowdon, and the ſeveral craggy ſummits, deep dells, moors, chaſms, and lakes, which conſtitute its dreary regions. Cattle, ſheep, and goats are almoſt its ſole rural riches. Theſe are fed, during the ſummer, very high on the mountains, tended by their owners, who reſide for that ſeaſon in temporary huts, and make butter and cheeſe for their own conſumption. The proſpects around are rude and ſavage in the higheſt degree; but not without a mixture of beauty, when the dimenſions of the vales admit the varieties of wood, water, and meadows. In ſome of the lakes are found the char, and the gwyniad. Many rare vegetables, met with only on the moſt elevated ſpots, grow here. Copper mines have been worked in various parts of theſe mountains, and are at preſent about Llanberris. Other places afford lead; and quantities of ſtone, excellent for hones, are dug near Snowdon; to the bleak region of which the vale of Conway below, in fertility and beauty, forms a very pleaſing contraſt.

Carnatic, a country of the peninſula of Hindooſtan, extending from the Guntoor circar, along the whole coaſt of Coromandel, to Cape Comorin; including its appendages, which are Tanjore, Maravar, Trichinopoly, Madura, and Tinevelly. It is 570 miles from N to S, but no where more than 120, and commonly 75 miles wide. The annual revenue of its ſovereign, the nabob of Arcot, is 1,500,000l. out of which he pays a ſubſidy of 160,000l. to the Engliſh E India Company, toward the expenſe of their military eſtabliſhment. The Britiſh poſſeſſions here are confined chiefly to the tract called the Jaghire; its annual revenue 150,000l. There is, beſides, a land revenue of 725,000l. dependant on Madras. The Carnatic is rich, fertile, and populous; and contains an incredible number of fortreſſes: public monuments too, the unequivocal marks of civilization and opulence, are more common here than in the N parts of India. In 1787, the E India Company took the whole adminiſtration of the Carnatic, and the collection of the nabob's revenues into their own hands. Arcot is the capital.

Carniola, a province of Germany, in the circle of Auſtria; bounded on the N by Carinthia and Stiria, on the E by Sclavonia and Croatia, on the S by Morlachia and Iſtria, and on the W by Friuli It is full of rocks and mountains, but produces corn, wine, and oil. Laubach is the capital.

Carpathian Mountains, mountains which divide Hungary and Tranſylvania from Poland.

Carpentras, an epiſcopal town of France, in the late province of Provence, and capital of Venaiſſin. Before the revolution, it was ſubject to the pope. It is on the Auſon, at the foot of a mountain, 14 miles N E Avignon, lon. 5 6 E, lat. 44 8 N.

Carpi, a town of Italy, in the Modeneſe, with a caſtle, 8 miles N Modena, lon. 11 16 E, lat. 44 41 N.

Carpi, a town of Italy, in the Veroneſe, where a victory was gained by the Auſtrians over the French in 1701. It is ſeated on the Adige, 24 miles S E Verona, lon. 11 39 E, lat. 45 10 N.

Carrick, an iſland in the Perſian gulf, about 12 miles long, 7 broad, containing 6 or 700 inhabitants. It abounds in goats, has a few cows, no beaſts of prey, no fowls, but doves. Fine turtle are taken; wheat, rye, and barley are raiſed here. On its ſummit is the appearance of a former volcano. [Jackſon.]

Carrick,

Carrick on Sure, a town of Ireland, in Tipperary, 14 miles N W Waterford, lon. 7 10 W, lat. 52 24 N.

Carrickfergus, a populous borough and ſeaport of Ireland, in Antrim, with a caſtle. It is ſeated on a bay in the Iriſh Channel, of its own name, 85 miles N Dublin, lon. 5 46 W, lat. 54 43 N.

Carron, a river of Stirlingſhire, which riſes on the S ſide of the Campſey Hills, and flows into the frith of Forth, below Falkirk. Two miles from its ſource, it forms a fine caſcade, called the Fall of Auchinlilly; and on its banks are the celebrated Carron Works.

Carron Works, an extenſive foundry, belonging to the Carron Company, on the river Carron, 1 mile from Falkirk, conſiſting of the greateſt iron works in Europe. All ſorts of iron goods are made in it, from the moſt trifling article to a cannon that diſcharges a ball of 42 pounds. The ſhort piece of ordnance, called a carronade, and introduced into the navy in the laſt war, was firſt made here, and hence received its name. Above 1000 men are here employed; and hence a great quantity of large cannon are exported to Ruſſia, Germany, and other foreign parts. Theſe works were erected in 1761; before which time there was not a ſingle houſe on the ſpot. In one place, where coal is converted into coak, and the fire ſpread of courſe over a large ſurface, the volumes of ſmoke, the ſpiry flames, and the ſuffocating heat of the glimmering air, are wonderfully affecting; and at night, its glare is inconceivably grand. How vaſt the fire is, we may conceive, when we are told that it often burns 100 tons of coal in a day. The maſſy bellows which rouſe the furnaces are put in motion by water, and receiving the air in large cylinders, force it out again through ſmall orifices, roaring with aſtoniſhing noiſe. The fire of the furnace thus rouſed, becomes a glowing ſpot, which the eye can no more look at than at the ſun. Under ſuch intenſe heat, the rugged ſtone inſtantly diſſolves in ſtreams of liquid iron.

Cart, the name of two rivers in Renfrewſhire, diſtinguiſhed by the appellations of Black and White. The Black Cart iſſues from the lake called Lochwinnoch; the White Cart deſcends from the N E angle of the county; and, uniting their ſtreams, they both flow into the Clyde, near Renfrew. Oppoſite this town, in the road to Port Glaſgow, is a handſome bridge of 10 arches, built exactly at the confluence of theſe two rivers. Three roads meet upon this bridge, ſo that it has 3 ends or entrances.

Cartama, a town of Spain, in Granada, at the foot of a mountain near the river Guadala Medina, 8 miles N W Malaga, lon. 4 43 W, lat. 36 40 N.

Carteret Iſland, an iſland in the S Pacific Ocean, ſeen by captain Carteret in 1767. It is 6 leagues long from E to W, lon. 159 14 E, lat. 8 26 S.

Carthage, a famous city of Africa, which diſputed the empire of the world with Rome, but was at length razed by the Romans. Some of the ruins are to be ſeen on the coaſt of the Mediterranean, 10 miles N E Tunis, near a promontory called Cape Carthage, lon. 10 25 E, lat. 36 50 N.

Carthagena, a ſeaport town of Spain, founded by the Carthaginians, deſtroyed by the Goths, and rebuilt by Philip II. The harbour is the beſt in Spain. Andrew Doria was wont to ſay he knew but 3 good ports, which were June, July, and Carthagena. It is ſituated in the province of Murcia, at the bottom of a ſmall bay in the Mediterranean. This bay abounds in mackerel, ſo much that a ſmall iſland at the entrance of the harbour is from thence called Scombraria. It is the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of Toledo. The neighbouring country produces great quantities of ruſhes, called ſparta, from whence the town itſelf received the name of *Spartaria*, and the country that of *Spartarius Campus*. Diamonds, rubies, amethyſts, and other precious ſtones, are found here. It was a long time the Indies of the Romans, and there are ſtill ſilver mines in the environs. The harbour is ſpacious, and ſo deep that ſhips may moor cloſe to the land. It is a baſon hollowed by nature, which ſeems to have ſheltered it from the winds, by ſeveral hills, placed round it at equal diſtances, ſo that from the mole nothing but the entrance of the harbour and baſon are to be ſeen. No port in the world can be compared to this for ſafety and regularity. The entrance is defended by 2 redoubts, the mole is protected by 12 pieces of cannon. The arſenal is extremely large, and provided with every thing that can facilitate the building and fitting out of a ſhip. Every requiſite is there in ſuch readineſs, that a ſhip of the line may be got ready for ſea in 3 days. To Carthagena, the Engliſh, Dutch, and Neapolitans carry merchandiſe of all kinds, and return loaded with ſilk, wool,

wool, pot ash, and barilla : 25 miles S S E Murcia, and 115 S S W Valencia, lon. 0 18 W, lat. 37 35 N.

Cartmel, a town in Lancashire, with a market on Monday, and a handsome church, built like a cathedral. It is seated among the hills called Cartmel Fells, not far from the sea, and near the river Ken, 12 miles N by W Lancaster, and 260 N N W London, lon. 3 6 W, lat. 54 12 N.

Carwar, a seaport on the coast of Malabar, subject to the regent of Mysore. It is 60 miles S by E Goa, lon. 74 34 E, lat. 15 0 N.

Casal, a town of Italy, in Montferrat, with a citadel and a bishop's see. It has been often taken and retaken in the wars of Italy ; the last time by the king of Sardinia in 1746. It is seated on the river Po, 37 miles N E Turin, lon. 8 27 E, lat. 45 18 N.

Casal Maggiore, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Milan. It was taken by the French in May, 1796, and is seated on the river Po, 20 miles S E Cremona, lon. 10 35 E, lat. 44 56 N.

Casal Nuova, a town of Naples, in Calabria Ulteriore. A terrible earthquake happened here in 1783, by which the princess Gerace, and upward of 4000 inhabitants lost their lives.

Casbin, or *Caswin*, or *Casan*, a town of Persia, in Irac Agemi, where several of the kings of Persia have resided. The houses are of earth and stone. Nadir Shah built a palace here, enclosed by a wall a mile and a half in circumference ; and the town is encircled by one 4 miles in circuit. It contains 100,000 inhabitants, carries on a great trade, and is seated near the high mountain Elwend, where there are fine quarries of white marble, 180 miles N Ispahan, lon. 52 16 E, lat. 35 30 N. [Hanway, Chardin.]

Cascais, a town of Portugal, in Estramadura, at the mouth of the Tajo, 17 miles E Lisbon, lon. 8 43 W, lat. 38 40 N.

Caschaw, see *Cassovia*.

Caschan, see *Cachan*.

Cashel, a town of Ireland, in Tipperary, with an archbishop's see, 13 miles N W Clonmel, lon. 7 33 W, lat. 52 26 N.

Cashgur, or *Little Bokharia*, a country of Usbec Tartary, which commences on the N and N E of Cashmere, in Hindoostan (from which it is separated by the Himmaleh mountains) and extends to 40 N lat. Great part of it is a sandy desert ; the other parts are populous and fertile. but the air is cold, on account of the mountains. Here are rich mines of gold and silver, which the natives do not work, because they are employed wholly in feeding cattle. The musk animals are found in this country ; and they have several precious stones beside diamonds.

Cashgur, a city of Asia, capital of a country of the same name. It stands at the foot of the Himmaleh mountains, and enjoys a good trade with the neighbouring countries, lon. 73 25 E, lat. 41 30 N.

Cashmere, or *Cachemire*, a country of Asia, once the seat of a powerful kingdom, which extended northward into Tartary, and southward to the Indian Sea, at present confined to a valley about 70 miles in length, and 40 in breadth. The history of the country represents it to have been originally a vast lake, which forced an opening through the mountains. It is a rich champagne country, embellished with a great number of small hills, and surrounded by mountains. The mountains that are least elevated are covered with trees and pastures, which feed a multitude of cattle ; here are found hares, antelopes, civets, partridges, and vast swarms of bees, but neither serpents, bears, tigers, nor lions. Behind these are mountains more elevated, always covered with snow, and whose tops reach above the clouds ; from these descend innumerable springs and brooks, which fertilize the country, and uniting together, run into the Indus in one stream. The country resembles a garden interspersed with a great number of towns and villages, varied with beautiful trees, green meadows, fields of rice, hemp, saffron, and different legumes, intersected by canals winding through them in all forms. The country is one of the most beautiful in the world ; the Moguls call it the terrestrial paradise of the Indies. The air is pure and serene, the men lively and well made, and the women handsome ; the inhabitants are more industrious than those of other countries of India. They manufacture palankins, beds, cabinets, escritoires, but more especially those stuffs called *chales*, or *shawls*, which serve the Moguls and Indians to cover the head and shoulders, and have been of late years brought into Europe. Some are made of the wool of the country, which is much finer than that of Spain : but others are manufactured from hair cut from the breast of the goats of Thibet, called *touk*, which is much softer and more delicate than the hair of the beaver. The latter

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are very dear. The Cachemirians have a language of their own, ſaid to be more ancient than the Sanſcrit; and a religion different from that of the Hindoos. According to the evidence of an eaſtern hiſtorian, "without paying reſpect to traditions, they are the true worſhippers of God." They have an idea of the deluge, and ſay that all their country, except the mountains, was drowned, and peopled again from the Bramins. They ſay God ſent Noah, whom they call Sathaviraden, an ark, and preſerved him and his wife from the general deſtruction. [Pennant.]

Caſhmere, or *Cachemire*, called alſo *Sirinagur*, a city of Aſia, and capital of the country of Cachemire, ſuppoſed to have been the Caſpira of the ancients, is ſituated on the river Behut, about 3 miles long, and half a league wide; but without walls. About two leagues from it the mountains form a circular baſon, and turn their ſprings into a lake about 4 leagues in circumference, which empties itſelf into the river by a navigable canal. The houſes are brick and wood, and well built; they were formerly of ſtone, but the injuries they receive from frequent earthquakes induced the inhabitants to change their materials. The city is adorned with a great number of fountains, reſervoirs, and temples, among the latter is one to which they give the name of the temple of Solomon, lon. 73 44 E, lat. 34 21 N. [Forſter.]

Caſhna, an extenſive empire of Africa, part of the region called Negroland; bounded on the N by Fezzan and Sahara, on the S by the Niger, and on the E by Zamphara and Bornou. It reſembles Bornou in climate, ſoil, and natural productions, and in the colour, genius, religion, and government of the people. The rains, indeed, are leſs violent than thoſe of Bornou. Its monkies and parrots (but ſeldom ſeen in Bornou) are numerous and of various ſpecies. The common people are leſs courteous in Caſhna than in Bornou. A thouſand towns and villages are ſaid to be included in this empire, which, like Bornou, conſiſts of different tribes or nations, ſubject to the dominion of one ruling power.

Caſhna, the capital of the empire of Caſhna in Africa, 970 miles S by W of Meſurata, in 16 20 N lat.

Caſimir, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Lublin, lon. 22 3 E, lat. 51 0 N.

Caſpian Sea, a great inland ſea of Aſia; bounded on the N by the country of the Kalmucs, on the E by a tribe of the Turcomans, on the S by Perſia, and on the W by Gergia and Circaſſia. It is 680 miles in length, reckoning from Gurief to Medſhetiſar, and in no part more than 260 miles in breadth. It has no tide; and, on account of its frequent ſhoals, is navigable only for veſſels drawing from 9 to 10 feet water. It has ſtrong currents, and, like all inland ſeas, is ſubject to violent ſtorms. Its waters are brackiſh. The fiſhery is a nurſery for ſailors. The Uralian Coſſacs enjoy the right of fiſhing on the coaſt 47 miles on each ſide of the river Ural; and the inhabitants of Aſtracan have an excluſive privilege on the remaining ſhores belonging to Ruſſia. The roe of the ſturgeons and beluga ſupply large quantities of caviane; and the fiſh, which are chiefly ſalted and dried, form a conſiderable article of conſumption in the Ruſſian empire. The Caſpian abounds with ſeadogs, which are hunted and caught in great numbers, lon. from 48 to 53 E, lat. from 37 to 47 N. [Coxe.

Caſſano, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Milan, with a caſtle. Here prince Eugene, in 1705, was defeated by the duke de Vendôme, in attempting to force the paſſage of the Adda. Caſſano is ſeated on the Adda, 15 miles N E Milan, lon. 9 24 E, lat. 45 30 N.

Caſſano, a town of Naples, in Calabria Citeriore, with a biſhop's ſee, 35 miles N Coſenza, lon. 16 20 E, lat. 39 55 N.

Caſſel, the capital of the landgravate of Heſſe Caſſel, divided into the Old and New Town. The ſtreets are beautiful; the market places ſpacious; and there are four churches. The caſtle, or palace, whence there is a delightful proſpect, is built of freeſtone. The gardens, the arſenal, and the cabinet of curioſities, deſerve the attention of travellers. It is ſeated on the Fulda, 40 miles S Paderborn, lon. 9 29 E, lat. 51 19 N.

Caſſel, a town of France, in the department of the N and late French Flanders, ſeated on a mountain, whence may be ſeen 32 towns, and the German Ocean though 50 miles from it. It is 10 miles N E St. Omer, lon. 2 36 E, lat. 50 48 N.

Caſſel, a ſtrong town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, ſituate on the Rhine, oppoſite Mentz, with which it has a communication by a bridge of boats. It was taken by the French in 1792, and retaken by the Pruſſians in 1793

Caſſis, a town of France, in the department of the Rhine, and chief place of a canton,

canton, in the district of Marseilles, on the coast of the Mediterranean, with a small port. Here are two manufactures in which coral is polished and worked up; the greater part of this commodity is exported to the coast of Africa, and exchanged for human beings. The vineyards which surround this little city produce a white wine, which is held in considerable estimation: 8 miles S E Marseilles. [Sonini.]

Cassovia or *Cashaw*, a strong town of Hungary, with a fine arsenal, seated near the river Horat, 55 miles N E Agria, lon. 21 25 E, lat. 46 48 N.

Castanovitz, a town of Austrian Croatia, on the river Unna, which divides that country from Turkey, lon. 17 19 E, lat. 45 40 N.

Castelamara, a seaport of Naples, in Principato Citeriore, with a bishop's see, 15 miles S E Naples, lon. 14 35 E, lat. 41 40 N.

Castel Aragonese, a seaport of Sardinia, with a bishop's see, 20 miles N E Saffari, lon. 9 1 E, lat. 40 56 N.

Castel Baldo, a town of Italy, in the Veronese, on the river Adige, 35 miles S E Verona, lon. 12 7 E, lat. 45 5 N.

Castelbar, a town of Ireland, in the county of Mayo, 35 miles N Galway, lon. 9 15 W, lat. 53 54 N.

Castel Branco, a town of Portugal, capital of Beira, on the river Lyra, 38 miles N W Alcantara, lon. 6 40 W, lat. 39 52 N.

Castel de Vide, a town of Portugal, in Alentejo, 8 miles N Portalegre, lon. 7 31 W, lat. 39 15 N.

Castel Folit, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, on an inaccessible eminence, near the river, Fulvia, 15 miles W Gironna.

Castel Gondolfo, a village in Campagna di Roma, near Lake Albano, on the extremity of which is a castle, to which the Pope retires in the summer. Near this village is the villa Barbarini, within the gardens of which are the ruins of an immense palace, built by the emperor Domitian. It is 10 miles S by E Rome.

Castel Jaloux, a town of France, in the department of Lot and Garonne, and late province of Guienne. It is seated on the Avance, 20 miles E Bazas, lon. 0 25 E, lat. 44 20 N.

Castel Nuovo, a town of Venetian Dalmatia, on the gulf of Cataro, 12 miles N by W of the town of Cataro, lon. 18 29 E, lat. 42 36 N.

Castel Rodrigo, a town of Portugal, in the province of Tra los Montes, 30 miles N W Cividad Rodrigo, lon. 6 22 W, lat. 41 0 N.

Castel Nuovo di Carfagnana, a town of Italy, in the Modenese, with a strong fort. It is the capital of the valley of Carfagnana, and seated on the river Serchio, 17 miles above Lucca, lon. 10 40 E, lat. 44 5 N.

Castellane, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Alps, and late province of Provence. Near it is a salt spring, from which the water issues in such abundance as to turn a mill at the very source. Many of the ancient lords of Castellane were distinguished among the poets, called Troubadours. It is seated on the Verdon, in a hilly country, 27 miles S by E Senez, lon. 6 34 E, lat. 43 55 N.

Castellon, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, 5 miles N W Roses, lon. 24 58 E, lat. 42 18 N.

Castelnaudary, a town of France, in the department of Aude and late province of Languedoc, on an eminence, at the foot of which is the Royal Canal, which here forms a basin about 3600 feet in circumference. Near this town, in 1632, marshal Schomberg defeated the duke of Orleans, and took the unfortunate Montmorency prisoner. Castelnaudary is 15 miles W Carcassonne, lon. 2 0 E, lat. 43 19 N.

Castiglione, a town of Italy, in the Mantuan, with a castle. It was taken by the Austrians in 1701; but the French defeated them near it in 1706, and again on August 3, 1796. It is 20 miles N W Mantua, lon. 10 32 E, lat. 45 23 N.

Castile, the principal and most opulent of the kingdoms into which Spain was formerly divided. It now forms the two provinces of Old Castile and New Castile; the former having been recovered from the Moors some time before the latter.

Castile, Old, a province of Spain, 192 miles in length, and 115 in breadth; bounded on the S by New Castile, on the E by Arragon and Navarre, on the N by Biscay and the Asturias, and on the W by Leon. Burgos is the capital.

Castile, New, or *Toledo*, a province of Spain, 200 miles in length, and 184 in breadth; bounded on the N by Old Castile, on the E by Arragon and Valencia, on the S by Murcia and Andalucia, and on the W by Estramadura. It is divided into three parts; Argaria to the N, Mancha to the E, and Sierra to the S. Madrid is the capital.

Castillara, a town of Italy, in the Mantuan,

tuan, 6 miles N E Mantua, lon. 10 54 E, lat. 45 14 N.

Caſtillon, a town of France, in the department of Gironde and late province of Guienne; famous for a victory gained by the French over the Engliſh in 1451. It is ſeated on the Dordogne, 25 miles E Bordeaux, lon. 0 2 E, lat. 44 52 N.

Caſtle Cary, a town in Somerſetſhire, with a market on Tueſday, 12 miles S E Wells, and 112 W by S London, lon. 2 42 W, lat. 51 5 N.

Caſtle Comb, a town in Wiltſhire, ſo called from its ancient caſtle. It formerly had a market. It is 12 miles N N E Bath.

Caſtle Hedingham, a village in Eſſex, ſo called from the ancient caſtle of the extinct family of the Veres, earls of Oxford; a fine tower of which, on an eminence, is ſtill entire. It is 7 miles S W Sudbury.

Caſtle Riſing, a borough in Norfolk, which had a market, now diſuſed, on account of its harbour being choked up; but it is governed by a mayor, and ſends 2 members to parliament. The caſtle, whence it has its name, is now in ruins. It is 7 miles N E Lynn, and 103 N N E London, lon. 0 30 E, lat. 52 50 N.

Caſtleton, a village in the peak of Derbyſhire, at the foot of a rock above 250 feet high, on which are the remains of a caſtle, aſcribed to William Peverel, natural ſon of the Conqueror. It has three of the ſeven wonders of the peak in its neighbourhood; the Devil's Arſe, Mam Tor, and Elden Hole. The firſt is a cavern in the rock abovementioned, whoſe arched entrance is 42 feet high and 120 wide, which becomes narrower as it proceeds, and the roof deſcends to within 2 feet of the ſurface of a brook; this being paſſed another large cavern ſucceeds, with ſeveral high openings in the roof, which deſcends again to a ſecond brook; after which is a third cavern called Roger Rain's houſe, becauſe of the perpetual dropping: the length of the whole cavern is 480 yards. Mam Tor, a mile W of the village, is a mountain, 1000 feet above the level of the valley, on the top and ſides of which is a camp, ſuppoſed to be Roman; it overtops the whole Peak country; and the vulgar ſtory is that this hill is continually crumbling, without being diminiſhed. Elden Hole, a mile S Mam Tor, is a perpendicular gulf or chaſm in a limeſtone rock, the depth of which is unfathomable, its ſides being ſo ſhelving and irregular: it has been plumbed from 192 to 295 yards, 40 of which ſeemed to be in water. Caſtleton is 5 miles N Tideſwell.

Caſtletown, the capital of the Iſle of Man, with a caſtle, but of no great importance, on account of its diſtance from the rocky and ſhallow harbour, lon. 4 35 W, lat. 53 55 N.

Caſton, a town in Norfolk, with a market on Monday, 10 miles N N W Norwich, and 113 N E London, lon. 1 22 E, lat. 52 48 N.

Caſtor, a town in Lincolnſhire, with a market on Saturday, 20 miles N E Lincoln, and 159 N London, lon. 0 9 W, lat. 53 30 N.

Caſtres, a town of France, in the department of Tarn and late province of Languedoc, of which it was recently an epiſcopal ſee. In the reign of Lewis XIII it was a kind of proteſtant republic; but, in 1629, its fortifications were demoliſhed. Near this town, are mines of Turquoiſe ſtones. It is the birthplace of Rapin Thoyras, Abel Boyer, and M. Dacier. It is ſeated in a fine valley, on the Agout, 20 miles S Alby, lon. 2 20 E, lat. 43 37 N.

Caſtro, a town of Italy, in the patrimony of St. Peter, 40 miles N W Rome, lon. 11 54 E, lat. 42 23 N.

Caſtro, a ſeaport of the kingdom of Naples, 6 miles S Otranto, lon. 18 31 E, lat. 40 16 N.

Caſtro Marino, a town of Portugal, in Algarve. It is ſtrong by ſituation, and ſeated near the mouth of the Guadiana, 55 miles S Beja, lon. 7 12 W, lat. 37 6 N.

Catalonia, a province of Spain, bounded on the N by the Pyrenees, on the E and S by the Mediterranean Sea, and on the W by Arragon and Valencia. Its greateſt extent from E to W is 112 miles, and from N to S 148. The air is wholeſome; and it is full of high mountains, covered with foreſt and fruit trees. It abounds in wine, corn, and pulſe, and has quarries of marble and ſeveral ſorts of mines. Barcelona is the capital.

Catania, a celebrated city of Sicily, on a gulf of the ſame name, with a biſhop's ſee, and a univerſity, the only one in the iſland. The church is a noble fabric, the largeſt in Sicily; and the organ is much admired by muſical connoiſſeurs. The principal ſtreets are wide, ſtraight, and well paved with lava; and the inhabitants are computed to be 30,000. The land about it is fertile in corn, excellent wine, and fruits. By an eruption of Etna, in 1669, it was almoſt totally deſtroyed;

ed; and, in 1693, it was entirely ſwallowed up by an earthquake, which buried 18,000 people in the ruins It is 52 miles S W Meſſina, lon. 15 29 E, lat. 37 36 N. [Adam.]

Catanzaro, a town of Naples, in Calabria Ulteriore, with a biſhop's ſee, ſeated on a mountain, 15 miles S W Belcaſtro, lon. 16 48 E, lat. 39 0 N.

Cataro, a town of Venetian Dalmatia, with a caſtle, and a biſhop's ſee, ſeated on a gulf of its own name, 30 miles W Scutari, lon. 18 40 E, lat. 42 40 N.

Cateau, ſee *Chateau Cambreſis*.

Categate, a gulf between Sweden and Denmark, by which the Baltic communicates with the ocean.

Catharinenſlaf, or *Ecaterrinenſlaf*, a government of the Ruſſian empire, divided into two provinces; namely, Catharinenſlaf, which includes New Ruſſia and the late government of Aſoph; and Taurida, which includes the Crimea.

Catharinenſlaf, the capital of a province of the ſame name, built by the preſent empreſs of Ruſſia; and its name ſignifies The glory of Catharine. It is ſeated near the confluence of the Kiltzin and Samara, 178 miles N E Cherſon, lon. 35 15 E, lat. 47 23 N.

Catherine, St a mountain of Arabia. On the N E ſide is a beautiful ſpring of water, iſſuing from marble rocks. On its ſurface is abundance of curious ſtones and pendant rocks. On the ſummit is a ſmall plain where there is a chapel over the ſuppoſed tomb of St. Catharine. From this place is a delightful proſpect. To the N W Sinai riſes in ſolemn grandeur. To the W the eye catches the Red Sea, and the city of Tor on its ſhore; S extends the Aelanitic gulf.

[Journal from Cairo to Sinai.]

Catherlough, ſee *Carlow*.

Catmandu, the capital of Napaul, in Hindooſtan Proper, 445 miles E Delhi. It contains 18,000 houſes, lon. 84 51 E, lat. 28 6 N. [Shore, A. R.]

Cattack, or *Cuttack*, the capital of Oriſſa, a province of Hindooſtan, in the Deccan. It is a poſt of conſequence, as it lies on the only road between Bengal and the Northern Circars; and the poſſeſſion of this city and its dependencies gives the Berar rajah (a Mahratta prince) more conſequence in the eyes of the government of Bengal, than even his extenſive domain, and central poſition in Hindooſtan. Cattack is ſeated on the Mahanuddy, near its influx into the bay of Bengal, 220 miles S W Calcutta, lon. 86 1 E, lat. 20 51 N.

Cattarick, a village near Richmond, in the W riding of Yorkſhire. It has a bridge over the river Swale, and a fort of cataract near it, from which it ſeems to have derived its name. It appears to have been a great city in the time of the Romans, one of whoſe highways croſſed the river here, on the banks of which are the foundations of great walls, and a mount caſt up to a vaſt height. Many coins and urns have been dug up here. The final deſtruction of this city was by the Danes.

Catwick, a village of Holland, on the German Ocean, near which the only branch of the Rhine that retains its original name, is loſt in the ſands. It is 6 miles N by W Leyden.

Cava, a town of Naples, in Principato Citeriore, with a biſhop's ſee; ſeated at the foot of Mount Metelian, 3 miles W Salerno, lon. 14 55 E, lat. 40 26 N.

Cavaillon, a town of France, in Venaiſſin, with a late epiſcopal ſee; then ſubject to the pope. It is ſeated on the Durance, 20 miles S E Avignon, lon. 5 17 E, lat. 43 34 N.

Cavan, a county of Ireland, in the province of Ulſter, 47 miles in length, and 23 in breadth; bounded on the N by Fermanagh and Monaghan, on the E by the latter county and Louth, on the W by Leitrim, and on the S by Longford, W Meath and E Meath. It has but two towns of any note, Cavan and Kilmore. It ſends 6 members to parliament, and contains 37 pariſhes.

Cavan, a borough of Ireland, capital of the county of Cavan, 60 miles N W Dublin, lon. 7 23 W, lat. 54 51 N.

Caucaſus, a chain of mountains in Aſia, which extend from the Black Sea to the Caſpian. They are the higheſt in Aſia, and their tops are always covered with ſnow. While on their ſummits you ſeem enveloped in clouds, not being able to ſee 20 paces before you. As you deſcend you ſee the clouds moving below you. The inhabitants of theſe mountains are generally chriſtians of the Georgian church. Here are wolves, tigers, jackalls, and lions. The lower parts abound in honey, corn, wine, fruits, gum, hogs, and horned cattle. The vines wind about high trees. Theſe mountains are inhabited by 7 diſtinct nations, each ſpeaking a different language: namely, the Turcomans, the Abkhas, the Circaſſians, the Oſſi,

Oſſi, the Kiſti, the Leſguis, and the Georgians. [Chardin.]

Caucaſus, a government of the Ruſſian empire, divided into the two provinces of Aſtracan and Caucaſus. The province of Caucaſus compriſes the Cuban, and all that diſtrict to the E and S, now in the poſſeſſion of Ruſſia, between the rivers Don and Cuban, and between the Black Sea and the Caſpian, extending as far as the confines of Georgia.

Caudebec, a populous trading town of France, in the department of Lower Seine and late province of Normandy, at the foot of a mountain near the Seine, 18 miles N W Rouen, lon. 1 26 E, lat. 49 31 N.

Cauvery, or *Cavery*, a conſiderable river of the peninſula of Hindooſtan, which riſes among the Gauts, and watering Seringapatam and Tanjore, enters the bay of Bengal, by ſeveral mouths, between Cuddalore and Trichinopoly.

Cavina, a town in the iſland of Manilla, with a ſtrong caſtle, a harbour, and a dock. It is 10 miles from the city of Manilla.

Caune, a town of France, in the department of Tarn and late province of Languedoc, ſeated near the mountains where the river Agout has its ſource. It is 21 miles N E Caſtres, lon. 2 43 E, lat. 43 40 N.

Cauterets, a village of France, in the department of the Upper Pyrenees and late province of Bigorre, noted for its mineral water. It is 18 miles S W Bagneres.

Cavite, a town and port of Luconia. The principal inhabitants are 2 commedants, 2 lieutenants, and 150 ſoldiers. The reſt are 4000 Indians and Mulatoes. Here are 2 pariſhes and 3 convents. It is 3 leagues S W from Manilla, lon. 118 50 40 E, lat. 14 29 9 N.

[Peyrouſe.]

Cawood, a town in the E riding of Yorkſhire, with a market on Wedneſday, 12 miles S York, and 186 N W London, lon. 1 0 W, lat. 53 47 N.

Caxtom, a town in Cambridgeſhire, with a market on Tueſday, 10 miles W by S Cambridge, and 40 N London, lon. 0 10 W, lat. 10 0 N.

Caya, a river of Portugal, which riſes near Portalegre, and running S E divides Spain from Portugal, and falls into the Guadiana, at Badajoz.

Cazimir, a town of Little Poland, in the palatinate of Lublin, ſeated on the Viſtula, 80 miles E Zarnaw, lon. 22 3 E, lat. 51 0 N.

Cebu, one of the moſt ſouthern of the Philippine Iſlands.

Cedonga, a town of Naples, in Principato Ulteriore, with a biſhop's ſee; ſeated at the foot of the Appennines, 12 miles N W Melfi, lon. 15 38 E, lat. 41 5 N.

Cefalonia, a conſiderable iſland of the Mediterranean, on the coaſt of Livadia, and oppoſite the gulf of Lepanto. It is fertile in oil, and excellent muſcadine wine. It is ſubject to the Venetians, and the capital is of the ſame name, lon. 20 36 E, lat. 38 22 N.

Cefalu, a ſeaport of Sicily, in the valley of Demona, with a caſtle, and a biſhop's ſee, lon. 13 58 E, lat. 38 25 N.

Celano, a town of Naples, in Abruzzo Ulteriore, a mile from the lake of Celano, lon. 13 39 E, lat. 41 56 N.

Celebes, or *Macaſſar*, an iſland in the Indian Ocean, to the E of Borneo. The heat would be inſupportable, but for the N winds, and the rains, which conſtantly fall 5 days before and after the full moons, and during 2 months that the ſun is nearly vertical. The fruits are ripe all the year. The natives are Mahometans, and the beſt ſoldiers in theſe parts. The Dutch have ſtrong forts here, by which they keep the natives in awe. The women are handſome, but take great pains to render their noſes flat. They are taught to read and write, as well as the arts of houſe-wifery. Their food is light, and they have but 2 meals in a day. It is a very delightful and fertile ſpot, immenſe herds of cattle, and extenſive plantations of cocoanut trees ſpread over the hills, while the champaign is covered with houſes, lon. from 116 to 124 E, lat. from 1 30 N to 5 30 S.

[Bowen, Bouganville.]

Cenada, an ancient town of Italy, in Treviſano, with a biſhop's ſee, 18 miles N Trevigio, lon. 12 26 E, lat. 46 2 N.

Cenis, a mountain, which is a part of the Alps, and ſeparates the marquiſate of Suſa from the Morianne.

Ceram, an iſland in the Indean Ocean, one of the Moluccas, the W of New Guinea, 140 miles in length, and 40 in breadth. It is mountainous and woody; and the Dutch have a fortreſs to keep the natives in ſubjection, and to defend the Spice Iſlands, having deſtroyed the clove trees here, lon. from 126 to 129 E. lat 3 0 S.

Cerdagna, a ſmall diſtrict, partly of Spain, in Catalonia, and partly of France, in the department of the Eaſtern Pyrenees and late province of Rouſſillon.

Puycerda

Puycerda is the capital of the Spaniſh part, and Mont Louis of the French.

Cerenza, a town of Naples in Calabria Citeriore, with a biſhop's ſee; ſeated on a rock, 12 miles N W St. Severino, lon. 17 2 E, lat. 39 23 N.

Ceret, a town of France, in the department of the Eaſtern Pyrenees and late province of Rouſſillon, with a magnificent bridge of 1 arch over the Tet. Here the commiſſioners of France and Spain met, in 1660, to ſettle the limits of the two kingdoms. It is 12 miles from Perpignan, lon. 2 46 E, lat. 42 36 N.

Cenigo, an iſland at the entrance of the Grecian Archipelago, formerly well known by the name of *Cythera*, ſeparated from Morea by a narrow ſtrait, 5 miles wide: it is dry and mountainous, and produces neither corn, wine, nor oil, ſufficient for the inhabitants; yet ſome of the vallies are fertile; ſheep, hares, quails, turtles, and falcons, are abundant. It is about 7 leagues in circumference, and ſerves as a rendezvous for pirates. This iſland at the time the French took poſſeſſion of Egypt, (1798) was claimed as a part of the French Republic, under the name of the *department of the Egean Sea*, "It beſitted the moſt amiable nation in the Univerſe to poſſeſs a ſpot which antiquity has conſecrated to the loveliеſt of goddeſſes," lon. 23 22 E, lat. 36 28 N. [Sonini, Thevenot.]

Cerines, a ſeaport of Cyprus, with a caſtle, and a Greek biſhop's ſee, lon. 33 35 E, lat. 35 59 N.

Cerney, North, a village in Glouceſterſhire, near the downs, where Cirenceſter races are run. In an adjacent field is a camp of conſiderable extent. It is 4 miles from Cirenceſter.

Certoſa, a celebrated Carthuſian monaſtery, in the duchy of Milan, 4 miles from Pavia. Its park is ſurrounded by a wall 20 miles in circumference, and contains ſeveral villages.

Cervera, a town of Spain in Catalonia, on a river of its own name, 22 miles N W Tarragona, lon. 1 9 E, lat. 41 25 N.

Cervia, a ſeaport of Italy, in Romagna, with a biſhop's ſee; ſeated on the gulf of Venice, 10 miles S E Ravenna, lon. 12 27 E, lat. 44 30 N.

Ceſena, a town of Italy, in Romagna, with a biſhop's ſee; ſeated on the Savio, 15 miles S E of Ravenna, lon. 12 20 E, lat. 44 25 N.

Cette, a ſeaport of France, in the department of Herault and late province of Languedoc, ſeated at the place where the Canal of Languedoc begins, between Montpellier and Agde, on the Mediterranean, Sea, lon. 3 42 E, lat. 43 23 N.

Ceva, a town of Piedmont, on the Tanaro, with a fort, 8 miles S E Mondovi. It was taken by the French in April, 1796, lon. 8 10 E, lat. 44 26 N.

Cevennes, a mountainous country in the S of France, in which, after the revocation of the edict of Nants, a remnant of the perſecuted Huguenots took refuge. Here, under the name of Camiſards, they led a ſavage life with the rude natives. In 1701, encouraged by the promiſes of the confederates, they revolted, and for ſome time were ſucceſsful againſt the generals ſent to reduce them; and marſhal Villars deigned to enter into treaty with them. Suſpecting, however, the ſincerity of the court, they broke off the negociation; and, Villars being recalled, the duke of Berwick took the command, and, in 1705, finally ſubdued them.

Ceuta, a ſeaport of Africa, with a biſhop's ſee. John, king of Portugal, took it from the Moors, in 1415, but it now belongs to Spain. It is ſeated on the ſtraits of Gibraltar, lon. 5 20 W, lat. 35 50 N.

Ceylon, an iſland in the Indian Sea, ſituated to the S E of the peninſula of India, from which it is ſeparated by a narrow ſea, about 60 miles wide; of an oval form, 80 leagues from N to S, and where wideſt 45 from E to W. This iſland is called by the Arabians *Serendib*. Nothing certain was known of this iſland before the 12th century, when it was diſcovered by the Portugueſe, who traded and became very powerful till the middle of the 17th century, when the Dutch arrived, and by their means the Portugueſe were expelled. The iſland is exceedingly fertile, produces ſeveral kinds of rice, and all the fruits of the Indies, but the moſt valuable production is that of cinnamon; the beſt ſort of which grows only here. Other productions are ginger, pepper cardamoms, ſugar, cotton, mangoes, long pepper, &c. Among the trees is one called the talipot, the trunk of which reſembles a large maſt crowned with long leaves at the top, one of which is ſaid to be of ſufficient magnitude to cover 15 perſons; with theſe they make tents, and cover their houſes; this tree bears neither flower nor fruit till it is old: of the pith the inhabitants make cakes, which has the taſte of bread.

The

The ketute has leaves like a cotton tree, the bark, which is very hard, divides into threads, of which they make ropes. The trunk is ſtraight, weak, and of a moderate height, the wood is black, heavy, compact, and ſubject to ſplit: by wounding the trunk the inhabitants obtain a liquor refreſhing, agreeable, and wholeſome, but intoxicating. The bogaha is a large tree with broad hanging leaves, continually in motion. The inhabitants of the iſland hold this tree in great veneration, placing their idols under them, and ſuppoſe them to be the reſidence of the god Buddou, or Baouth. The gorunda gouhah is a tree which bears the cinnamon. This tree, which is about the ſize of an olive, has leaves like the lemon or laurel tree, but not ſo broad, and bears white fragrant bloſſoms, and a yellowiſh fruit, like a ſmall olive, from which they preſs oil like that of nutmegs. The young leaves are red, and bruiſed, ſmell like cloves. It has a double bark. Of the outer they make curious cabinets. The inner rind they peel off the tree, and cutting it in ſquare pieces lay it abroad in the fields, where it changes its aſh colour, and ſhrinks up into the ſmall rolls as we find our cinnamon. After the trees are thus peeled, they are let alone for 3 years, when it is ſaid they regain their coats. The wood is very white, and uſed for building. While green, they diſtil out of it a wholeſome well ſcented liquor, and another from the root, which ſmells like the ſtrongeſt camphor. The fineſt ſort of cinnamon is taken from the youngeſt, or of a middle growth. Here is a coarſer ſort, taken from thick old trees, and a baſtard ſort, which grows wild, like that on the Malabar coaſt, but of no value. The fruit of the cinnamon tree, which is ripe in September, is like an acorn, but not ſo fragrant as the bark; and boiled it makes a hard white ointment, like tallow, but of better ſmell, which they uſe for aches, and burn in lamps. Here are alſo ſnake wood, betel nuts, and jackes, whoſe kernels are like cheſnuts, and ſerve inſtead of rice when ſcarce. A tree yielding a white thick glutinous ſubſtance, which is uſed for bird lime, and when mixed with rice flour, taſtes like eggs. The root tree, whoſe branches turn like ropes to the ground, where they take freſh root, and another ſprings from thence, and ſo on, over-ſpreading large tracts, after the manner of the bannian tree. Among the animals may be reckoned buffaloes, hogs, goats, deer, bears, tygers, monkies, jackals, and elephants, which latter are reckoned the moſt valuable of the Indies. Here are ſeveral ſpecies of ants, which devour almoſt every thing they come near, and build up hills with ſo much firmneſs as ſcarcely to be levelled with pickaxes; the poultry feed on them. Bees are of ſeveral ſorts. Among the birds are peacocks, parrots, a black bird called carlos, as large as a ſwan, which never lights on the ground, but always, ſits on trees, with ſhort legs, large head, and long bill; partridges, woodcocks, ſnipes, ſparrows, &c. Many ſerpents are found here, ſome of which are ſaid to be of an uncommon ſize. Here are mines of gold, ſilver, and other metals, but only thoſe of iron are permitted to be wrought. Precious ſtones are found of ſeveral ſorts, as ſapphires, topazes, hyacinths, turquoiſes, and the fineſt rubies in the world. The iſland was formerly divided into ſeveral kingdoms, but is now ſaid to be under one monarch. The inland parts are but little known. Candi is ſaid to be the capital: the Dutch have long been in poſſeſſion of ſeveral of the principal towns on the ſea coaſt, but in February 1796 they all ſurrendered to the Engliſh. Ceylon riſes from the ſea on every ſide to the mountains, which run in chains from N to S. The length is 280 miles, the breadth is 160. The latitudes of the two extremes are between 5 50 and 9 51 N. Its extremes of longitude are 79 50 and 82 10 E. The higheſt and rudeſt tract on the Iſland is the kingdom of Conde lida which is impervious by reaſon of rocks and foreſts, except by narrow paths, which are obſtructed by gates of thorns, watched by guards. The E ſide of Ceylon is defended by ſand banks and rocks. On one of its higheſt mountains the natives believe that Adam, the father of mankind, was created and buried.

Chagaing, a town of Ava. The principal emporium to which cotton is brought from all parts of the country, whence it is ſent to China. The moſt opulent merchant in the empire reſides here and deals ſolely in cotton. Women perform the labour of cleaning it. [Symes.]

Chais Dieu, a town of France, in the department of Upper Loire and late province of Velay. Its late Benedictine abbey was much celebrated. It is 12 miles E Brioude, lon. 3 4 E, lat. 45 15 N.

Chalcedon, a town of Natolia, once famous for its temples of Venus and Apollo, afterwards

afterwards for its chriſtian churches, in one of which the 4th general council met. The city is now reduced to 10, or 1200 ruinous houſes. [Thevenot.]

Chaldea, ſee *Irac Arabia*.

Chalons-ſur Saone, an ancient city of France, in the department of Saone and Loire, lately an epiſcopal ſee in the province of Burgundy. It is the ſtaple of iron for Lyons and St. Etienne, and of the wines for exportation. The great Roman way from Lyons to Boulogne paſſed by Chalons; and here are various indications of Roman magnificence, particularly the ruins of an amphitheatre. The city contains the Old Town, the New Town, and the ſuburbs of St. Lawrence. In the firſt is the court of juſtice, and the cathedral. In the church of the late Carmelites, is the tomb of the epicure Des Barreaux, immortalized by the fine ſonnet, Grand Dieu, tes jugemens, &c. Chalons is ſeated on the Saone, 35 miles S Dijon, lon. 4 57 E, lat. 46 47 N.

Chalons-ſur Marne, a city of France, in the department of Marne, lately an epiſcopal ſee in the province of Champagne. It contains 15,000 inhabitants, who carry on a conſiderable trade in ſhalloons and other woollen ſtuffs. Here is an academy of the ſciences, arts, and belles lettres. Chalons is ſeated on the rivers Marne, Mau, and Nau, 40 miles S W Verdun, and 95 E Paris, lon. 4 27 E, lat. 48 57 N.

Chamb, a town of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria, capital of a county of its own name, ſeated on the river Chamb, 37 miles N E Ratiſbon, lon. 12 55 E, lat. 49 14 N.

Chamberry, a populous town, the capital of Savoy, with a caſtle. It is watered by many ſtreams, which have their ſources in St. Martin's Hill, and run through ſeveral of the ſtreets. There are piazzas under moſt of the houſes, where people may walk dry in the worſt weather. It has large and handſome ſuburbs, and in the center of the town is the ducal palace. It was taken by the French in 1792. It is 27 miles N E Grenoble, and 85 N W Turin, lon. 5 50 E, lat. 45 35 N.

Chamond, a town of France, in the department of Rhone and Loire and late province of Lyonois, with a caſtle, on the river Giez, 17 miles S Lyons, lon. 4 55 E, lat. 45 29 N.

Champagne, a late province of France, 162 miles in length, and 112 in breadth; bounded on the N by Hainault and Luxemburg, on the E by Lorrain and Franche Comté, on the S by Burgundy, and on the W by the Iſle of France and Soiſſonnois. It now forms the department of Ardennes, Aube, Marne, and Upper Marne.

Chancha, a town of Egypt, 5 miles from Cairo, at the entrance of the deſert which leads to Mount Sinai.

Chanda, a city of Berar, in the Decan of Hindooſtan, ſubject to the chief of the Eaſtern Mahrattas. It is ſeated on a branch of the Godavery, 70 miles S Nagpour, lon. 79 40 E, lat. 20 10 N.

Chandernagore, a large town of Hindooſtan Proper, in Bengal. It is a French ſettlement, and had a very ſtrong fort, deſtroyed by admiral Watſon in 1757; and, in 1793, the Engliſh again diſpoſſeſſed the French of this ſettlement. It is ſeated on the W ſide of the Hoogly, a little N N W Calcutta.

Changhai, a town of China, in the province of Kiangnan. In this town, and the villages dependent on it, are more than 200,000 weavers of common cotton cloth.

Changtong, a maritime province of China, on the eaſtern coaſt. It contains 6 cities of the firſt, and 114 of the ſecond and third claſſes. It is traverſed by the river Yun, or grand imperial canal. The capital is Tſinanfou.

Chanmanning, a city of Thibet, which has been the reſidence of the grand lama. It is 130 miles W Laſſa, lon. 89 45 E, lat. 31 0 N.

Channeray, a village in Roſsſhire, near the frith of Murray, formerly a biſhop's ſee. It is 30 miles W Elgin, the fine cathedral of which town is called Channeray church, it having been intended, it is ſaid, to be built here.

Chanſi, one of the ſmalleſt provinces of China, bordering on the great wall. It is full of mountains, ſome of which are uninhabited, and have a wild and frightful appearance; but the reſt are cultivated with care, and cut into terraces from top to bottom. Chanſi contains 5 cities of the firſt claſs, and 85 of the ſecond and third. The capital is Taiyuenfou.

Chantilly, a town of France, celebrated for a fine foreſt and magnificent hunting ſeat, which belonged, before the late revolution, to the prince of Condé. It is 17 miles N by E Paris, lon. 2 36 E, lat. 49 11 N.

Chan-tong, a province of China, bounded on the E by the province of Petcheli and by part of Honan, on the S by Kiangnan,

angnan, on the E by the Eaſtern Sea, and on the N by the ſame and part of Petcheli. It is divided into 6 diſtricts, which contain 6 cities of the firſt claſs, and 114 of the ſecond and third. Beſides theſe, there are found along the coaſt 15 or 16 forts, ſeveral villages of conſiderable note on account of their commerce, and a number of ſmall iſlands, the greater part of which have harbours very convenient for the Chineſe junks, which eaſily paſs from thence to Corea or Leaotong. Beſides the grand imperial canal, which traverſes this province, it contains a great many lakes, ſtreams, and rivers, which contribute no leſs to the ornament than fecundity of its plains; however, it has much to fear from drought, as it ſeldom rains here. Locuſts, alſo, make ſometimes great devaſtation. There is no country, perhaps, where game is more plentiful, or where pheaſants, partridges, and quails, are ſold cheaper. Beſides common ſilk worms, there is found in this province a ſpecies of inſect much reſembling our caterpillars, which produce, indeed, a coarſer kind of ſilk, but of which much ſtronger ſtuffs are made; as theſe ſtuffs are very durable, they have an extenſive ſale throughout China. Tſinanfou is the capital.

Chaobingfou, a city of China, in the province of Tchekiang. It has 8 cities of the third rank under its juriſdiction. The inhabitants of this diſtrict are ſaid to be the greateſt adepts in chicanery of any in China. Indeed, they are ſo well verſed in the laws, that the governors of the provinces and great mandarins chooſe their ſecretaries from among them.

Chaotcheofou, a city of China, in the province of Quangtong, ſituate between 2 navigable rivers, and celebrated for a monaſtery of the bonzes in its neighbourhood, lon. 114 22 E, lat. 25 0 N.

Chaparang, or *Dſaprong*, a conſiderable city of Thibet, in Aſia, ſeated on the ſouthern head of the Ganges, not far weſtward from the lake Manſaroar, lon. 78 42 E, lat. 34 0 N.

Chapel in Frith, a town in Derbyſhire, with a poor market on Saturday, ſeated on the confines of the Peak, 17 miles S E Mancheſter, and 165 N N W London, lon. 1 55 W, lat. 53 22 N.

Chaque Medja, a pleaſant town of Turkey in Europe, ſeated at the head of a ſalt lake, which communicates with the Archipelago, by a narrow channel, 200 yards in length, over which is a ſtone bridge. The country round is highly cultivated. It is 15 miles W Conſtantinople. [Jackſon.]

Charabon, a ſeaport on the N coaſt of Java, in the Indian Ocean, 130 miles E Batavia, lon. 109 10 E, lat. 6 0 S.

Chard, a town in Somerſetſhire, with a market on Monday; ſeated on the ſide of a hill, 6 miles W Crewkerne, and 141 W by S London, lon. 3 18 W, lat. 50 52 N.

Charente, a department of France, including the late province of Angoumois. It is named from a river, which riſes in Limoſin, runs by Angouleſme and Saintes, and falls into the bay of Biſcay. Angouleſme is the capital.

Charente, Lower, a department of France, conſiſting of the 2 late provinces of Aunis and Saintonge. Saintes is the capital.

Charenton, a ſmall town, on the river Seine, 4 miles S Paris; once famous for its proteſtant church.

Charite, a town of France, in the department of Nievre, and late province of Nivernois. Its ſituation on the road from Paris to Lyons, and the canal of Briare has made its trade very briſk. Here are forges, for converting the iron in the neighbourhood into ſteel, a woollen manufacture, and another for arms, helmets, and hardware in general. The ſuburb is ſituate in a kind of iſland, which forms about a fourth of the town. The ſtone bridge communicating with it was ruined by the melting of the ice in 1789. The moſt remarkable edifice in this town is the priory of the late Benedictine Cluniſtes. When we conſider the vaſt riches and prerogatives of this monaſtery (the prior commendatory of which was temporal lord of the town) we ſhould not forget, at the ſame time, that, in a ſeaſon of ſcarcity, the whole town has ſubſiſted upon its bounty; and hence it derives its name. It is ſeated on the Loire, 15 miles N Nevers, lon. 3 10 E, lat. 47 10 N.

Charlemont, a borough of Ireland, in the county of Armagh, ſeated on the river Blackwater, 6 miles S Dungannon, lon. 6 37 W, lat. 54 44 N.

Charlemont, a fortified town of the Netherlands, in the county of Namur, ceded to the French by the treaty of Nimeguen. It is ſeated on the Meuſe, 25 miles S W Namur, lon. 4 40 E, lat. 50 6 N.

Charleroy, a town of the Auſtrian Netherlands, in the county of Namur, built by the Spaniards, in 1666. It has been often taken and retaken, the laſt time by the

the French in 1794. It is ſeated on the Sambre, 18 miles W Namur, lon. 4 30 E, lat. 50 20 N.

Charles Fort, a fortreſs of Ireland, at the entrance of Kinſale harbour, lon. 2 23 W, lat. 51 1 N.

Charleville, a borough of Ireland, in the county of Cork, 30 miles N Cork, lon. 8 30 W, lat. 52 23 N.

Charleville, a town of France, in the department of the Ardennes and late province of Champagne. The ſtreets are ſtraight, and the houſes of an equal height. Here is a magnificent ſquare, and in the centre a handſome fountain. It is ſeated on the Meuſe, near Mezieres, from which it is ſeparated by a bridge and a cauſeway; 15 miles N W Sedan, and 115 N E Paris, lon. 4 45 E, lat. 49 50 N.

Charlton, a village in Kent, on an eminence that commands a fine view of the Thames. It is famous for an annual fair on St. Luke's day, called Horn Fair, in which horn wares are ſold, and the mob wear horns on their heads. Tradition traces its origin to king John, who, being detected in an amour here, was obliged, it is ſaid, to appeaſe the huſband, by a grant of all the land from this place to Cuckold's Point; and he eſtabliſhed the fair as the tenure. In this pariſh, on Blackheath, is Morden College, a noble inſtitution for decayed merchants, founded by Sir John Morden, bart. a Turkey merchant. Charlton is 6 miles E S E London.

Charmes, a town of France, in the department of the Voſges and late province of Lorrain, ſeated on the Moſelle, over which is a handſome bridge, 8 miles E Mirecourt, lon. 6 17 E, lat. 48 21 N.

Charnwood, or *Charley Foreſt*, a rough open tract in the N W part of Leiceſterſhire.

Charolles, a town of France, in the department of Saone and Loire, and late province of Burgundy. It has a ruinous caſtle, and is ſeated on the Reconce, 24 miles W N W Macon, lon. 4 24 E, lat. 46 28 N.

Charoſt, a town of France, in the department of Indre, and late province of Berry, ſeated on the Arnon, 6 miles N E Iſſoudun, lon. 2 10 E, lat. 47 1 N.

Chartres, an ancient city of France, in the department of Eure and Loire and late province of Beauce. It is the epiſcopal ſee of the department, and, before the abolition of nobility in France, gave the title of duke to the eldeſt ſon of the duke of Orleans. Here is a general hoſpital, and another for 120 blind perſons. The cathedral is one of the fineſt in France, and its ſteeple much admired. The principal trade conſiſts in corn. It is ſeated on the Eure, 45 miles S W Paris, lon. 1 34 E, lat. 48 27 N.

Charibdis, a famous whirlpool, in the ſtrait of Meſſina, on the coaſt of Sicily, oppoſite the celebrated Scylla, in Italy. According to the theme of poets, it was very formidable to mariners; but it is ſaid to have been entirely removed by the dreadful earthquake in 1783.

Chateau Briant, a town of France, in the department of Lower Loire, and late province of Brittanny, with an old caſtle, containing 3000 inhabitants: 24 miles S Rennes, lon. 1 16 W, lat. 47 46 N.

Chateau Cambreſis, a town of France, in the department of the North and late province of the Cambreſis, with a magnificent palace, which belonged to the late archiepiſcopal ſee of Cambray. It is famous for a treaty concluded between Henry II of France, and Philip II of Spain; and is 12 miles S E Cambray, lon. 3 40 E, lat. 13 7 N.

Chateau Chinon, a town of France, in the department of Nievre and late province of Nivernois, with a conſiderable manufacture of cloth. It is ſeated on the Yonne, near the ſource of that river, 36 miles E Nevers, lon. 4 8 E, lat. 47 0 N.

Chateau Dauphin, a ſtrong caſtle of Piedmont, 18 miles W by N Saluces. It was taken by the French and Spaniards in 1744, and reſtored in 1748.

Chateau du Loir, a town of France, in the department of Sarte and late province of Maine, famous for a ſiege of 7 years againſt the count of Mans. It is ſeated on the Loire, 22 miles S E Mans, and 97 W Paris, lon. 0 30 E, lat. 47 40 N.

Chateaudun, an ancient town of France, in the department of Eure and Loire and late province of Beauce. Here is a caſtle, and a holy chapel, built by the famous count of Dunois. The treaſury of this church contained a magnificent croſs of gold, enriched with precious ſtones, and a glaſs vaſe which bore the name of Charlemagne, and is ſaid to have been a preſent from Aaron king of Perſia. The ſtreets are ſtraight; the houſes uniform; and the great ſquare is very ſpacious. It is ſeated on an eminence, near the Loire, 30 miles N Blois, and 72 S W Paris, lon. 1 22 E, lat. 48 4 N.

Chateau Gontier, a town of France, in the department and late province of Maine, ſeated on the river Maine, with a caſtle.

caſtle. It has a mineral ſpring; its trade conſiſts in linens and woollens, its inhabitants are reckoned 7000: and it is 22 miles N W Angers, and 147 S W Paris, lon. 0 36 E, lat. 47 47 N.

Chateau Landon, a town of France, in the department of Seine and Marne and late province of the Iſle of France, with a late Auguſtine abbey, ſeated on a hill, 5 miles S Nemours, and 50 S by E Paris, lon. 2 38 E, lat. 48 11 N.

Chateaulin, a town of France, in the department of Finiſterre and late province of Brittany, 18 miles N Quimper, on the river Auzon, where there is a ſalmon fiſhery.

Chateau Meillant, a town of France, in the department of Cher and late province of Berry, 9 miles E Chatre. Here is a caſtle, with a tower, ſaid to have been built by Julius Ceſar.

Chateauneuf, a town of France, in the department of Cher and late province of Berry, 16 miles S Bourges.

Chateauneuf, a town of France, in the department of Eure and Loire and late province of Beauce, 12 miles N E Chartres.

Chateauneuf, a town of France, in the department of Maine and Loire and late province of Anjou, ſeated on the Sarte, 12 miles N Angers.

Chateau Renaud, a town of France, in the department of Indre and Loire and late province of Touraine, 20 miles N W Amboiſe, and 88 S W Paris, lon. 1 1 W, lat. 47 35 N.

Chateauroux, a town of France, in the late province of Berry, and recently erected into the epiſcopal ſee of the department of Indre, with a caſtle. It has a manufacture of cloth, and is ſeated in a pleaſant plain, on the Indre, 15 miles S W Iſſoudun, and 148 S Paris, lon. 1 51 E, lat. 46 46 N.

Chateau Thierry, a town of France, in the department of Aiſna and late province of Champagne, with a caſtle on an eminence, ſeated on the river Maine. It is the birthplace of the inimitable La Fontaine; and is 27 miles S W Rheims, and 97 N W Paris, lon. 3 33 E, lat. 49 2 N.

Chatel, a town of France, in the department of the Voſges and late province of Lorrain, ſeated on the Moſelle, 8 miles E Mirecourt.

Chatel Chalon, a town of France, in the department of Jura and late province of Franche Comté, remarkable for its late Benedictine nunnery, 20 miles S Dole, lon. 5 38 E, lat. 46 46 N.

Chatellerault, a town of France, in the department of the Vienne and late province of Poitou, ſeated on the Vienne, over which is a handſome ſtone bridge. It is noted for its cutlery, watchmaking, and the cutting of falſe diamonds. It gives the title of duke to the Scotch duke of Hamilton. It is 22 miles N N E Poitiers, and 168 S S W Paris, lon. 0 44 E, lat. 46 50 N.

Chatham, a town in Kent, adjoining Rocheſter, and ſeated on the Medway. It is one of the principal ſtations of the royal navy; and the yards and magazines are furniſhed with all ſorts of naval ſtores. In 1667, the Dutch ſailed up to this town, and burnt ſeveral men of war; but the entrance into the Medway is now defended by Sheerneſs and other forts; and in 1757, additional fortifications were begun at Chatham. That excellent fund for the relief of wounded ſeamen, called the Cheſt at Chatham, was inſtituted in the year 1588, after the defeat of the Spaniſh armada, when the queen Eliſabeth, by advice of Sir Francis Drake, Sir John Hawkins, and others, aſſigned a portion of every ſeaman's pay to the relief of ſeamen who have been wounded or diſabled in the navy. It has a market on Saturday, a church, a chapel of eaſe, and a ſhip uſed as a church, for the ſailors. It is 31 miles E S E London, lon. 0 36 E, lat. 51 22 N.

Chatillon-les-Dombes, a town of France, in the department of Ain and late province of Breſſe, 12 miles W Bourg.

Chatillon-ſur-Indre, a town of France, in the department of Indre and late province of Berry, 10 miles S Lochis, lon. 0 55 E, lat. 47 22 N.

Chatillon-ſur-Marne, a town of France, in the department of Marne and late province of Champagne, 17 miles S Rheims, lon. 4 5 E, lat. 48 58 N.

Chatillon-ſur-Seine, a town of France, in the department of Côte d'Or and late province of Burgundy, divided into 2 by the river Seine. It has iron works in its neighbourhood, and is 36 miles N W Dijon, lon. 4 35 E, lat. 47 42 N.

Chatre, a town of France, in the department of Indre and late province of Berry, ſeated on the river Indre, 37 miles from Bourges. It has a conſiderable trade in cattle, lon. 1 55 E, lat. 46 35 N.

Chatsworth, a village in the Peak of Derbyſhire, near the river Derwent, 6 miles W Cheſterfield. Here is a noble ſeat of the duke of Devonſhire, which, for

for its fine ſituation, park, gardens, fountains, &c. is deemed one of the wonders of the Peak. In its firſt age, it was the priſon of Mary queen of Scots, for 17 years; in memory of which the new lodgings that are built, inſtead of the old, are called the Queen of Scots apartment.

Chanes, a town of Portugal, in the province of Tra-los-Montes, ſeated at the foot of a mountain, on the river Tamega. It has 2 ſuburbs and 2 forts. Between the town and the ſuburb Magdalena, is an old Roman ſtone bridge. It is 30 miles S W Braganza, lon. 7 0 W, lat. 41 45 N.

Chaumont, a town of France, in the department of Upper Marne and late province of Champagne. The principal gate of the church of the college is much admired. It is ſeated on a mountain, near the river Marne, 14 miles S Joinville, lon. 5 9 E, lat. 48 8 N.

Chaumont, a town of France, in the department of Oiſe and late province of the Iſle of France, 30 miles N W Paris, lon. 2 7 E, lat. 49 18 N.

Chauny, a town of France, in the department of Aiſne, on the river Oiſe, 20 miles E Noyon, lon. 3 18 E, lat. 49 17 N.

Cheadle, a town of Staffordſhire, with a market on Saturday, ſeated in the moſt fertile part of the moorland, 12 miles N E Stafford, lon. 1 56 W, lat. 53 0 N.

Cheam, a village in Surry, adjoining to which is the ſite of the village of Codington, or Cudington, where Henry VIII built the palace of Nonſuch, ſo much celebrated, by Camden and Hentzner, for its magnificence. It was a favourite reſidence of queen Eliſabeth; but being granted by Charles II to the ducheſs of Cleveland, ſhe pulled down the houſe, and diſparked the land. Cheam is 13 miles S S W London.

Chedder, a village in Somerſetſhire, famous for its cheeſes, which are as large as thoſe of Cheſhire. It is 3 miles E Axbridge.

Chedworth, a village in Glouceſterſhire, 4 miles W S W Northlech, ſituate on the declivity of 2 hills. In this pariſh, in 1760, a Roman bath was diſcovered; and near it is a tumulus, in which great quantities of human bones have been found.

Cheitore, or *Oudipour*, one of the principal of the Rajpoot ſtates, in Hindooſtan Proper. It conſiſts, in general of high mountains, divided by narrow vallies; or of plains environed by mountains, acceſſible only by narrow paſſes or defiles; and abounds with fortreſſes: in reality, one of the ſtrongeſt countries in the world; yet having an extent of arable land ſufficient for the ſupport of a numerous population, and bleſſed with a mild climate, being between 24 and 28 N lat. It is tributary to the Mahrattas.

Cheitore, or *Oudipour*, a town, in a province of the ſame name, in Hindooſtan Proper. It was the capital of the Rana, or chief prince, of the Rajpoots, in the days of his greatneſs; and was a fortreſs and city of great extent, ſituate on a mountain; but it has been in ruins ſince the time of Aurungzebe, in 1681. It is 120 miles S by E Nagpour, lon. 74 56 E, lat. 25 21 N.

Chelm, a town of Poland, in Red Ruſſia, capital of a palatinate of its own name with a biſhop's ſee. It is 100 miles E S E Warſaw, lon. 23 29 E, lat. 51 20 N.

Chelmer, a river in Eſſex, which riſes near Thaxted, and flows by Dunmow and Chelmsford to Malden, where it joins the Blackwater, and forming the eſtuary called Blackwater Bay, or Malden Water, enters the German Ocean.

Chelmsford, the county town of Eſſex, ſituate in a beautiful valley, at the confluence of the Chelmer and Can, with a market on Friday. It conſiſts of the town and hamlet of Moulſham, parted from each other by the river Can, over which is an elegant ſtone bridge of 1 arch. In the town are the church, a magnificent ſhire houſe, a freeſchool, a new conduit, and a neat theatre: the hamlet contains the new county goal, and 3 meeting houſes. In 1793, an act was obtained, to make the Chelmer navigable hence to Malden. Chelmsford is 21 miles W S W Colcheſter, and 29 E N E London, lon. 0 33 E, lat. 51 43 N.

Chelſea, a village in Middleſex, on the Thames, 1 mile W Weſtminſter; remarkable for its magnificent hoſpital for the invalids of the army, and for the noble rotundo in the garden of Ranelagh Houſe, a place of faſhionable amuſement in the ſummer evenings, and the fineſt ſtructure of the kind in Europe. Here is alſo an excellent phyſic garden, belonging to the company of apothecaries.

Cheltenham, a town in Glouceſterſhire, with a market on Thurſday; and noted for its mineral waters, which are ſomewhat like thoſe of Scarborough. It is 9 miles

miles N E Glouceſter, and 95 W by N London, lon. 2 21 W, lat. 51 55 N.

Chelum, a river of Hindooſtan Proper, being the weſternmoſt of the 5 eaſtern branches of the river Indus. It riſes above Caſhmere, waters that city, and flowing through the province of that name, in a S E direction, joins the Indus below Moultan. This river is the famous Hydaſpes of Alexander.

Chendi, a village on the eaſtern bank of the Nile, conſiſting of 250 houſes or hovels. The women are handſome, the men cowardly, lon. 33 29 45 E, lat. 16 38 35 N. [Bruce.]

Chenſi, one of the moſt extenſive provinces of China, bordering on the great wall. It is divided into two parts, the eaſtern and weſtern, and contains 8 cities of the firſt rank, and 106 of the ſecond and third. It is fertile, commercial, and rich, but ſubject to long droughts; and clouds of locuſts ſometimes deſtroy every thing that grows in the fields: theſe inſects the Chineſe eat boiled. In Chenſi are rich gold mines, which, for political reaſons, are not allowed to be opened. Singan-fou is the capital.

Chen-yan, or *Moug-den*, the capital of Eaſtern Chineſe Tartary (or country of the Mantchew Tartars) and of a department of the ſame name, which is bounded on the S by the great wall of China.

Chepſtow, a town in Monmouthſhire, with a market on Saturday. It is ſeated on the ſide of a hill, on the Wye, near its confluence with the Severn. It was formerly a conſiderable place, and had a large caſtle on a rock, and a priory, part of which is converted into a church. It is walled round, has a handſome high bridge over the river, and ſends proviſions and other commodities to Briſtol. The tide is ſaid to riſe higher here than in any other part of Europe, it ſwelling to 50 or 60 feet perpendicular. It is 18 miles N Briſtol, and 127 W London, lon. 2 36 W, lat. 51 42 N.

Cher, a department of France, including part of the late province of Berry. It receives its name from the river Cher, which riſes in Auvergne, and falls into the Loire, below Tours. Bourges is the capital.

Cheraſco, a conſiderable town of Piedmont, capital of a territory of the ſame name, with a ſtrong citadel, to which the duke of Savoy retired in 1706, during the ſiege of Turin. It is ſeated at the confluence of the Sturia and Tanaro, upon a mountain, 24 miles S E Turin, lon. 7 58 E, lat. 44 45 N.

Cherbourg, a ſeaport of France, in the department of the Channel and late province of Normandy, with a late Auguſtine abbey. It is a wretched collection of houſes crowded together, dirty, mean, and irregular. It is remarkable for the ſeafight between the Engliſh and French in 1692, when the latter were beat, and upward of 20 of their men of war burnt near Cape la Hogue. The Engliſh landed here in Auguſt, 1758, took the town, with the ſhips in the baſin, demoliſhed the fortifications, and ruined the other works which had been long begun to enlarge the harbour, and render it more ſafe and convenient. Theſe works were reſumed, on a very ſtupendous ſcale, by Lewis XVI; but their progreſs was interrupted by the revolution. Cherbourg is 50 miles N W Caen, lon. 1 33 E, lat. 49 38 N. [Wraxall.]

Chereſoul, a town of Turkey in Aſia, capital of Curdiſtan, 150 miles N Bagdad, lon. 44 15 E, lat. 35 50 N.

Cherry Iſland, in the Northern Ocean, between Norway and Greenland, lon. 20 5 E, lat. 74 30 N.

Cherſo, an iſland in the gulf of Venice, with a town of the ſame name, near Croatia, belonging to the Venetians. The ſoil is ſtony; but it abounds in wine, cattle, oil, and excellent honey, lon. 14 40 E, lat. 45 11 N.

Cherſon, the capital of New Ruſſia, in the government of Catharinenſlaf. It is a new town, erected by Catharine II, on the N bank of the Dnieper, 10 miles below the mouth of the Ingulec. It is not yet very large; but the church, and many of the houſes are built of ſtone, in a pretty taſte. It is intended to be the principal mart of all the commodities of export and import. It has a dock, from which ſeveral men of war and merchant ſhips have been already launched. It is ſupplied with fuel by reeds only, of which there is an inexhauſtible foreſt in the ſhallows of the Dnieper, oppoſite the town. Rails, and even temporary houſes, are made of them. They are tall and ſtrong, and afford ſhelter to various kinds of aquatic birds, ſome of which are very beautiful. The fortifications are made, and the plantations formed, by malefactors, who amount to ſome hundreds. In 1787, the empreſs made a triumphant journey to this capital, and here met the emperor Joſeph II. Her intention, it is ſaid, was to be crowned here queen of Taurica, and empreſs of the Eaſt: but the deſign did not take place; and ſhe

was

was content to have inſcribed over one of the gates of the city, Through this gate lies the road to Byzantium. In this place, in 1790, the celebrated Mr. Howard ſo well known for his plans of reform of the different hoſpitals and priſons of Europe, fell a victim to his indefatigable humanity. Cherſon is 50 miles E Oczakow, lon. 33 10 E, lat. 46 5 N.

Cherſey, a town in Surry, with a market on Wedneſday. It is ſeated near the Thames, over which is a handſome ſtone bridge of ſeven arches. It is ſeven miles W Kingſton, and 20 W by S London, lon. 0 20 W, lat. 51 25 N.

Cherz, an ancient town of Poland, in Maſovia, 15 miles from Warſaw, lon. 21 8 W, lat 52 1 N

Cheſham, a town in Bucks, with a market on Wedneſday, 12 miles S E Aileſbury, and 29 W by N London, lon. 0 36 W, lat. 51 42 N.

Cheſhire, an Engliſh county palatine, bounded on the N by Lancaſhire; on the N E by Yorkſhire, on the E by Derbyſhire, on the S E by Staffordſhire, on the S by Shropſhire, on the W by Denbighſhire and Flintſhire, and on the N W by the Iriſh Sea, into which projects a peninſula, 13 miles in length and 6 in breadth, formed by the mouths of the Merſey and the Dee. This county extends 33 miles from N to S, and 42 from E to W, without including the peninſula juſt mentioned on the W, or a narrow tract of land which ſtretches between Lancaſhire and Derbyſhire to Yorkſhire, on the N E. It is divided into ſeven hundreds, containing one city, 11 market towns, and 101 pariſhes. It ſends two members to parliament, for the county, and two for Cheſter. The air is temperately cold, and very healthful. The principal rivers are the Merſey, Wever, Dee, and Dane; and it has ſeveral ſmall lakes. It is rich in paſture and corn land; but there are ſeveral heaths upon which horſes and ſheep feed, among which are the extenſive foreſts of Macclesfield and Delamere. The country is generally level; the higheſt hills in it are about Frodſham; and its extenſive paſtures feed a great number of cows, whoſe milk is peculiarly rich, and of which is made excellent cheeſe. Such quantities of theſe cheeſes are made, that London alone is ſaid to take annually 14,000 tons; and vaſt quantities are alſo ſent to Briſtol, York, Scotland, Ireland, &c. But a conſiderable quantity of what commonly goes by the name of Cheſhire cheeſe is made in Shropſhire, Staffordſhire and Lancaſhire. This county is likewiſe famous for its ſalt ſprings at Namptwich, Middlewich, Northwich, and Winsford; and, at Northwich, there are vaſt pits of ſolid ſalt rock.

Cheſter, the capital of Cheſhire, with a market on Wedneſday and Saturday. It is a place of great antiquity; the walls are near two miles in circumference, and there are four gates, towards the four cardinal points. It has a ſtrong caſtle, in which is the ſhire-hall, and 10 churches beſides the cathedral, and 6 places of worſhip for diſſenters. The main ſtreets have a ſort of covered portico running out from houſe to houſe, which are called rows, and afford a ſheltered walk for the foot paſſengers. The ſtreets are hollowed out of the rock to the depth of one ſtory below the ground on each ſide. It has a conſtant communication with Ireland; this and Holyhead being the principal places of taking shipping for Dublin. It has a ſmall ſhare of foreign trade; and its two annual fairs are the moſt noted in England, eſpecially for the ſale of Iriſh linen. It has a manufacture of gloves, and a conſiderable traffic of ſhop goods into N Wales. It gives the title of earl to the prince of Wales, is governed by a mayor, ſends two members to parliament, and is a biſhop's ſee. It is 20 miles S by E Liverpool, 38 S W Mancheſter, and 182 N W London, lon. 3 3 W, lat. 53 12 N.

Cheſterfield, a town of England, in the county of Derby, ſituated in a beautiful vale, called the *Vally of Scarſdale*, containing near 1000 houſes, and 5,000 inhabitants. In this town are ſeveral potteries and ſilk mills, and a cotten mill, with large iron founderies in the neighbourhood: iron ore and coals are both dug near the town; a navigable canal has lately been made from hence to the Trent, about five miles below Gainſborough. It is a corporation town, and governed by a mayor, aldermen, &c. The market is held on Saturday: 26 miles N Derby, and 149 N. London.

Cheviot Hills, hills of England, in the county of Northumberland, near which was a free chace, called *Cheviot*, corruptly *Chevy Chace*, the ſeat of the encounter between the Piercies and the Douglaſſes, celebrated in the ancient popular ſong: 6 miles from the borders of Scotland, and 18 S Berwick.

Chiarenza, a ſeaport of Turkey in Europe, in the Morea, oppoſite the iſland of Zante, lon. 21 35 E, lat. 37 50 N.

Chiari, a town of Italy, in the Breſciano,

ano, where the Auſtrians defeated the French in 1701, lon. 10 17 E, lat. 45 30 N.

Chiaro-Monte, a town of Sicily, on a mountain, 25 miles W Syracuſe, lon. 14 59 E, lat. 37 3 N.

Chiavenna, a town of Swiſſerland, capital of a county of the ſame name, under the ſovereignty of the Griſons, containing 3000 ſouls. It is a trading place, eſpecially in wine and delicate fruits; but its chief ſupport is the tranſport of merchandiſe, it being the principal communication between the Milaneſe and Germany. The governor's palace, and the churches are magnificent; and the inhabitants are Roman catholics. Here are the ruins of a once celebrated fortreſs, on the ſummit of a rock; and cloſe to the town is a rock of aſbeſtos, a kind of mineral ſubſtance, of a greyiſh ſilver colour, which can be drawn out into longitudinal fibres as fine as thread, and is ſuppoſed to be indeſtructible by fire. Chiavenna is ſeated near the lakes of Chiavenna and Como, lon. 9 19 E, lat. 46 19 N. [Coxe.]

Chiavenna, Laghetto di, a ſmall lake of the country of the Griſons, in Swiſſerland, near the town of Chiavenna. The views of this lake are wild and magnificent; ſurrounded as it is by barren rocks, craggy, and riſing into ſpires ſprinkled with ſnow. The baſes of theſe dreadful precipices are loſt in the overſhadowed water, dangerous on account of its malignant vapours, and affording no aſylum, ſcarcely a landing place, to the crews of thoſe frail boats, which are caught unwarily in the violent ſtorms to which it is ſubject.

Chicheſter, the capital of Suſſex, with a market on Wedneſday and Saturday. It is ſeated in a plain, on the river Levant, is a biſhop's ſee, and has a cathedral, with 7 ſmall churches. It ſends 2 members to parliament, and is governed by a mayor. The city is walled round, and from the market place, which is the centre, may be ſeen the 4 gates. It exports corn, malt, &c. and has ſome foreign commerce, and a manufacture of needles. The haven affords fine lobſters. It is 61 miles S W London, lon. 0 48 W, lat. 50 50 N.

Chieleſa, a town of Turkey in Europe, in the Morea. It was taken by the Venetians in 1685; but the Turks retook it, lon. 22 28 E, lat. 36 35 N.

Chiemſee, a lake of Germany, in Bavaria, which contains an iſland and town of the ſame name, with a biſhop's ſee. The iſland is 17 miles in circumference, and the town is 22 miles W S W Saltzburg.

Chieri, a fortified town of Piedmont, ſeated on the declivity of a hill, in a pleaſant country, bounded on all ſides by hills covered with vines. It is 8 miles E Turin.

Chieti, a town of Naples, capital of Abruzzo Citeriore, with an archbiſhop's ſee. It is ſeated on a mountain near the river Peſcara, 8 miles S W Peſcara, lon. 15 7 E, lat. 42 20 N.

Chiggre, a rocky mountain in the great deſert of Nubia, at the foot of which is a great plenty of water, lat. 20 58 30 N. [Bruce.]

Chigwell, a village in Eſſex, near Epping Foreſt, noted for a freeſchool, founded by archbiſhop Harſnett, who had been vicar of this place. He was buried in the church; and his graveſtone was adorned with his figure in braſs, in his pontifical robes, but for its better preſervation, it has been fixed on a pedeſtal in the chancel. Chigwell is 10 miles N E London.

Chihiri, or *Port Cheer*, a ſeaport of Arabia Felix, which carries on a conſiderable trade, lon. 49 25 E, lat. 14 40 N.

Chilka, a lake of Hindooſtan, on the ſea coaſt of the province of Cattack, on the N W ſide of the bay of Bengal. This lake ſeems the effect of a breach of the ſea over a flat ſandy ſhore, and extending about 36 miles in length, and from 10 to 13 in breadth, with many inhabited iſlands in it, on the N W it is bounded by a ridge of mountains, 40 miles S W Cattack.

Chiltern, a chain of chalky hills, running from E to W through Buckinghamſhire. They are covered, in various parts, with woods; and ſome of the eminences are of conſiderable height, and afford rich proſpects. This diſtrict belongs to the crown.

Chimay, a town of France, in the department of the North and late province of Hainault, ſeated on the river Blanche, 20 miles S S W Charleroy, lon. 4 15 E, lat. 50 0 N.

Chimæra, an ancient town of Turkey in Europe, in Albania, capital of a territory of the ſame name, including a chain of mountains, of which one part is free, and the other ſubject to the Turks. It is ſeated on a rock, at the entrance of the gulf of Venice, 29 miles N Corfu, lon. 20 8 E, lat. 40 8 N.

Chimleigh, a town in Devonſhire, with a market on Wedneſday. It is almoſt ſurrounded by the river Dart; and is 21 miles N W Exeter, and 195 W by S London, lon. 3 53 W, lat. 50 57 N.

China,

China, an extenſive empire in Aſia, bounded on the N by Tartary, from which it is ſeparated by a great wall 500 leagues in length; on the E by the Yellow Sea and the Chineſe Ocean; on the S by that ocean and the kingdoms of Tonquin, Laos, and Burmah; and on the W by Thibet. It lies between 100 and 250 E lon. and 20 and 41 N lat. It is 2000 miles from N to S, and 1500 from E to W, and divided into 15 provinces, which contain 4402 walled cities, divided into claſſes, the civil and the military; the civil claſs contains 2045, and that of the military 2357. The civil claſs is again divided into three other claſſes, namely, the firſt claſs, which are called *fou*; the ſecond, called *tcheou*; and the third, which is called *hien*. It is ſaid China contains 333,000,000 inhabitants. The climate and ſoil are various, as the different provinces are nearer to, or remote from the S; ſevere cold being felt at Pekin, while the ſouthern provinces are expoſed to exceſſive heat. Here are ſeveral large rivers, and where theſe are wanting, there are fine canals. In ſeveral of the provinces, the land yields two crops a year; yet, though the huſbandman cultivates it with ſuch care, as not to loſe the ſmalleſt portion of ground, China has been often deſolated by famine. Its numerous mountains, (which are chiefly in the N and W parts of the empire) contain mines of iron, tin, copper, quickſilver, gold, and ſilver: but thoſe of gold and ſilver are not permitted to be opened; the emperors having always feared, that if the people ſhould be expoſed to the temptation of theſe artificial riches, they would be induced to neglect the more uſeful labours of agriculture. Quarries of marble, coal mines, lapis lazuli, rock cryſtals, precious ſtones, and a kind of ſonorous ſtones, of which muſical inſtruments are compoſed, are abundant in China. They have potter's earth too of ſuch various and ſuperior kinds, that their celebrated fine porcelain will ever remain unrivalled. Beſide the fruits peculiar to the country, China produces the greater part of thoſe of Europe; but (excepting the grapes and pomegranates) they are much inferior. Oranges were firſt brought us from China. They have alſo lemons, citrons, the tſe tſe, a kind of fig peculiar to China; the li tchi, of the ſize of a date, its ſtone covered with a ſoft juicy pulp, of an exquiſite taſte, but dangerous when eaten to exceſs; the long yen, or dragon's eyes, its pulp white, tart, and juicy, not ſo agreeable to the taſte, but more wholeſome than the li tchi. The Chineſe ſurpaſs us in the art of managing kitchen gardens, and have a number of vegetables unknown to us. They cultivate even the bottom of their waters; the beds of their lakes, ponds, and rivulets, producing crops unknown to us, particularly of the pitſi, or water cheſnut, the fruit of which (found in a cover formed by its root) is exceedingly wholeſome, and of a very delicate taſte. Among the trees peculiar to China is the tallow-tree, the fruit of which is contained in a huſk, divided into three ſpherical ſegments, which open when it is ripe, and diſcover three white grains of the ſize of a ſmall walnut, the pulp of which has all the properties of tallow; the wax tree, producing a kind of white wax almoſt equal to that made by bees; the tſi chu, or varniſh tree, which produces the admirable Chineſe varniſh; the tie ly mou, or iron wood, the wood of which is ſo hard and heavy, that it ſinks in water, and the anchors of the Chineſe ſhips of war are made of it; the camphire tree; the bamboo reeds, which grow to the height and ſize of a large tree, and beſide being uſed as natural pipes to convey water, are employed for numberleſs other purpoſes; the tea plant, &c. with cotton, betel, and tobacco: the flowering ſhrubs, flowers, herbs, and medicinal plants are too numerous to be recited. The mountains and vaſt foreſts abound with wild animals of every ſpecies; but that valuable quadruped, the muſk deer, is peculiar to it. Of their birds, the moſt beautiful in China, and, perhaps, in the world, is the kin hi, or golden fowl. The complexion of the Chineſe is a ſort of tawny, and they have large foreheads, ſmall eyes, ſhort noſes, large ears, long beards, and black hair; and thoſe are thought to be the moſt handſome who are the moſt bulky. The women affect a great deal of modeſty, and are remarkable for their little feet. The men endeavour to make as pompous an appearance as poſſible, when they go abroad; and yet their houſes are mean and low, conſiſting only of a ground floor. Learning, with the arts and ſciences in general, is much cultivated in this country. The government is abſolute, and the emperor has a privilege of naming his ſucceſſor; but the chief mandarin has permiſſion to tell him of his faults. He looks upon his ſubjects as his children, and profeſſes to govern them with paternal affection. In the

the garden of one of his palaces is a temple, in which is a magnificent throne. On this the Emperor fits at certain times, to hear and determine cauſes. Such is the virtue of this ſeat that it is believed that according to the juſtice or injuſtice of his decrees, his life or immediate death depends. Their empire is very ancient, and they pretend that it exiſted many thouſand years before Noah's flood: it is generally allowed to have continued 4000 years. The annual revenues of the crown are computed at 21,000,000l. ſterling, and the forces are ſaid to conſiſt of 5,000,000 of men in time of peace; but they have no enemies to cope with. Their religion is paganiſm. They allow polygamy, and keep their wives pretty cloſe. The Chineſe pretend to have a great veneration for their anceſtors; and ſome keep images of them in their houſes, to which they pay a ſort of adoration. They have laws which regulate the civilities and ceremonious ſalutations they pay to each other, for which reaſon they always appear to be extremely good natured; and yet they are as deceitful as any people in the world. Their writing is very particular; for every letter is a word, and conſequently they have as many letters, or characters, as words in their language. All their towns are ſo much alike, that thoſe who know one, are acquainted with all. Pekin is the capital. [Staunton, Le Compte, Du Halde, Turner.]

Chinon, an ancient town of France, in the department of Indre and Loire and late province of Touraine, with a caſtle, in which Henry II, king of England expired; and here the celebrated Joan of Arc firſt preſented herſelf, in a military habit, before Charles VII. Chinon is the birthplace of Rabelais and of Quillet. It is ſeated on the Vienne, 10 miles N Richelieu, and 150 S W Paris, lon. 0 22 E, lat. 47 12 N.

Chinſura, a town of Hindooſtan Proper, in Bengal. It is a ſettlement of the Dutch, and is ſeated on the river Hoogly, nearly midway between Chandernagore, and the old town of Hoogly. It contains ſeveral good houſes, and a church, with a little mole projecting into the river. It was taken by the Engliſh in 1795.

Chiny, a town of the Netherlands, capital of a county of the ſame name, in Auſtrian Luxemburg, 57 miles W Luxemburg, lon. 5 37 E, lat. 49 45 N.

Chio, an iſland of the Mediterranean, once celebrated as the paradiſe of Greece. It is 80 miles in circuit, governed by chriſtians, who are ſubject to the Turks. There are on the iſland about 60 towns and villages, in which there are 301 Latin, and 500 Greek churches. The ſoil is fertile, well watered, and yields about 170 tons of wine annually. But little rain falls here, yet every thing is very cheap. They manufacture taffety, ſatin, damaſk, and other ſilk ſtuffs. Earthquakes are frequent. The wealthy are idle, and fond of pleaſure. The men of buſineſs are ſharpers. The ſciences are neglected. Being once ſubject to the Genoeſe, *their* modes of dreſs ſtill prevail. The men have diſagreeable countenances, the women are handſome, and white as the jeſamine they wear. There are ſuppoſed to be 10,000 Turks, 10,000 Greeks, and 10,000 Latins on the Iſland. [Pococke.]

Chio, the capital of Chio iſland. It is well built, has ſtreets wide enough for coaches. Moſt of the inhabitants are Greeks or Latins, both of which have Biſhops, but moſt of the churches are Greek. The Latins have 5 in the town, the Capuchines have a large church; they teach chriſtianity, and the learned languages to thoſe children ſent to them. The Cordeliers have handſome churches; the Jews have ſynagogues; the Turks Moſques. No chriſtian is allowed to lodge in the caſtle. [Pococke.]

Chiourlie, an ancient town of Romania, with the ſee of a Greek biſhop; ſeated on a river of the ſame name, 47 miles W Conſtantinople, lon. 27 57 E, lat. 41 8 N.

Chiozzo, a town and iſland of Italy, in the territory of Venice, with a biſhop's ſee, and a harbour, defended by a fort. It is 18 miles S Venice, lon. 12 9 E, lat. 45 17 N.

Chippenham, a borough in Wilts, with a market on Saturday. It ſends two members to parliament; and is ſeated on the Avon, over which is a ſtone bridge of 16 arches, 21 miles E Briſtol, and 94 W London, lon. 2 8 W, lat. 51 27 N.

Chirk, a village S Wrexham, in Denbighſhire. It had formerly two caſtles, on the top of a hill, one of which ſeems to have been a magnificent ſtructure.

Chiſlehurſt, a village in Kent, near Bromley. Here is Camden Place, the ancient ſeat of earl Camden, and the reſidence of the celebrated antiquary of that name, who died here. Chiſlehurſt is alſo the birthplace of ſir Nicholas Bacon and ſir Francis Walſingham. It is 11 miles S E London.

Chiſme, a ſeaport of Natolia, on the ſtrait

ſtrait that parts the continent from the iſle of Scio. It was anciently called Cyſſus, was celebrated for the great victory which the Romans gained here over the fleet of Antiochus, in 191 B. C. and has been diſtinguiſhed by the deſtruction of the Turkiſh fleet by the Ruſſians in 1770.

Chiſwick, a village in Middleſex, on the Thames. Here is Chiſwick Houſe, a celebrated villa of the duke of Devonſhire, built by the earl of Burlington, after a deſign of Palladio. In the churchyard is a monument to Hogarth, with an epitaph by Garrick. It is five miles W by S London.

Chitro, a town of Macedonia, on the bay of Salonichi. It is the place where the mother, wife, and ſon of Alexander were murdered by Caſſander; and where Perſeus was defeated by the Romans, lon. 22 35 E, lat. 40 20 N.

Chittedroog, a town of the peninſula of Hindooſtan, in Myſore, 117 miles N by W Seringapatam, lon. 76 15 E, lat. 14 5 N.

Chivas, a town of Piedmont, which has been ſeveral times taken and retaken. It is ſo advantageouſly ſituated near the river Po, that it is called the key of Italy. It is 12 miles N E Turin, lon. 7 47 E, lat. 45 13 N.

Chiuſi, an epiſcopal town of Tuſcany, poorly peopled, on account of its unwholeſome air. It is 35 miles S E Sienna, lon. 10 52 E, lat. 43 0 N.

Chiutaye, a town of Turkey in Aſia, capital of Natolia Proper, and the reſidence of the grand ſignior before the taking of Conſtantinople. It is ſeated on the river Ayala, 75 miles E Burſa, lon. 30 47 E, lat. 39 30 N.

Choczim, a town of Moldavia, on the Dnieſter. It was taken by the Poles, in 1670, after they had totally defeated the Turkiſh army, before its walls. It was taken by the Ruſſians and Auſtrians in 1788, but reſtored to the Turks at the ſubſequent peace. It is 110 miles N W Jaſſy, lon. 26 25 W, lat. 48 46 N.

Cholet, a town of France, in the department of Maine and Loire, and late province of Anjou, with a caſtle, 170 miles S W Paris, lon. 0 45 W, lat. 47 10 N.

Chonat, an epiſcopal town of Hungary, capital of a county of the ſame name, on the Merich, 25 miles E Segedin, lon. 21 4 E, lat. 46 20 N.

Chorazin, one of the cities of Galilee, where *Jeſus Chriſt* wrought moſt of his mighty works. It is ſuppoſed to have ſtood on the W coaſt of the ſea of Galilee, not far from Capernaum, where are now the veſtiges of Telioni. For their fate *Chriſt* pronounced a woe on them, which has been awfully executed.

[Topographic Dict. D'Anville.]

Chorges, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Alps and late province of Dauphiny, burnt by the duke of Savoy in 1692. It is 10 miles E Gap, lon. 6 23 E, lat. 44 35 N.

Chorley, a town in Lancaſhire, with a market on Tueſday. It is ſeated near the ſource of a rivulet called Chor, not far from the river Yarrow, 6 miles S S E Preſton, and 205 N W London, lon. 2 45 W, lat. 53 38 N.

Chowle, a town on the coaſt of Malabar, with a harbour for ſmall veſſels, which is fortified. It belongs to Portugal, and was formerly noted for its fine embroidered quilts. It is 15 miles S of Bombay, lon. 72 45 E, lat. 18 42 N.

Chremnitz, the chief mine town in Upper Hungary, 90 miles N E Preſburg, lon. 19 27 E, lat. 48 59 N.

Chriſtchurch, a borough in Hampſhire, with a market on Monday. It is governed by a mayor, ſends 2 members to parliament, and is ſeated at the confluence of the Avon and Stour, 98 miles S W London, lon. 1 46 W, lat. 50 45 N.

Chriſtiania, a city of Southern Norway, in the government of Aggerhuys, ſituate at the extremity of a fertile valley, forming a ſemicircular bend along the ſhore of the beautiful bay of Biorning, which forms the N extremity of the gulf of Chriſtiania. It is divided into the city; the ſuburbs of Waterlandt, Peterwigen, and Fierdingen; the fortreſs of Aggerhuys; and the old town of Opſloe or Anſloe. The inhabitants amount to about 9000. The city was rebuilt in its preſent ſituation by Chriſtian IV, after a plan deſigned by himſelf. The ſtreets are carried in a ſtraight line, and at right angles to each other, are uniformly 40 feet broad, and very neat and clean. The caſtle of Aggerhuys is built on a rocky eminence on the W ſide of the bay, at a ſmall diſtance from the city. The governor is the chief governor of Norway, and preſides in the high court of juſtice. Opſloe was the ſite of the old city, burnt in 1624: it contains the epiſcopal palace. Has a latin ſchool and library of 6000 vols. Chriſtiania has an excellent harbour, and carries on a conſiderable trade. Its principal exports are tar, ſoap, iron, copper, planks, deals, and alum. It has 136 privileged ſawmills, of which 100 be-

long

long to a ſingle family of the name of Anker. The quantity permitted to be cut is 20,000,000 ſtandard deal, 12 feet long, and one inch and a quarter thick. Chriſtiania is 30 miles from the open ſea, and 290 N by W Copenhagen, lon. 10 50 E, lat. 59 6 N. [Coxe.]

Chriſtianople, a ſtrong ſeaport of Sweden, on the Baltic, and capital of Blekingen. It is 13 miles N E Carleſcroon, lon. 15 47 E, lat. 56 26 N.

Chriſtianburg, a fort of Africa, on the Gold Coaſt of Guinea, ſubject to the Danes, lon. 1 55 E, lat. 4 10 N.

Chriſtianſtadt, a town of Sweden, in the territory of Blekingen. The houſes are all of brick, and moſtly ſtuccoed white. Engliſh veſſels annually reſort to this port for alum, pitch, and tar. The inhabitants have manufactures of cloth, and ſilken ſtuffs. The town is ſeated in a marſhy plain, cloſe to the river Helgea, which flows into the Baltic at Ahus, about the diſtance of 20 miles, and is navigable only for ſmall craft of 7 tons burden. It is eſteemed the ſtrongeſt fortreſs in Sweden, and is 50 miles N E Copenhagen, lon. 14 10 E, lat. 56 25 N. [Coxe.]

Chriſtina, St. one of the iſlands in the S Pacific Ocean, called the Marqueſas, lon. 139 9 W, lat. 9 56 S.

Chriſtmas Iſland, an iſland in the N Pacific Ocean, ſo named by captain Cook, on account of his firſt landing there on Chriſtmas day. It is 45 miles in circumference, uninhabited, and deſtitute of freſh water; but has abundance of fine turtle, lon. 157 30 W, lat. 1 59 N.

Chudleigh, a town in Devonſhire, with a market on Saturday; ſeated near the river Teigne, 9 miles S W Exeter, and 185 W by S London, lon. 3 39 W, lat. 50 38 N.

Chumloo, a very populous town of Turkey in Europe. Though not regularly fortified, it is a place of great natural ſtrength, having a ſteep mountain half encircling the town, on which batteries of cannon are planted. [Jackſon.]

Chunar, a fort of Hindooſtan Proper, in Allahabad. It is ſeated on the Ganges, 20 miles above Benares, and is built on a rock, fortified all round by a wall and towers. At the end, overlooking the river, is the citadel, which is ſaid to be of the higheſt antiquity, and originally built by the Hindoos. In the citadel is an altar, conſiſting of a plain black marble ſlab, on which the tutelary deity of the place is traditionally ſuppoſed to be ſeated at all times, except from ſunriſe till 9 in the morning, when he is at Benares; during which time, from the ſuperſtition of the Hindoos, attacks may be made with a proſpect of ſucceſs. It is 385 miles N W Calcutta, lon. 83 50 E, lat. 25 10 N.

Chunaub, or *Jenaub*, a river of Hindooſtan Proper, one of the five eaſtern branches of the Indus. It runs through Caſhmere and Lahore, between the Chelum and the Rauvee. It is united with both theſe rivers at ſome diſtance above Moultan; and, at their confluence with the Indus, 20 miles W Moultan, they form a ſtream as large as that river. The Chunaub is the Aceſines of Alexander.

Chun-te-fou, a city of China, in the province of Pe-tcheli, with 9 populous cities of the third rank under its juriſdiction.

Church Stretton, a town of Shropſhire, with a market on Thurſday, 14 miles S Shrewſbury, and 153 W N W London, lon. 2 46 W, lat. 52 32 N.

Chuſan, an iſland on the E coaſt of China, where the Engliſh E India Company had once a factory, lon. 124 0 E, lat. 30 0 N.

Ciampa, a kingdom of Aſia, bounded on the E and S by the Indian Ocean, on the N by Cochin China, and on the W by Cambodia.

Cicco, a village on the ſide of Mount Olypus. It has a monaſtery of 500 monks; a fair is annually held here on the feſtival of the Virgin. [Mariti.]

Cielvi, or *Ciclugh*, a frontier town of Dalmatia, on a rocky hill on the W bank of the Narentha. It was taken from the Turks, by the Venetians, in 1694, lon. 18 22 E, lat. 43 29 N.

Cilley, an ancient town of Germany, in Upper Carniola. It is the capital of a county of the ſame name, and ſeated on the Saan, 36 miles N E Laubach, lon. 15 15 E, lat. 46 31 N.

Cimbriſham, a ſeaport of Sweden, in Schonen, lon. 13 30 E, lat. 56 40 N.

Ciney, a town of the Netherlands, in the archbiſhopric of Liege, 8 miles E Dinant, lon. 4 57 E, lat. 50 18 N.

Cinque Ports, certain ports on the coaſt of Kent and Suſſex, ſo called on account of their being 5 in number, when their firſt charter was granted by William I, in 1077. Theſe were Dover, Haſtings, Hythe, Romney, and Sandwich; to which were afterward added Winchelſea, Seaford, and Rye. That king appointed a conſtable of Dover Caſtle (who is now called Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports) and inveſted him with the command of theſe

these ports, whose inhabitants had considerable privileges, such as freedom from subsidies, from wardship of their children, from being sued in any court but their own, &c. For these immunities, they were obliged to supply the government with 57 ships, at 40 days notice, and to pay their crews during 15 days. At that period, the opulent traders of London were styled barons; a privilege, which was enjoyed likewise by the merchants of these ports, whose representatives, to this day, are styled Barons of the Cinque Ports.

Cintra, a cape of Portugal, in Estramadura, called the Rock of Lisbon, on the N side of the entrance of the Tajo. On it is a town of the same name, 14 miles W Lisbon, lon. 9 30 W, lat. 38 46 N.

Ciotat, a seaport of France, in the department of the Mouths of the Rhone and late province of Provence, defended by a strong fort. It is famous for Muscadine wine, and is seated on the bay of Laquee, between Marseilles and Toulon, lon. 5 46 E, lat. 43 12 N.

Cipoli, a town of Hindoostan, which contains about 8000 houses; they are of brick, 3 or 4 stories high, the apartments lofty. The streets are paved with brick or stone, with a regular declivity to carry off the water. [Shore, A. R.]

Circars, Northern, five provinces on the W coast of the bay of Bengal. They were originally denominated Northern from their position in respect to Madras, on which they depend. Of these Circars, Guntoor belongs to the nizam of the Deccan; and Condapilly, Ellore, Rajamundry, and Cicacole are in the possession of the English. The last 4 extend from the N bank of the Kistna to Chilka Lake; forming a narrow slip of country 350 miles long, and from 26 to 75 broad, bounded by mountains and extensive forests on the side opposite the sea. The English Circars had been ceded to the French, by the nizam of the Deccan, in 1753; but they were conquered by colonel Clive in 1759, and produce an annual revenue of 360,000l, see *Guntoor*.

Circassia, a country of Asia, bounded on the N by the river Don, on the E by the Caspian Sea and the mouths of the Volga, on the S by Mount Caucasus and the Black Sea, and on the W by part of the Black Sea and the Lake of Azoph. It was formerly governed by several independent princes, but is now almost wholly subject to Russia, and included in the government of Caucasus. The Circassians are in general well made, and excellent horsemen; the women generally handsome. Their principal traffic is in slaves, honey, wax, skins of cattle, deer and tygers. They have no money, and all their commerce is by exchange. The Circassians were formerly christians; but, for want of instruction and written laws, they content themselves with a bare profession of being christians or Mahometans. They practise circumcision, and when a husband dies childless his brother marries the widow. They have no priests nor places of worship. The dress of their women indecently wanton; their breasts are exposed to view; sometimes their clothes are open to the navel. When a great man dies his friends assemble and sacrifice a he-goat, cut their foreheads, stomachs, and arms, till the blood flows; their mourning lasts till these wounds heal. This country now is remarkable for its beautiful children; from these the seraglios of Turkey and Persia are supplied with boys and girls. The price of the girls according to their beauty, is from 20 to 100l. each. At the birth of a prince, some usden, or sometimes a prince of another family, is chosen by the father as his future preceptor. At a year old he is presented with some playthings and arms: if he seems to prefer the latter, the event is celebrated in the family by great rejoicings. At 12 years of age, he leaves his father's house for that of his preceptor: by him he is taught to ride, to use arms, and to steal, and conceal his thefts. The word thief is a term of the utmost reproach among them, because it implies detection. He is afterwards led to more dangerous robberies, and does not return to his father's house, until his cunning, address, and strength, are supposed to be perfect. The preceptor is recompensed by 9 tenths of the booty made by his pupil while under his tuition. This mode of education is persevered in, with a view to prevent the bad effects of paternal indulgence; and is supposed to be peculiar to the Circassians; but the object of education is the same among all the mountaineers of Caucasus, who universally subsist by robbery. They break, without scruple, such oaths as they have taken on the bible and the koran; but there are certain forms of oaths, and certain places in the neighbourhood of their

their ruins (ſuppoſed to be remains of chriſtian churches) which inſure their fidelity. Their courage, great as it is, is not proof againſt religious terrors. Like all barbarians, they believe that what is called accident, may be influenced by particular ceremonies. The Circaſſians have not any letters of their own; thoſe among them who wiſh to write their language being obliged to make uſe of Arabian characters.

[Thevenot, Topographic Dict.]

Cirenceſter, a conſiderable borough in Glouceſterſhire, with a market on Monday, and Friday. It is ſeated on the river Churn, and was a place of great account in the time of the Romans. The ruins of the walls are yet viſible; and it had alſo a caſtle and an abbey. Many Roman antiquities have been diſcovered; and here the Roman roads croſſed each other. It is one of the greateſt marts in England for wool, ſends 2 members to parliament, and is 18 miles S E Glouceſter, and 89 W London, lon. 1 58 W, lat. 51 43 N.

Cirenza, a town of Naples, capital of Baſilicata, with a biſhop's ſee. It is ſeated on the river Brandano, at the foot of the Appennines, 97 miles E Naples, lon. 16 10 E, lat. 40 44 N.

Cittadello, a ſeaport and capital of Minorca, on the W ſide of that iſland, lon. 3 34 E, lat. 39 54 N.

Citta-di Caſtello a populous city of Italy, capital of a county of the ſame name in Umbria, with a biſhop's ſee. It is ſeated on the Tiber, 27 miles S W Urbino, lon. 12 18 E, lat. 43 32 N.

Citta Nuova, a city of Italy, in the marquiſate of Ancona, containing 16 churches and convents within its walls, and 15 without. It is ſeated on the gulf of Venice, 10 miles S Loretto, lon. 13 40 E, lat. 43 16 N.

Citta Nuova, a ſeaport of Venetian Iſtria, with a biſhop's ſee, 60 miles E Venice, lon. 14 2 E, lat. 45 36 N.

Ciudad Real, a town of Spain, capital of Mancha. The inhabitants are noted for dreſſing leather for gloves. It is two miles from the Gaudiana, and 90 S Madrid, lon. 3 25 W, lat. 38 58 N.

Ciudad Rodrigo, a town of Spain, in Leon, with a biſhop's ſee, ſeated on the river Aquada, 40 miles S W Salamanca, lon. 5 58 W, lat. 40 33 N.

Civita Di Friuli, an ancient town of Italy, in Venetian Friuli, ſeated on the Natiſona, 10 miles E Udena, lon. 13 15 E, lat. 46 12 N.

Civita Di Penna, an ancient town of Naples, in Abruzzo Ulteriore, with a biſhop's ſee, near the river Salino, 35 miles N E Aquila, lon, 14 52 E, lat. 42 27 N.

Civita-Caſtellana, a town of Italy, in Campagna di Roma, on a high rock, at the foot of which is a river, which falls into the Tiber. It is 25 miles N Rome, lon. 12 35 E, lat. 42 25 N.

Civita-Vecchia, a ſeaport of Italy, in the patrimony of St. Peter, with an arſenal. Here the pope's gallies are ſtationed, and it is a free port; but the air is unwholeſome. It is 35 miles N W Rome, lon. 11 51 E, lat. 42 5 N.

Clackmannan, a borough in Clackmannanſhire, on the N ſhore of the frith of Forth, and at the bottom of a hill, on the top of which is an ancient caſtle. A large ſquare tower in this caſtle derives its name from the illuſtrious Robert Bruce, whoſe great ſword and caſque are here preſerved. A large ſword is alſo ſhown, ſaid to have belonged to ſir John Graham, the faithful attendant of the heroic Wallace. It is 23 miles N by E Glaſgow, lon. 3 40 W, lat. 56 5 N.

Clackmannanſhire, a county of Scotland, bounded on the E by Fifeſhire, on the N and W by Perthſhire, and on the S by the Forth. It is eight miles in length and five in breadth; and produces good corn and paſture, and plenty of coal and ſalt. This ſhire, with Kinroſs, ſends one member to parliament.

Clagenfurt, a town of Germany, capital of Carinthia, 50 miles S W Vienna, lon. 14 20 E, lat. 46 53 N.

Clameci, a town of France, in the department of Nievre and late province of Nivernois. Before the late revolution, the chapel of an hoſpital in the ſuburb was the proviſion for the biſhopric of Bethlehem, founded in 1180, when Guy count of Nevers, gave an aſylum, in this place, to a Latin biſhop of Bethleham, who had been driven from the Holy Land by the Saracens. Clameci is ſeated at the confluence of the Beuvron and Yonne, 112 miles S by E Paris, lon. 3 36 E, lat. 47 28 N.

Clapham, a village in Surry, noted for many handſome villas, which chiefly ſurround a beautiful common. In the old pariſh church, divine ſervice is performed at funerals only; an elegant new church having been erected on the common, but without an adjoining cemetery. Clapham is 3 miles S S W London.

Clare, a town of Suffolk, with a market

on Monday. The ruins of a caſtle and of a collegiate church are ſtill viſible; and here is a manufacture of baize. It is ſeated near the Stour, 15 miles S St. Edmund's Bury, and 56 N E London, lon. 0 36 E, lat, 52 12 N.

Clare, a county of Ireland, in the province of Munſter, 55 miles in length, and 38 in breadth; bounded on the E and S by the Shannon, which ſeparates it from Tipperary, Limerick, and Kerry; on the W by the Atlantic, and on the N by Galway. It contains two market-towns and 76 pariſhes, and ſends four members to parliament.

Clare, a town of Ireland, capital of a county of the ſame name, 17 miles N W Limerick, lon. 8 46 W, lat. 52 52 N.

Clarendon, a village, three miles E Salſbury, where Henry II ſummoned a council of the barons and prelates, in 1164, who enacted the laws, called the Conſtitutions of Clarendon; and here were two palaces built by king John.

Clarens, or *Chattillard*, a village of Swiſſerland, in the Pays de Vaud, celebrated as the principal ſcene of Rouſſeau's Eloiſe, though its ancient caſtle by no means accords with the deſcription in that work. It is delightfully ſituated, not far from Vevay, on an eminence, whoſe declivity ſlopes gradually toward the lake of Geneva.

Claude, St. a handſome city of France, in the department of Jura and late province of Franche Comté, with a biſhop's ſee. It is ſeated between three high mountains, on the river Liſon, and owes its origin to a celebrated abbey, built in 425, in this then barren and uninhabited country. This abbey had the *pious* privilege of legitimating baſtards, and could confer nobility, and pardon criminals, till the year 1742, when it was erected into a biſhopric, and its Benedictine monks were metamorphoſed into noble canons. The cathedral is extremely elegant. Great numbers of pilgrims have flocked hither, to viſit the remains of the body of St. Claude, which they pretend are yet uncorrupted. From Mount St. Claude, which forms part of Mount Jura, is a fine proſpect over Swiſſerland and Savoy, the lake and town of Geneva, and the Pays de Vaud. In this city are many public fountains with large baſins. It is 35 miles N W Geneva, lon. 6 18 E, lat. 46 24 N.

Clauſenburg, a town of Tranſylvania, on the river Samos, 60 miles N W Hermanſtadt. On one of the gates is an inſcription in honor of the emperor Trajan, lon. 23 20 E, lat. 46 53 N.

Clear, Cape, a promontory of a little iſland on the S Ireland, lon. 11 15 W, lat. 51 18 N.

Clebury, a town in Shropſhire, with a market on Thurſday, ſeated on the river Rea, 28 miles S S E Shrewſbury, and 136 N W, London, lon. 2 23 W, lat. 52 21 N.

Clerac, or *Clairac*, a town of France, in the department of Lot and Garonne and late province of Guienne, ſeated on the river Lot, 10 miles N W Agen, lon. 0 25 E, lat. 44 20 N.

Clermont, a town of France, in the department of Meuſe and late territory of Barrois, 127 miles N W Paris, lon, 5 9 E, lat. 49 34 N.

Clermont, a town of France, in the department of Oiſe and late province of the Iſle of France, 37 miles N Paris, lon. 2 25 E, lat. 49 25 N.

Clermont, a conſiderable city of France, in the department of Puy de Dome and late province of Auvergne, with a biſhop's ſee. It is ſeated on an eminence, and is alſo called *Clermont Farrand*, ever ſince the town of Mount Ferrand, about a mile diſtant to the N E was united under the name of a ſuburb. The cathedral, public ſquares, and walks, are very fine; but the ſtreets are narrow, and lined with houſes built of ſtones of a ſombre hue. Many Roman antiquities are found in the neighbourhood. There are alſo ſome mineral ſprings; and that of the ſuburb St. Allyre has formed a natural bridge over the brook into which it falls: it is called the Mineral Bridge, and carriages may paſs over it. Clermont contains 30,000 inhabitants, and has manufactures of ratteens, druggets, ſerges, and leather. It is the birthplace of the celebrated Paſcal; and is 300 miles S Paris, lon. 3 10 E, lat. 45 47 N. [Wraxall.]

Clery, a village in France, 9 miles S W Orleans, once famous for the pilgrimages to our lady of Clery. Here is the tomb of that monſter Lewis XI, who appears, in white marble, as the ſaint and the patriot king.

Clerke's Iſlands, two iſlands in the N Pacific Ocean, between the coaſt of Kamptſchatka and that of N America. They were ſeen by captain Cook in 1778, and were ſo named in honor of captain Clerke, his ſecond in command. They were both inhabited, and were not unknown to the Ruſſians, lon. 169 30 W, lat. 63 15 N.

Clewes, a duchy of Germany, in the circle

circle of Weſtphalia, divided into 2 parts by the Rhine. It is a fine country, delightfully variegated with hills, woods, fields, towns, and villages; and is ſubject to the king of Pruſſia.

Cleves, a city of Weſtphalia, capital of the duchy of Cleves. It is ſeated on the eaſtern ſide of 3 hills, about a mile W of the Rhine; and has a caſtle, built in the time of Julius Ceſar. Several of the ſtreets, from their elevated ſituation, extend their views many leagues deep into the country, on the oppoſite ſhore. It has been often taken and retaken; the laſt time by the French, in 1794. It is 15 miles S E Nimeguen, lon. 5 50 E, lat. 51 45 N.

Cleybrook, Great and *Little*, two villages in Leiceſterſhire, on the N W ſide of Lutterworth. They are ſuppoſed to have been a part of Cleyceſter, ſituate 1 mile to the W, which was a flouriſhing city of the Romans, and where their bricks and coins have been frequently found.

Cliff, a town in Northamptonſhire, with a market on Tueſday, 30 miles N E Northampton, and 88 N N W London, lon. 0 37 W, lat. 52 33 N.

Clifton, a village in Weſtmoreland, 3 miles S S E Penrith, noted for a ſkirmiſh between the king's forces and the rebels in 1745, in which the latter had the advantage.

Clifton, a village in Glouceſterſhire, near Briſtol, noted for the hot well in its neighbourhood, upon the Lower Avon, at the foot of St. Vincent's rock.

Cliſſa, a fort of Dalmatia, taken from the Turks by the Venetians. It is ſeated on a craggy mountain, 6 miles N Spalatto, lon. 17 31 E, lat. 44 10 N.

Cliſſon, a town of France, in the department of Lower Loire and late province of Bretagne, on the river Seure, 12 miles S Nantes, lon. 1 28 W, lat. 47 1 N.

Clitheroe, a borough in Lancaſhire, with a market on Saturday, and the remains of an ancient caſtle. It ſends 2 members to parliament, and is ſeated near Pendil Hill, 36 miles S E Lancaſter, and 213 N N W London, lon. 2 21 W, lat. 53 54 N.

Clogher, an epiſcopal town and borough of Ireland, in Tyrone, lon. 6 50 W, lat. 54 30 N.

Clonmel, a borough of Ireland, in the county of Tipperary, ſeated on the river Sure, 19 miles S E Tipperary, lon. 7 27 W, lat. 52 14 N.

Cloud, St. a town of France, 4 miles W Paris, ſeated on the Seine. Here was lately a magnificent royal palace, gardens, &c.

Cloyne, an epiſcopal town and borough of Ireland and county of Cork, 16 miles E Cork, lon. 8 0 W, lat. 51 54 N.

Cluny, a town of France, in the department of Saone and Loire and late province of Burgundy, remarkable for its late famous Benedictine abbey. It is ſeated on the Groſne, 10 miles N W Macon, lon. 4 33 E, lat. 46 24 N.

Cluſe, a town of Savoy, in Faucigny, ſeated on the Arve, 22 miles S E Geneva, lon. 6 29 E, lat. 45 57 N.

Clwyd, a celebrated vale of Denbighſhire, extending from its upper end to the Iriſh Sea, above 20 miles; its breadth varying from 3 to 8, according to the approach or receſs of the high mountains encloſing it, through which, in different parts, are gaps formed by nature for entrances. This delightful ſpot is in a high ſtate of cultivation, even far up the aſcent of the hills: and its numerous inhabitants are remarkable for retaining their vivacity to a late period of life. A river of the ſame name, which riſes in the middle of the country, runs along this vale, and having entered Flintſhire, falls into the Iriſh Sea.

Clyde, a river of Scotland, which riſes in Annandale, runs through Clydeſdale, and paſſing by Lanerk, Hamilton, and Glaſgow, falls into the frith of Clyde. Near Lanerk, this river runs, for ſeveral miles, between high rocks covered with wood; and in its courſe exhibits many aſtoniſhing cataracts. At Stonebyres, it is confined within a very narrow bed, and makes one entire ſheet, falling about 60 feet over a perpendicular rock; the water then pouring over another precipice, is daſhed into a deep chaſm beneath. The horrid and inceſſant din with which this is accompanied, unnerves and overcomes the heart. The waterfall at Corehouſe, called Coralin, is no leſs remarkable: the water is here precipitated at leaſt 100 feet between 2 vaſt rugged precipices. On a pointed rock, overhanging this ſtupendous ſcene, ſtands a ſolitary tower; lately inhabited, but now in ruins. In floods, the rock and tower have been obſerved to ſhake in ſuch a manner as to ſpill water in a glaſs ſtanding on a table in the caſtle. A path leads to the top of the fall, where, from a projecting rock, the ſpectator has a tremendous view down the furious cataract, as it pours below the eye, ſee *Canal, of Scotland, Great*.

Clydeſdale,

Clydesdale, a wild district in the S part of Lanerkshire. Amid the mountains here, particles of gold have sometimes been found washed down by the rains and streams of water; but this tract is chiefly remarkable for producing metals of inferior worth. The veins of lead lie mostly N and E, and their thickness, which seldom exceeds 40 feet, varies greatly in different parts. The scanty pasture here feeds some sheep and cattle; but those, in the neighbourhood of the mines, sometimes perish by drinking the water in which the lead ore has been washed, see *Leadhills*.

Cnidus, once a city of Cana, in the canton of Doris, notorious for the worship of Venus, now a pile of ruins. It stood on a promontory now called Cape Crio, had 2 ports, 1 on each side. Here was a famous statue of Venus made by Praxiteles. [Topographic Dict.]

Coast Castle, Cape, the principal settlement of the English on the coast of Guinea, with a strong citadel. It is 30 miles E by N St. George del Mina, lon. 0 0, lat. 5 6 N.

Coblentz, an ancient city of Germany, in the electorate of Treves. It is the residence of the elector, who has lately built a new palace here; the old one being on the opposite side of the Rhine, in the vale of Ehrenbreitstein. It was taken by the French in 1794. It is seated at the confluence of the Rhine and Moselle, 50 miles N E Treves, lon. 7 32 E, lat. 50 24 N.

Coburg, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, capital of a principality of the same name, with a college, a fort and a castle. This town, and its principality, belongs to the house of Saxony. It is seated on the Itch, 20 miles N Bamberg, lon. 11 18 E, lat. 50 22 N.

Coca, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, near which is a strong castle for state prisoners. It is seated among mountains, at the confluence of the Morvedro and Elczena, 25 miles N N E Segovia, lon. 3 34 W, lat. 41 17 N.

Cochieim, a town in the electorate of Treves, formerly imperial. It was taken by the French in 1794, and is seated on the Moselle, 25 miles S W Coblentz, lon, 7 2 E, lat. 50 12 N.

Cochin, a country of India, on the coast of Malabar, situated to the northward of Travancore. The inhabitants are idolaters, and it is said that the women take as many husbands as they please. The chief trade is in the hands of the Dutch.

Cochin, a seaport on the coast of Malabar, in Travancore. It is a Dutch settlement, and was taken by the English in 1795. It is 120 miles S by E Calicut, lon. 75 30 E, lat. 10 0 N.

Cochin-China, a kingdom of Asia, bounded on the E by the Eastern Ocean, on the N by Tonquin, on the W by Cambodia, and on the S by Ciampa. It abounds in gold, raw silk, and drugs. The religion of the inhabitants is much the same as that of China. Their cities and towns have gates at the end of each street, which are shut every night; and if any fire break out in a ward, all the inhabitants are destroyed, except the women and children. They have mines of gold and iron, and quarries of marble. The annual overflowing of their rivers renders their lands fertile, which produce 2 crops in a year. The sea abounds with fish. Their language is somewhat like the Chinese; their characters are from 3 to 8 thousand. They are pagans, but believe in the immortality of the soul, and future rewards and punishments. They worship the departed spirits of men reputed holy, and place their images in their temples. Their high altar is kept empty with a dark, vacant space behind for the supreme GOD, whose chief attribute, in their view, is *invisibility*. They pray to their other deities to intercede, with him. So natural is the idea of a mediator. [Topographic Dict.]

Cocker, a river which rises in the S of Cumberland, and flowing through the lakes of Buttermere, Cromack-water, and Lowes-water, joins the Derwent, below Cockermouth.

Cockermouth, a populous borough in Cumberland, with a market on Monday. It lies between the Derwent and Cocker, over which latter are 2 stone bridges; and between 2 hills, on one of which stands a handsome church; and on the other a stately castle. It has a manufacture of shalloons, worsted stockings, and hats. It sends 2 members to parliament, and is 27 miles S W Carlisle, and 290 N N W London, lon. 3 25 W, lat. 54 42 N.

Coconato, a town of Piedmont, remarkable for being the birthplace of Columbus. It is 20 miles E Turin, lon. 8 9 E, lat. 45 5 N.

Codogno, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Milan. It surrendered to the French in May, 1796. It is seated near the confluence

confluence of the Adda and Po, 33 miles E Pavia, lon. 10 49 E, lat. 45 6 N.

Coevefeld, a town of Germany, in the territories of the biſhop of Munſter, where he often reſides. It is ſeated near the river Burkel, 22 miles S W Munſter, lon. 7 30 E, lat. 51 48 N.

Coevorden, a fortified town of the United Provinces, in Overyſſel, ſeated in a moraſs 30 miles S Groningen, lon. 6 44 E, lat. 52 44 N.

Cognac, a town of France, in the department of Charente, and late province of Angoumois, with a caſtle, where Francis I was born. It is remarkable for excellent brandy, and ſeated on the Charente, 17 miles W Angouleſme, lon. 0 10 W, lat. 45 44 N.

Cogni, an ancient town of Turkey in Aſia, in Caramania, in a country abounding in corn, fruits, pulſe, and cattle. Here are ſheep, whoſe tails weigh 30 pounds. It is 270 miles S E Conſtantinople, lon. 35 56 E, lat. 37 56 N.

Cohgeſhal, a town in Eſſex, with a market on Saturday, and a manufacture of baize. It is ſeated on the river Blackwater, 43 miles E N E London, lon. 0 47 E, lat. 51 52 N.

Coimbettore, a province and town of the peninſula of Hindooſtan, in the kingdom of Myſore. It was taken by general Medows in 1790, but retaken by Tippoo Sultan in 1791, and confirmed to him by the peace of 1792. It is 100 miles S by E Seringapatam, lon. 77 10 E, lat. 10 5 N.

Coimbra, a city of Portugal, in the province of Beira, ſituated on a mountain, near the river Mondego, built by the Romans, about 300 years before Chriſt; the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of Liſbon, with a celebrated univerſity. It contains 18 colleges, in which are 4000 ſtudents, 9 churches, 8 convents, and about 12,000 inhabitants: 96 miles N N E Liſbon, lon. 8 17 W, lat. 40 13 N.

Coire, a town of Swiſſerland, capital of the country of the Griſons, with a biſhop's ſee, whoſe prelate has the right of coining money. It is ſituate at the foot of the Alps, in a rich plain, and is ſurrounded by ancient brick walls, with ſquare and round towers, in the ſtyle of fortification prior to the invention of gunpowder. The ſtreets are narrow and dirty; and it contains about 3000 ſouls. It is divided into 2 parts, the leaſt of which is of the Roman catholic religion, and the greateſt of the proteſtant. It is governed by its own laws, and is ſeated near the Rhine, 48 miles S Conſtance, lon. 9 25 E. lat. 46 50 N. [Coxe.]

Cokenhauſen, a ſtrong town of Ruſſia, in the government of Livonia, on the river Dwina, 50 miles S E Riga, lon. 25 50 E, lat. 56 30 N.

Col, one of the Weſtern Iſlands of Scotland, 9 miles S W from the point of Ardnamurchan in Argyleſhire. It is rich in corn and paſture, lon. 7 15 W, lat. 57 0 N.

Colberg, a ſeaport of Pruſſian Pomerania, remarkable for its ſalt works. It was taken by the Ruſſians, in 1761, but reſtored at the ſubſequent peace. It is ſeated at the mouth of the Perſant, on the Baltic, 60 miles N E Stetin, lon. 15 39 E, lat. 54 21 N.

Colcheſter, a town of England, in the county of Eſſex, on the river Coln, which formerly contained 15 churches, and now 12, moſt of which are in good repair, with a caſtle in the center of the town, ſaid to have been built by Edward, ſon of Alfred, when he repaired Colcheſter after the ravages of the war: ſuppoſed to have been a Roman ſtation, and is ſaid to have been the birthplace of Helena, mother of the emperor Conſtantine. In the concluſion of the civil war it ſuffered a ſevere ſiege, which, as it made a reſolute defence, was turned into a blockade, wherein the garriſon, and inhabitants alſo, ſuffered the utmoſt extremity of hunger, and were at laſt obliged to ſurrender at diſcretion; and their 2 chief officers, ſir Charles Lucas and ſir George Liſle were cruelly ſhot to death under the caſtle wall for their bravery. The battered walls, the breaches in the turrets, and the ruined churches, ſtill ſhow marks of this ſiege, except that the church of St. Mary (where was the royal fort) is rebuilt; but the ſteeple, which was 2 thirds battered down (the beſieged having a large culverin upon it, which did much execution) remains ſtill in that condition. The lines of contravallation, which ſurrounded the whole town, and the forts of the beſiegers, remain very viſible in many places. The river Coln, which paſſes through the town, encompaſſes it on the N and E; and ſerved, in time of war, for a complete defence on thoſe ſides. There are 3 bridges over it, and it is navigable, within 3 miles of the town, for ſhips of large burthen. Colcheſter ſends 2 members to parliament, and with its villages contains 40,000 ſouls.

Coldingham, a heathy tract near the coaſt, in the county of Berwick, in Scotland,

land, anciently noted for a nunnery, built in the beginning of the 12th century, by Edgar, king of Scotland. Ebba, one of the abbeſſes, renowned in tradition for her chaſtity, gave name to the neighbouring promontory called St. Abb's Head.

Colding, a town of Denmark, in N Jutland, remarkable for its bridge, over which all the cattle paſs, that go from Jutland into Holſtein, and they pay a ſmall toll. Here is a royal palace, containing a ſuite of 190 rooms. The harbour is 2 miles in circumference, and deep enough for ſhips of the largeſt burden. It is ſituate at the extremity of a bay of the Little Belt, 50 miles S by E Wiburg, lon. 10 15 E, lat. 55 35 N.

Coldſtream, a town in the county of Berwick, ſeated on the Tweed, over which is a handſome bridge. It had a famous monaſtery; and here general Monk raiſed the two battalions, now known by the name of the Coldſtream Regiment of Guards, lon. 2 5 W, lat. 55 36 N.

Colebrook Dale, in Shropſhire; a winding glen on the banks of the Severn, between 2 vaſt hills which break into various forms, being all thickly covered, and forming beautiful ſheets of hanging woods. Here are many kilns for burning limeſtone; the moſt conſiderable iron works in England; and a curious bridge over the Severn, conſtructed entirely of caſt iron. There is alſo, in the dale, a remarkable ſpring of foſſil tar, or petrolium, which has yielded a vaſt quantity of that ſubſtance; but it is now much diminiſhed. A work, for obtaining a ſimilar kind of tar, from the condenſed ſmoke of coal, has been erected here.

Colenet, Cape, a cape of the iſland of New Caledonia, in the S Pacific Ocean, lon. 164 56 E, lat. 20 30 S.

Colerain, a borough of Ireland, in the county of Londonderry, on the river Bann, 25 miles N E Londonderry, lon. 6 39 W, lat. 55 16 N.

Coleshill, a town in Warwickſhire, with a market on Wedneſday; ſeated on the ſide of a hill, on the Coln, over which is a ſtone bridge. It is 11 miles N W Coventry, and 105 London, lon. 1 35 W, lat. 52 32 N.

Colford, a town in Glouceſterſhire, with a market on Tueſday, 14 miles S Hereford, and 123 W by N London, lon. 2 40 W, lat. 51 48 N.

Collioure, a town of France, in the department of the Eaſt Pyrenees, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Ceret, with a ſmall port, on the Mediterranean: defended by a caſtle, on a rock; chiefly inhabited by fiſhermen: the Spaniards were defeated by the French near this town in the month of May, 1794. The national convention decreed, that a column ſhould be erected on the ſpot in memorial that "here 7000 Spaniards laid down their arms before the republicans:" 5 leagues S E Perpignan, and 5 E Ceret.

Colle, an epiſcopal town of Tuſcany, 10 miles N W Sienna, lon. 11 7 E, lat. 43 16 N.

Columpton, ſee *Columbton*.

Colmar, a city of France, capital of the department of Upper Rhine, and late province of Upper Alſace. It was formerly an imperial town, and has been recently erected into a biſhopric. It is ſeated near the river Ill, 35 miles S by W Straſburg, lon. 7 27 E, lat. 48 5 N.

Colmars, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Alps, and late province of Provence, 20 miles E Digne, lon. 6 35 E, lat. 44 7 N.

Colmogorod, a town of Ruſſia, in an iſland formed by the river Dwina, with an archbiſhop's ſee, 30 miles S E Archangel, lon. 39 42 E, lat. 64 14 N.

Coln, a river which riſes near Clare in Suffolk, and paſſing by Halſtead and Colcheſter in Eſſex, empties itſelf into the German Ocean, between Mercy Iſland and the mainland. In the inlets and pools, at the mouth of this river are bred the famous Colcheſter oyſters. There are ſeveral ſmall rivers of the ſame name in England.

Colnbrook, a town of Bucks, with a market on Wedneſday, ſeated on the river Coln, 17 miles W London, lon. 0 25 W, lat. 51 29 N.

Colne, a town in Lancaſhire, with a market on Wedneſday, ſeated on a hill, 36 miles S E Lancaſter, and 214 N N W London, lon. 2 5 W, lat. 53 50 N.

Colochina, an ancient town of Turkey, in the Morea, 50 miles S E Miſitra, lon. 23 22 E, lat. 36 32 N.

Colocza, a town of Hungary, on the Danube, capital of the county of Bath, with an archbiſhop's ſee, 57 miles S Buda, lon. 18 29 E, lat. 46 38 N.

Cologna, a town of Italy, in the Paduan, 26 miles S W Padua, lon. 17 27 E, lat. 45 14 N.

Cologne, an electorate of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine; bounded on the N by the duchy of Cleves and Guelderland,

Guelderland, on the E by the duchy of Berg, on the S by the archbishopric of Treves, and on the W by the duchy of Juliers. The elector is archchancellor of the empire for Italy, and has a right to consecrate the emperor for Italy with that of Mentz. It is one of the most fertile countries in the empire, and the revenues are computed to amount to 130,000l. a year.

Cologne, an ancient city of Germany, capital of the electorate of Cologne, with a bishop's see, and a university. It contains 10 collegiate and 19 parochial churches, 4 abbies, 17 monasteries, 40 nunneries, and about 50 chapels; all of which are candidates for the attention of the devout and curious, by their fine paintings, their treasures, or their relics. The town contains 7,400 houses and 50,000 souls. Cologne is immortalized by its being the birthplace of the great Rubens; and it is fortified in the ancient manner, with strong walls, towers, and ditches. It is a free imperial city, and though the elector has a palace here, he has not the liberty of staying in it for many days together; nor is he admitted to come at all with a numerous attendance. The inhabitants are generally Roman catholics, but there are some protestants, who are obliged to perform divine service at Mulheim, 3 miles from the city. In the cathedral are the golden chamber or treasury, the riches of which are immense; and the chapel of the 3 Magi, in which they pretend to show the bodies of the 3 Magi, called the Three Kings. Cologne was once one of the Hanse Towns, celebrated for its commerce, which is now dwindled to the manufacture of a few ribands, stockings, lace, and some tobacco. To persecution it owes this decay; to the expulsion of the Jews in 1485, and of the protestants in 1618. Two thirds of this city have since fallen into ruins, and streets and squares are converted into kitchen gardens and vineyards. Cologne was taken by the French in 1794. It is seated on the Rhine, 17 miles E Juliers, lon. 7 10 E, lat. 50 55 N.

Colombotz, a castle of Turkey in Europe, in Bulgaria, on a hill, under which is the strong pass of Urania.

Colomey, or *Colomia*, a town of Poland, in Red Russia, on the river Pruth, 42 miles S E Halitz, lon. 25 40 E, lat. 48 41 N.

Colonia, a town of Italy, in Campagna di Roma, 18 miles E Rome, lon. 12 56 E, lat. 41 55 N.

Colonsa, a fertile little island, on the W coast of Scotland, 7 miles W of the island of Jura.

Colorno, a town of Italy, in the Parmasan, near the Po, 8 miles from Parma. The duke of Parma has a pleasure-house here, one of the most delightful in Italy, lon. 10 22 E, lat. 44 54 N.

Colosvar, a town of Transylvania, where the states meet. It is seated on the Samos, 37 miles N W Weissemburg, and 120 E by S Vienna, lon. 23 15 E, lat. 46 53 N.

Columb, St. a town in Cornwall, with a market on Thursday, seated on a hill, 10 miles W Bodmin, lon. 4 52 W, lat. 50 30 N.

Columbo, a town on the W side of the island of Ceylon. It was built by the Portuguese in 1638, and in 1658 they were expelled by the natives and Dutch. The natives live in the old town, without the walls of the new. The streets of this last are wide and spacious, and the governor's house is a handsome structure. It was surrendered to the English in February 1796. It is 18 miles S Negombo, lon. 80 25 E, lat. 7 10 N.

Columbton, a town in Devonshire, with a market on Saturday, sometimes erroneously written Collumpton and Cullumpton. It has a woollen manufacture, and is seated on the river Columb, 12 miles N E Exeter, and 164 W London, lon. 3 23 W, lat. 50 53 N.

Columna, a town of Russia, in the government of Moscow, with an archbishop's see, 50 miles S E Moscow, lon. 38 25 E, lat. 55 5 N.

Coluri, an island of Greece, formerly called Salamis. The principal town is of the same name, on the S side, at the bottom of the harbour, which is one of the finest in the world. Though Ajax, who makes such a figure in Homer, was king of this island, it is but a poor place. It is 7 miles S Athens, lon. 24 5 E, lat. 38 0 N.

Com, a populous town of Persia, in Irac Agemi, 10 miles N Ispahan, lon. 51 56 E, lat. 34 5 N.

Comachio, an episcopal town of Italy, in the Ferrarese. The air is bad, for which reason it is inhabited by a few fishermen only. It is seated in a lake of the same name, 27 miles S E Ferrara, lon. 12 10 E, lat. 44 45 N.

Comachio, a lake of Italy, in the Ferrarese, between the two mouths of the river Po. It is 10 miles in circumference: but dry in several places, and on one part a town of the same name is built.

Comarty,

Comarty, one of the Nicobar Iſles, more than 8 miles in diameter, excavated by large bays. The ſpace between this and Nancowry forms an excellent harbour; the E entrance is ſheltered by Trikut iſle, a league diſtant. The inlet from the W is narrow, but deep enough to admit the largeſt ſhips, when the wind is fair.

[Colebrooke, A. R.]

Comb Abbey, a village in Warwickſhire, 3 miles from Coventry, once famous for a rich abbey. The church is demoliſhed, but the abbey, modernized, is the ſeat of lord Craven.

Comb Martin, a town in Devonſhire, with a market on Tueſday. It is ſeated on the Briſtol Channel, where it has an inlet which runs through the town. It is 5 miles E Ilfracomb, and 176 W by S London, lon. 4 2 W, lat. 51 13 N.

Comines, a town of France, in the department of the North and late French Flanders, ſeated on the Lis, 5 miles S W Menin, lon. 3 4 E, lat. 50 45 N.

Commendo, or *Commani*, or *Kommani*, a kingdom of Africa, on the Gold Coaſt, about 20 miles ſquare, formerly a part of the kingdom of Fetu, or Zabu, but now an independent kingdom of itſelf. The natives are of a warlike diſpoſition, and ſo numerous that the king is ſaid to be able, in this little kingdom, to raiſe an army of 20,000 men; his ordinary body-guard is compoſed of 500 men, well armed.

Commercy, a town of France, in the department of Meuſe and late duchy of Bar, with a caſtle, built by cardinal de Retz. It is ſeated on the Meuſe, 160 miles E Paris, lon. 5 44 E, lat. 48 40 N.

Como, a populous town of Italy, in the Milaneſe, with a biſhop's ſee; ſituate in a valley, encloſed by fertile hills, on the S extremity of a lake of the ſame name. It is ſurrounded by a wall, guarded by towers, and backed by a conical eminence, on which are the ruins of an ancient caſtle. The houſes are neatly built of ſtone: and the cathedral is a handſome edifice of white marble, hewn from the neighbouring quarries. On the outſide of the church, is the ſtatue of Pliny the Younger, in a niche, with a Latin inſcription bearing the date of 1499. Pliny was born here; and, in his Letters, ſpeaks with rapture of the delightful ſituation of the town, and the romantic ſcenery of its environs. The inhabitants have eſtabliſhed ſeveral manufactures of cotton and ſilk, and carry on ſome trade with the Griſons. Como is 80 miles N E Turin. lon. 9 7 E, lat. 45 45 N. [Coxe.]

Como, the largeſt lake in Italy, in the Milaneſe. It is 88 miles in circumference, but not above 6 miles over in any one part.

Comora Iſlands, a cluſter of iſlands in the Indian Ocean, between the coaſt of Zanguebar, and the N part of the iſland of Madagaſcar. They are 4 in number, viz. Johanna, Mayotta, Mohilla, and Comora, which laſt is 6 leagues long and 3 wide, and gives its name to the group. It has no ſafe harbours. Its high mountains are richly covered with verdure and fruit trees, and give riſe to numerous fertilizing ſtreams, on which are many beautiful caſcades. The vallies between the mountains are extenſive, and in richneſs and beauty are exceeded by none in the world. Theſe iſlands produce rice, peas, yams, indian corn, purſlain, cocoa nuts, plaintains, oranges, lemons, citrons, limes, pine apples, cucumbers, tamarinds, ſugar canes and honey. Their animals are buffaloes, goats, tortoiſes, camelions, hens, and a great variety of birds, many of which are not known in Europe. Johanna though not the largeſt, is yet, in many reſpects the principal iſland. The Arabs, are ſettled here, and exact tribute from the natives of this and the other iſlands. The Arabs, about 3000 in number, profeſſing the Mahometan religion, are ſettled together in a walled town on the S E part of the iſland. The town, which is the reſidence of the king of all the iſles, contains about 900 houſes, one ſtory of 15 or 20 feet high, and thatched with cabbage-tree leaves. The town covers about 10 acres. A moſque of ſtone, riſes in its center. The walls are about 6 feet high, and encompaſs the whole town, leaving but one place of entrance, and are mounted with 18 cannon, taken from the wreck of a French ſhip; but they are of no uſe for defence, as the inhabitants are without ammunition, and ignorant of the manner of managing them. The ſtreets are dirty, and ſo narrow as to admit but two perſons abreaſt. The drink of the inhabitants is the milk of the cocoa nut, from which they have the art of extracting an intoxicating liquor. From the ſugar canes they extract molaſſes. The Arabs in the town, are clothed, and in ſome degree civilized; but the Aborigines, about 7000 in number, who inhabit the hills, and who are often at war with the Arabs, go naked, are of a dark complexion, and ſtupid. In the interior of the iſland is a lake held ſacred by the natives, in which are ducks, which are alſo venerated. All

ſtrangers

ſtrangers who viſit this lake are required to leave their guns 5 miles from it. The birds, thus protected, are tame, and fearleſsly approach thoſe who viſit them. The Arabs, though they dare not openly oppoſe, yet deteſt this ſuperſtition. The E India ſhips often touch here for refreſhment. The Arabs, ſome of them, ſpeak broken, but intelligible Engliſh—preſerve the manners of Arabia, and are not ſo dark as the natives. Theſe iſles lie between 11 and 13 S lat. and 44 and 47 E lon. [Capt. Ham, Walker, Groſe.]

Comorin, Cape, the moſt ſouthern point of the peninſula of Hindooſtan, lon. 77 32 E, lat. 7 50 N.

Comorra, a town of Lower Hungary, capital of a territory of the ſame name. It is ſo well fortified, that the Turks could never take it. The greateſt part of the inhabitants are of the Greek religion. It is ſeated on the Danube, in the iſland of Sibut, 70 miles S by E Vienna, lon. 18 5 E, lat. 47 46 N.

Compiegne, a town of France, in the department of Oiſe and late province of the Iſle of France. Here is a palace, in which the kings of France often reſided. The Maid of Orleans was taken priſoner here in 1430. It is ſeated near an extenſive foreſt, at the confluence of the Aiſne and Oiſe, 45 miles N E Paris, lon. 2 55 E, lat. 49 25 N.

Compoſtella, a celebrated town of Spain, capital of Galicia, with an archbiſhop's ſee, and a univerſity. The public ſquares, and the churches, are magnificent; and it has a great number of monaſteries for both ſexes. The archbiſhop is one of the richeſt prelates in Spain, having 70,000 crowns a year. From this town the military order of St. Jago or St. James, had its origin. It is ſeated in a peninſula, formed by the Tambra and Ulla, 265 miles N W Madrid, lon. 8 17 W, lat. 42 52 N.

Concan, a low tract of country, on the W coaſt of the Deccan of Hindooſtan. From this tract riſes abruptly that ſtupendous wall of mountains called the Gauts. It is ſubject to the Mahrattas, and lies between 15 and 20 N lat.

Concarneau, a ſeaport of France, in the department of Finiſterre and late province of Brittany, with a caſtle, 12 miles S E Quimper, lon. 4 2 E, lat. 47 46 N.

Concordia, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Mirandola, on the river Sechia, 5 miles W Mirandola, lon. 11 13 E, lat. 44 52 N.

Concordia, a town of Italy, in Venetian Friuli, with a biſhop's ſee, 28 miles S S W Udina. It is now almoſt ruined, and the biſhop reſides at Porto Gruaro.

Condavir, a fort in the peninſula of Hindooſtan, and the principal poſt of Guntoor, one of the five Circars. It is ſtrongly ſituate on a mountain, 16 miles W Guntoor.

Conde, a ſtrong town of France, in the department of the North and French part of Hainault. It has a caſtle, and gave the title of prince to a branch of the late royal family. It was taken by the allies, July 10, 1793, but it was retaken by the French Oct. 1, 1794, and ordered by the convention to have its name changed to that of Nord Libre. Condé is ſeated on the Scheld, 7 miles N E Valenciennes, and 117 N by E Paris, lon. 3 39 E, lat. 50 27 N.

Conde, a town of France, in the department of Calvados and late province of Normandy. It carries on a conſiderable trade, and is ſeated on the Nereau, 15 miles W Paris, lon. 0 37 W, lat. 48 50 N.

Condom, a large town of France, in the department of Gers and late province of Gaſcony. As it has no trade, it is poor, and thinly peopled. It was lately an epiſcopal ſee, and is ſeated on the Baiſe, 22 miles W Auch, lon. 0 36 E, lat. 44 1 N.

Condore, the capital of a number of iſlands, in the Indian Ocean. It produces mangoes, which grow on trees, as large as apple trees; the fruit is of the ſize of a ſmall peach, and when ripe, has a pleaſant ſmell and taſte. The inhabitants are ſmall in ſtature, well ſhaped, and of a dark olive complexion; their faces are long, with black ſtraight hair, ſmall black eyes, high noſes, thin lips, white teeth, and little mouths. They are very poor, and their chief employment is getting tar out of the trees. When any ſhips arrive, they will bring their women on board, and offer them to the ſailors. They have a little idol temple, built of wood, and thatched like their houſes, which are very mean. The Engliſh E India company had a ſettlement here in 1702; but the factors falling out with the natives, moſt of them were murdered, and the reſt driven thence in 1705, lon. 107 26 E, lat. 2 40 N.

Condrieu, a town of France, in the department of Rhone and Loire and late province of Lyonois, remarkable for its excellent wines. It is ſeated near the Rhone, 17 miles S Lyons, lon. 4 53 E, lat. 45 23 N.

Conceleus,

Concolens, a town of France, in the department of Charente and late province of Angoumois, on the river Vienne, 30 miles N E Angoulesme, lon. 0 43 E, lat. 48 55 N.

Congleton, a town in Cheshire, with a market on Saturday. It is governed by a mayor, and has two churches, but the principal one is two miles distant. It has a manufacture of leather gloves; and a more considerable one in silk, there being a large silk mill, which employs 700 hands. It is seated on the river Dane, 7 miles S Macclesfield, and 164 N W London, lon. 2 10 W, lat. 53 8 N.

Congo, a country of Africa, between the equinoctial line and 18 degrees of S lat. containing the kingdoms of Loango, Congo, Angola, and Benguela. It was discovered by the Portuguese in 1481, and is bounded on the N by Benin, by the inland part of Africa on the E, by Matamon on the S, and by the Atlantic Ocean on the W. It is sometimes called Lower Guinea; and the Portuguese have a great many settlements on the coast, as well as in the inland country. They have many desert places within land, in which are elephants, tigers, leopards, monkies, and monstrous serpents; but near the coast, the soil is extremely fertile; and there are fruits of many kinds, beside palm trees, from which they get wine and oil. The inhabitants are skilful in weaving cotton cloth; and they trade in slaves, ivory, cassia, and tamarinds: the greatest part of them go almost naked, worshipping the sun, moon, and stars, beside animals of different kinds; but the Portuguese have made many converts to christianity. Congo, properly so called, is only 150 miles broad along the coast, but is 372 inland. From March to September is called the winter season, when it rains almost every day; and the summer is from October to March, when the weather is very hot. The river Zaire is full of crocodiles and river horses. The principal town is St. Salvador.

Coni, a town of Italy, in the principality of Piedmont, situated on the Stura, said to be first founded in 1520, during the pontificate of Calistus II. The origin of the town is said to be this: the inhabitants of some villages had been sorely oppressed by their lords, who, among other enormities, pretended a privilege granted by the emperor to deflower the brides before their husbands touched them; the people at length attacked their lords, expelled them the country, and destroyed their castles, which had served them as a protection for their enormities, and, lest their tyrants should return with foreign aid, they left their home, and founded Coni. It was taken by the French in April 1796. It is seated at the confluence of the Gresse and Sture, 35 miles S Turin, lon. 7 45 E, lat. 44 30 N.

Coningseck, a town of Suabia, capital of a county of the same name, 20 miles N Constance, lon. 9 20 E, lat. 47 50 N.

Conington, a village in Huntingdonshire, near Stilton. It has the ruins of a castle; and is seated at the head of the river which forms Ug-mere, Brickmere, and Whittlesea-mere.

Coniston-mere, a lake in Lancashire, which affords plenty of char. It is five miles long, but not above one broad; and is five miles W Winandermere.

Connaught, a province of Ireland, 130 miles long, and 84 broad; bounded on the E by Leinster and Munster, on the S by the latter province, on the W and N by the Atlantic, and on the N W by Ulster. It is fertile in many places, but is the least cultivated of all the four provinces. It contains one archbishopric, five bishoprics, six counties, seven market towns, 10 boroughs, and 330 parishes.

Connor, a town of Ireland, in the county of Antrim, with a bishop's see, 6 miles N Antrim, lon. 6 6 E, lat. 54 59 N.

Conquet, a town of France, in the department of Finisterre and late province of Bretagne, with a good harbour and road. It is 12 miles W Brest, lon. 4 41 W, lat. 48 23 N.

Constance, a city of Suabia, with a bishop's see; seated on the Rhine, between the upper and lower lakes of Constance. Once so flourishing in commerce, and so celebrated in history; grass now grows in the principal streets, and it scarcely contains 3000 inhabitants. It was formerly in alliance with Zuric and Basil, and, by their assistance, had expelled the bishop, and embraced the reformation. But the protestant cantons being worsted in 1531, Constance was obliged to submit to the emperor Charles V, and to re-admit the catholic religion. It thus lost its independence, and being neglected by the house of Austria, fell by degrees into its present state. In 1785, however, the emperor Joseph II invited hither the emigrants from Geneva, and, in 1787, 350 persons (among whom were 54 watchmakers) were settled here: the emperor granted them the secularized convent of the Dominicans, for a manufacture

ture of printed linens; and the refectory was made the chapel of the new colony. Conſtance is famous for a council, in 1514, which ſat 4 years, and cauſed John Huſs and Jerome of Prague to be burnt; and likewiſe condemned the doctrine of Wickliffe, and ordered his bones to be burned 40 years after he was dead. The French took poſſeſſion of this city in July 1796. It is 35 miles N E Zuric, lon. 9 10 E, lat. 47 38 N. [Adam, Coxe.]

Conſtance, Lake of, one of the moſt conſiderable lakes of Swiſſerland, which it ſeparates from Suabia, that part excepted, where the city of Conſtance is ſeated on its S ſide. It is divided into three parts. The upper and largeſt part is called Boden See; the middle part is named Bodmer See; and the lower part Unter See, Zeller See, or the lake of Zell. The upper lake is 37 miles long, and 15 in its greateſt breadth. Through this lake the Rhine flows, and then enters the Zeller See, which is 16 miles long, and 10 in its greateſt breadth. Like all the lakes in Swiſſerland, this is deeper in ſummer than in winter; which is owing to the firſt melting of the ſnow from the adjacent mountains. [Coxe.]

Conſtantina, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Algiers, the largeſt and ſtrongeſt in all the eaſtern parts, and ſeated at the top of a great rock. There is no way to it but by ſteps cut out of the rock; and the uſual way of puniſhing criminals here is to throw them down the cliff. Here are many Roman antiquities, particularly a triumphal arch. It is 75 miles from the ſea, and 210 E by S Algiers, lon. 7 0 E, lat. 36 4 N.

Conſtantina, a town of Spain, in Andaluſia, with a caſtle ſeated on a mountain, 40 miles N E Seville, lon. 5 35 W, lat. 37 40 N.

Conſtantinople, the ancient Byzantium, one of the moſt celebrated cities in Europe, in Romania, and capital of the Ottoman empire. It is ſeated on a neck of land, which advances toward Natolia, from which it is ſeparated by a ſtrait a mile in breadth. The ſea of Marmora waſhes its walls on the S, and a gulf of the ſtrait of Conſtantinople does the ſame on the N. It is delightfully ſituated between the Black Sea and the Archipelago. Conſtantine the Great choſe this place for his abode, and rebuilt it after the model of Rome. It was taken, in 1453, by the Turks, when they maſſacred 40,000 chriſtians, and have kept poſſeſſion of it ever ſince. The grand ſignior's palace, called the Seraglio, is on the ſeaſide, and is ſurrounded by walls flanked with towers, and ſeparated from the city by canals. The number of houſes muſt be prodigious; but, in general, they are mean, eſpecially on the outſide, where there are few or no windows, and the ſtreets being narrow, gives them a melancholy look. They reckon that there are 3770 ſtreets and lanes, but they are ſeldom, or ever clean; therefore the people are infected with the plague almoſt every year. The inhabitants are ſaid to amount to 900,000, of whom 300,000 are Greeks, 200,000 Armenians, and the reſt Europeans, Turks, and Jews. The Greeks have 30 churches here and in the ſuburbs; the Armenians many, the Roman Catholics ſeveral, the Lutherans one. Here are a great number of ancient monuments ſtill remaining, and particularly the ſuperb temple of St. Sophia, which is converted into a moſque, and that of Sultan Achmet with doors of braſs is ſuperior to all the reſt. The bazars, or bezeſteins are the markets for merchandiſe: they are large ſquare buildings, covered with domes, ſupported by arcades, and containing all ſorts of goods, which are there expoſed to ſale. There is a market for ſlaves of both ſexes; and the Jews are the principal merchants, who bring them here to be ſold. A great number of girls are brought from Hungary, Greece, Candia, Circaſſia, Mingrelia, and Georgia, for the ſervice of the Turks, who generally buy them for their ſeraglios. The great ſquare, near the moſque of Sultan Bajazet is the place for public diverſions. The circumference of this city is ſaid to be 15 miles, and 23 with the ſuburbs included: the ſuburb, called Pera, is the place where the foreign ambaſſadors reſide. The city is built in the form of a triangle; and as the ground riſes gradually, there is a view of the whole town from the ſea. The palaces, moſques, of which there are 5 or 6000, bagnios, and caravanſaras, are many of them magnificent. It is 112 miles E S E Adrianople, 240 E Salonichi, and 700 S E Vienna, lon. 28 59 E, lat. 41 1 N. [Thevenot, Niebuhr, Montague.]

Conſtantinople, Strait of, anciently the Thracian Boſphorus, and forming the communication between the Euxine or Black Sea, and the Propontis, or ſea of Marmora. It is 20 miles long, and a mile and a quarter broad, where narroweſt. The Turks have built 2 caſtles, oppoſite to each other, to defend the paſ-

ſage. It forms the ſeparation here between Europe and Aſia. On one ſide of it is ſituate Conſtantinople, and on the other, Scutari, where the grand ſignior has his ſeraglio.

Conſtantinow, a town of Poland in Volhinia, on the river Selucza, 62 miles N E Kaminieck, lon. 27 20 E, lat. 49 58 N.

Conteſſa, a ſeaport of Turkey in Europe, on a gulf of the ſame name, in the Archipelago, 200 miles W Conſtantinople, lon. 23 58 E, lat. 41 8 N.

Conti, a town of France, in the department of Somme, and late province of Picardy. It gave the title of prince to a branch of the late royal family of France. It is ſeated on the Seille, 14 miles S W Amiens, and 62 N Paris, lon. 2 13 E, lat. 49 42 N.

Converſano, a town of Naples, in Terra di Bari, with a biſhop's ſee, 12 miles S E Bari, lon. 17 6 E, lat. 41 20 N.

Conway, a town in Carnarvonſhire, with a market on Friday; ſeated at the mouth of the Conway, and diſtinguiſhed by the maſſy remains of its caſtle, formerly one of the moſt magnificent ſtructures of the kind in the kingdom. It is 18 miles E N E Carnarvon, and 235 W N W London, lon. 4 1 W, lat. 53 20 N.

Conway, a river of N Wales, which flows through a fertile vale of the ſame name, along the whole eaſtern border of Carnarvonſhire, and enters the Iriſh Sea, at the town of Conway.

Conza, an ancient town of Naples, in Principato Ulteriore, with an archbiſhop's ſee. It was ſo greatly ruined by an earthquake in 1694, that the place where the cathedral ſtood is hardly known. It is 52 miles E Naples, lon. 15 35 E, lat. 40 50 N.

Coos, an iſland in the Archipelago, 56 miles N W Rhodes, ſubject to the Turks. It is 100 miles in circumference, the birthplace of Apelles the painter, and Hyppocrates the phyſician, lon. 27 44 E, lat. 37 1 N. [Adam.]

Copenhagen, the capital of Denmark, with a univerſity. In 1711, 25,000 died here of the plague, the whole population was 60,000. It is the beſt built city of the North; and owes its principal beauty to a dreadful fire in 1728, that deſtroyed 5 churches and 67 ſtreets, which have been rebuilt in the modern ſtyle. The new parts of the town, raiſed by Frederick V, conſiſts of an octagon, containing 4 uniform and elegant buildings of hewn ſtone, and of 4 broad ſtreets, leading to it in oppoſite directions: in the middle of the area is an equeſtrian ſtatue of that king in bronze, which was caſt at the expenſe of the E India Company, and coſt 80,000l. ſterling. The greateſt part of the buildings are of brick; and a few are of freeſtone. The palaces of the nobility are in general ſplendid, and ornamented in the Italian ſtyle of architecture. The royal palace, called Chriſtianburg, built by Chriſtian VI, one of the moſt commodious and moſt ſumptuouſly furniſhed in Europe, was deſtroyed by fire, Feb. 26, 1794: and on June 6, 1795, a fire broke out in the dock-yard, which ſoon communicated acroſs the canal to the houſes, and continued to rage for 2 days, by which one fourth of the city was deſtroyed. The haven is always crowded with ſhips; and the ſtreets are interſected by canals, which bring the merchandiſe cloſe to the warehouſes that line the quays. The citadel is a regular fortification, with 5 baſtions, a double ditch full of water, and ſeveral advanced works. The city is 5 miles in circumference, and ſeated on the E ſhore of the iſle of Zealand, 300 miles S W Stockholm, and 500 N E London, lon. 12 40 E, lat. 55 41 N, ſee *Amak*.

Copilowats, a town of Turkey in Europe, in Bulgaria, lon. 36 35 E, lat. 46 40 N.

Coporia, a town of Ingria, in the Ruſſian government of Peterſburg, at the mouth of a river of the ſame name, lon. 29 0 E, lat. 59 34 N.

Copper Iſland, one of the Aleutian group. It is ſo called from the vaſt quantities of copper found on its N E ſhore. It appears to be waſhed up by the ſea, in ſuch abundance, that many ſhips might load at the ſame time. It is chiefly in a metallic or malleable ſtate, and frequently looks as if it had undergone a fuſion. This probably is fact, as many volcanos, extinct, now appear on the iſland. [Mavor.]

Coquet, a river in Northumberland, which croſſes the center of that county, and enters the German Ocean, at Warkworth.

Coquet, an iſland on the coaſt of Northumberland, oppoſite the mouth of the river Coquet.

Corab, or *Corahjehenabad*, a city of Hindooſtan Proper, in Dooab, ſubject to the nabob of Oude. It is 60 miles S S W Lucknow, lon. 79 45 E, lat. 26 5 N.

Corbach, a town of Germany, in the principality of Waldeck, 10 miles N W Waldeck. The hereditary prince of Brunſwick was defeated here by the French

French in 1760, lon. 8 58 E, lat. 51 20 N.

Corbeck, a town of Auſtrian Brabant, 3 miles S Louvain, lon. 4 49 E, lat. 50 50 N.

Corbeil, a town of France, in the department of Seine and Oiſe, and late province of the Iſle of France, ſeated on the Seine, 17 miles S Paris, lon. 2 26 E, lat. 48 33 N.

Corbie, a town of France, in the department of Somme, and late province of Picardy, with a late celebrated Benedictine abbey, ſeated on the Somme, 10 miles E Amiens, lon. 2 38 E, lat. 49 54 N.

Corby, a town of Germany, on the confines of Weſtphalia, with a famous abbey, whoſe abbot is a ſovereign prince. It is ſeated on the Weſer, 30 miles E by N Paderborn, lon. 9 30 E, lat. 51 50 N.

Cordova, an epiſcopal town of Spain, in Andaluſia, remarkable for its antiquity, and for having preſerved its ſplendour and riches through ſo many ages, it being well known to the Romans by the name of Corduba. It is ſeated on the Guadalquiver, over which is a magnificent ſtone bridge. The circumference is large, but it is not peopled in proportion to its extent, for there are many orchards and gardens within the walls. There are 17 churches, 36 convents, 16 hoſpitals, and 2 colleges. The palaces, churches, and religious houſes are ſuperb, particularly the cathedral, which was a moſque, when the Moors poſſeſſed the town; for which reaſon it ſtill retains the name of Mezquita. The ſquare, called the Plaza Major, is ſurrounded by fine houſes, under which are piazzas. It is the birthplace of Seneca and Lucan. The trade conſiſts in wine, ſilk, and Cordovan leather; and in the neighbourhood are a vaſt number of orange and lemon trees. The beſt horſes in Spain come hence. Cordova is 75 miles N E Seville, and 137 S by W Madrid, lon. 4 4 W, lat. 37 52 N.

[Adam.]

Corduan, a famous lighthouſe of France, at the mouth of the Gironde, 55 miles N W Bourdeaux, lon. 1 9 W, lat. 45 36 N.

Corea, a peninſula of Aſia, extending between China and Japan. It is bounded on the N by Chineſe Tartary, on the E by the ſea and iſles of Japan, on the S by the ocean, and on the W by the gulf and province of Leao-tong. This kingdom is commonly reckoned 200 leagues from N to S, and 100 from E to W. The king has abſolute authority over his ſubjects, but is himſelf tributary to China. It is divided into 8 provinces, which contain 33 cities of the firſt rank, 58 of the ſecond, and 70 of the third. Kingkitao is the capital. The principal products of Corea are wheat, rice, ginſeng, gold, ſilver, iron, foſſil ſalt, caſtor and ſable's ſkins, a yellow varniſh, almoſt equal to gilding, and a peculiar kind of paper made of cotton. Numbers of whales are annually found on the coaſt toward the N E. The Coreans are well made, ingenious, brave, and tractable. They are fond of dancing and muſic, and ſhow great aptneſs for acquiring the ſciences, which they apply to with ardour. Men of learning are diſtinguiſhed from other people by 2 plumes of feathers, which they wear in their caps. They have borrowed their writing, dreſs, religious worſhip, ceremonies, belief of the tranſmigration of ſouls, and the greater part of their cuſtoms, from the Chineſe. Their women are leſs confined than thoſe in China, and have the liberty of appearing in company with the other ſex. In China, parents often marry their children without their conſent; in Corea, they chooſe for themſelves: they neither regard the inclinations of their parents, nor ſuffer them to throw any obſtacles in the way of their union. They never bury their dead till three years after their deceaſe, but keep them in coffins for that time.

Corfe Caſtle, a borough in Dorſetſhire, with a market on Thurſday. It is ſeated in a peninſula called the Iſle of Purbeck, on a river, between two hills, on one of which ſtands the caſtle, formerly a place of great importance. It has a large church, which is a royal peculiar, not liable to any epiſcopal juriſdiction. The town is governed by a mayor, and its aldermen have the title of barons. It ſends 2 members to parliament, and is 21 miles E Dorcheſter, and 120 W by S London, lon. 2 4 W, lat. 50 36 N.

Corfu, an iſland of the Mediterranean, near Albania, ſubject to the Venetians, and the moſt important place they have in theſe parts, becauſe it commands the gulf of Venice. It is defended by an impregnable caſtle. Here is made a great quantity of ſalt. This iſland contains above 50,000 ſouls, and is divided into 4 bailiwicks or governments. The air is healthy, the land fertile, and the fruit excellent. Oranges, citrons, the moſt delicious grapes, honey, wax, and oil, are exceedingly abundant. There are ſome places mountainous and barren, and good water is ſcarce. The capital is of the

ſame

same name, with a handsome metropolitan church of the Greeks, on the E coast, and contains 20,000 inhabitants, lon. 20 0 E, lat. 39 40 N.

Coria, an episcopal town of Spain, in Leon, seated on the Alagon, 120 miles S W Madrid, lon. 5 30 W, lat. 40 0 N.

Corinth, now called *Corantho*, or *Gerame*, a celebrated city, in the Morea, with a Greek archbishop's see. It was one of the most important places in Greece, on account of its situation on the isthmus into the Morea, its castle on the top of an almost inaccessible rock, its harbours on the gulfs of Lepanto and Engia, its riches, and its architects, sculptors, and painters, who were the most skilful in Greece. It once belonged to the Venetians, but the Turks became masters of it in 1715. It is now greatly decayed; for the houses are not contiguous, but intermixed with fields and gardens, which make it look like a village. From the castle, is a fine prospect over the sea to the E and W, and a fertile country N and S. The inhabitants are chiefly Christians, of the Greek church, and about 13 or 1400 in number. It is 40 miles N W Athens, lon. 23 3 E, lat. 38 14 N.

Corinth, Isthmus of, in the Morea, a neck of land which joins the Morea to Livadia, and reaches from the gulf of Lepanto to that of Engia. The narrowest part of it is 6 miles over; and on a mount there, called Oneius, were formerly celebrated the Isthmian games. There are still the ruins of a town upon it, and of the temples dedicated to the Sun, Pluto, Diana, Neptune, Ceres, and Bacchus. Julius Cesar, Caligula, and Nero, in vain attempted to cut a channel through the isthmus; they therefore built a wall across it, called Hexamillium, because it was 6 miles in length. This was demolished by Amurath II, rebuilt by the Venetians, and levelled a second time by Mahomet II.

Corita, a town of Spain, in Leon, 23 miles E Salamanca, lon. 5 49 W, lat. 41 5 N.

Cork, a county of Ireland, in the province of Munster, 80 miles in length, and 50 in breadth; bounded on the W by Kerry and the Atlantic, on the N by Limerick, on the E by Waterford, and on the S and S E by St. George's Channel. It contains 232 parishes, and sends 26 members to parliament. It is fertile and populous, and has two remarkable rivers, the Blackwater and Lee.

Cork, the capital of the county of Cork, with a bishop's see. It is a neat, rich, and populous place, on the river Lee, where it has a commodious harbour. It surpasses all the towns in Ireland for trade, except Dublin. It was taken by the earl of Marlborough in 1690. It is 14 miles from St. George's Channel, and 124 S W Dublin, lon. 8 23 W, lat. 51 54 N.

Corlin, a town of Prussian Pomerania, seated on the river Persant, 8 miles S E Colberg, lon. 15 47 E, lat. 54 16 N.

Cormentin, a fortress on the Gold Coast of Guinea, belonging to the Dutch. Near it is the town, which is large and populous, lon. 0 15 W, lat. 5 30 N.

Cormery, a town of France, in the department of Indre and Loire and late province of Touraine. It had recently a rich Benedictine abbey, and is seated on the Indre, 8 miles from Tours, lon. 0 28 E, lat. 47 30 N.

Cornet, a castle on the island of Guernsey, lon. 2 40 W, lat. 49 30 N.

Corneto, a town of Italy, in the patrimony of St. Peter, with a bishop's see, seated on the Marta, 3 miles E of the sea, and 37 N W Rome, lon. 11 53 E, lat. 42 15 N.

Cornwall, a county which forms the S W extremity of England; bounded on the E by Devonshire, on the S by the English Channel, and on the N W by St. George's Channel. Its length from E to W is 80 miles; its breadth next to Devonshire is 48, but it soon contracts, and at Falmouth does not exceed 14; it then spreads a little to the S and S W, and terminates in two points, one of which is called the Lizard, and the other the Land's End. It lies in the diocese of Exeter; contains 9 hundreds, 27 market towns, and 161 parishes; and sends 44 members to parliament. The air is sharp and healthful, but the vicinity of the sea exempts it from hard frosts, and snow never lies long on the ground. The soil, as it is shallow, is not very fruitful, especially in the centre on the hilly parts; the vallies yield plenty of grass; and the lands near the sea, by being manured with sea weed, produce corn. It has plenty of sea herbs, and some other plants peculiar to its insular situation. The principal rivers are the Tamar, Camel, and Fale. It derives its chief importance from its minerals. The mines of tin are numerous, and are, in general, very rich in ore: these have rendered this country famous in all ages. There has been sometimes found a small quantity of gold and silver, but not worthy of notice. With the metalline ores are intermixed large quantities of mundic

and

and arſenic. Many ſorts of ſtones are alſo found here, particularly moorſtone, which is uſed both in buildings and for millſtones; when poliſhed, it appears more beautiful than any of the marble kind, and makes the richeſt furniture, as tables, chimneypieces, &c. but being exceedingly hard, the poliſhing is expenſive. The copper mines are alſo numerous, and rich in ore. In many cavernous parts of the rocks are found tranſparent cryſtals, called Corniſh diamonds, they being very brilliant when well poliſhed. This country was one of the places to which the ancient Britons retreated, whoſe language was retained even to the laſt century, but it is now quite extinct. The king's eldeſt ſon is born duke of Cornwall, and derives a revenue, not only from lands appertaining to the duchy, but from the mines of tin and copper; he has under him an officer, called lord warden of the Stannary Courts, whoſe juriſdiction extends over the mines and miners of Cornwall and Devonſhire; and he appoints, in his privy council, the ſheriff of the former county. Launceſton is the capital.

Corny, a ſmall village, ſuppoſed by ſome learned men to be the ſite of Paradiſe. It is ſeated in the angle formed by the confluence of the Tigris and Euphrates. It is ſurrounded by a mud wall; its inhabitants are a few Arabs, who gain leſs from cultivating the ſoil, than by their exactions from paſſengers. [Jackſon.]

Coro, ſee *Venezuela*.

Coromandel, Coaſt of, the eaſtern coaſt of the peninſula of Hindooſtan, extending between 10 and 16 N lat. There is not a port for large ſhips on the whole coaſt, which is an even, low, ſandy country. Madras is the principal town.

Coron, a ſeaport of the Morea, ſeated on a bay, 15 miles S E Modon, lon. 21 50 E, lat. 36 50 N.

Coronation, Cape, a Cape of the iſland of New Caledonia, in the S Pacific Ocean, lon. 167 8 E, lat. 22 5 S.

Corregio, a town of Italy, capital of a territory of the ſame name, in the Modeneſe, with a caſtle, 9 miles N E Reggio, lon. 11 12 E, lat. 44 46 N.

Correze, a department of France, containing the late province of Limoſin. It takes its name from a river, which falls into the Vezere, after having watered Tulles and Brives. Tulles is the capital.

Corſham, a town in Wilts, where the Saxon king Ethelred had a palace. Here are ſome conſiderable clothiers. It is 4 miles S W Chippenham.

Corſica, an iſland in the Mediterranean, between 8 and 10 E lon. and 41 and 43 N lat. On the S it is ſeparated from Sardinia, by the ſtrait of Bonifacio; to the E it has the Tuſcan Sea; to the N the gulf of Genoa; and to the W it is oppoſite the coaſts of France and Spain. It is 150 miles from N to S, and from 40 to 50 in breadth. It was known to the ancient Greeks by the names of Caliſta and Cyrnus, and to the Romans by its preſent appellation. On the coaſt are many excellent harbours. It is mountainous, but fruitful vallies are interſperſed; and it has ſome fine lakes and rivers. With reſpect to products, Corſica has nothing peculiar to itſelf; but in the earlieſt times it has been famous for its ſwarms of bees, and produces vaſt quantities of honey, which, however, is reckoned bitter, on account of the box and yew with which the country abounds. After many revolutions, this iſland was, for ſome centuries, under the dominion of the Genoeſe, whoſe tyranny was ſuch, that the Corſicans were almoſt in a perpetual ſtate of inſurrection. In 1736, a German adventurer, Theodore baron Newhoff, brought ſome aſſiſtance to them, and, on his aſſurances of more powerful aid, they elected him king; but, as he could not ſubſtantiate his promiſes, he was obliged to leave the iſland. He came to England, was thrown into the Fleet priſon, releaſed by an act of inſolvency (after having regiſtered his kingdom of Corſica for the benefit of his creditors) and ſuffered to die in extreme indigence. The Genoeſe, tired of the conteſt, ſold the ſovereignty to France in 1767; and the celebrated Paoli, who had been elected to the chief command, in 1755, was obliged to abandon the iſland in 1769. After the French revolution in 1789, Corſica was admitted as an eighty-third department of France, at the particular requeſt of a deputation, of which Paoli was at the head. In conſequence, however, of ſome events which followed the revolution of 1792, Paoli revolted; the French, by the aſſiſtance of the Engliſh, were expelled from the iſland; and Corſica, on the 19th of June 1794, was declared annexed to the crown of Great Britain. In Oct. 1796, it was retaken by the French, and is divided into 2 departments. Baſtia is the largeſt town; but Corte, in the centre of the iſland, is reckoned the capital. The number of inhabitants on the iſland is about 160,000.

Corſore, a town of Denmark, on the W ſide of the iſle of Zeland, on a peninſula

ſaſula in the Great Belt. It has a good harbour for light veſſels, and is defended by a citadel, lon. 11 12 E, lat. 55 12 N.

Corte, the preſent capital of Corſica, as Baſtia was under the government of the Genoeſe. It is the ſeat of the viceroy and parliament of Corſica, agreeably to the conſtitution of 1794, by which that kingdom was annexed to the crown of Great Britain, and contains 3000 inhabitants. It is ſeated partly on the foot, and partly on the declivity of a rock, at the confluence of the Tavignano and Reſtonica. On the point of a rock, riſing above the reſt, at the back of the town, is the caſtle, which has only one winding paſſage to climb up, in which only 2 perſons can go abreaſt. It is 27 miles S W Baſtia, lon. 9 26 E, lat. 42 6 N.

Cortis, a town of Germany, in the biſhopric of Liege, 10 miles N E Ramillies, lon. 4 59 E, lat. 50 46 N.

Cortona, a town of Tuſcany, with a a biſhop's ſee, and a famous academy, 32 miles E Sienna, lon. 11 52 W, lat. 43 20 N.

Corunna, a ſeaport of Spain, in Galicia, at the mouth of the Groyne. It is the ſtation of the Spaniſh packet boats, which have ſailed hence to Falmouth, and back again, ever ſince the commencement of the preſent war, lon. 8 19 W, lat. 43 18 N.

Corvo, the ſmalleſt iſland of the Azores, ſo called from the abundance of crows found upon it. It has about 600 inhabitants, who cultivate wheat and feed hogs, lon. 31 5 W, lat. 39 42 N.

Coryvrekan, a dangerous whirlpool on the W coaſt of Scotland, between the iſle of Scarba and the N point of that of Jura. It is ſo named from a young Daniſh prince, who periſhed in this place: its dreadful vortex extends above a mile in circuit. Many ſmaller whirlpools and rapid currents are found in this neighbourhood; dangerous to thoſe who are ſtrangers to the coaſt.

Corzola, an iſland in the gulph of Venice, on the coaſt of Dalmatia, lon. 17 0 E, lat. 43 16 N.

Coſenza, a city of Naples, capital of Calabria Citeriore, with an archbiſhop's ſee, and a caſtle. It is ſeated on the river Crate, 11 miles from the ſea, and 105 S E Naples, lon. 16 20 E, lat. 39 20 N.

Coſlin, a town of Pruſſia Pomerania, 10 miles E Colberg.

Coſne, a town of France, in the department of Nievre and late province of Nivernois. Anchors for ſhips are forged here; and its cutlery and gloves are much eſteemed. It is ſeated at the confluence of the Loire and Noain, 88 miles S Paris, lon. 3 6 E, lat. 47 23 N.

Coſſacs, a people inhabiting the confines of Poland, Ruſſia, Tartary, and Turkey. They are divided into the Koſakki-ſa-Parovi, the Koſakki-Donſki, and the Uralian Coſſacs. Theſe people are large and well made, have blue eyes, brown hair, and aqueline noſes; the women are handſome, well ſhaped, and complaiſant to ſtrangers. The Uralian Coſſacs dwell in villages, along the banks of the Ural, and their chief town is Uralſk. The country which the Koſakki-ſa-Parovi inhabit, is called the Ukraine; and their towns are built of wood, after the manner of the Ruſſians. The Koſakki Donſki dwell on both ſides of the Don; are under the protection of Ruſſia, and profeſs the ſame religion, ſee *Ukraine* and *Uralian Coſſacs*.

Coſſeir, a town of Egypt on the ſea, with a poor harbour. Though once a conſiderable place, it is now only a ſmall mud-walled village.

Coſſimbazar, a city of Hindooſtan Proper, in Bengal. It has been at all times the reſidence of the different European factors; this being the centre of their trade. It is ſeated on an iſland, in Hoogly River, 110 miles N Calcutta, lon. 85 22 E, lat. 23 40 N.

Coſtagnazzar, the higheſt mountain of Turkey, in Europe, in Romania, anciently called Hæmus.

Cotbus, a town of Lower Luſatia, ſubject to the king of Pruſſia. Here are a great number of French proteſtants, who have introduced their manufactures; and it is noted for excellent beer, pitch, and the cultivation of flax. It is ſeated on the river Spree, 60 miles S by E Berlin, lon. 14 12 E, lat. 51 36 N.

Cote d'or, a department of France, containing part of the late province of Burgundy. Dijon is the capital.

Cotes nu Nord, a department of France, ſo named from its northerly maritime poſition. It contains part of the late province of Bretagne. St. Brieux is the capital.

Cotigniac, a town of France, in the department of Var and late province of Provence, on the river Argens. It is famous for ſweetmeats.

Cotefwold, or *Cotſwold Hills*, a long tract of high ground in the E part of Glouceſterſhire. It affords in many places a fine ſhort

ſhort graſs for the feed of ſheep, and others are devoted to the growth of corn. The ſides of this long range are beautiful as they ſink into the vale, from the hills of Stinchcomb and Nibley in the S, to that of Bredon in the N, which has been celebrated in ancient rhyme.

Couey, a town of France, in the department of Aiſne, 9 miles N Soiſſons, lon. 3 13 E, lat. 49 31 N.

Coventry, a city in Warwickſhire, which with Lichfield, is a biſhop's ſee. Its market is on Friday. It is a county of itſelf, governed by a mayor, and ſends two members to parliament. It has 3 pariſh churches, 2 freeſchools, ſeveral hoſpitals, and contains about 25,000 ſouls. The houſes being moſtly old, and built of wood and plaſter, with ſtories projecting over each other, make a mean appearance. It had very early a great trade in various articles of manufactures, as cloths, ſtuffs, thread, &c. At preſent, its principal branch is that of ſilk ribands: ſome gauzes, camblets, and laſtings are alſo made here. It has a communication with the Staffordſhire Grand Trunk, by a canal to Fradley; and by another canal, which joins the Oxford canal at Braunſton, it has a communication with the Thames. Leofric lord of this place oppreſſed the people, but his wife Godiva interceding, he promiſed to relieve them if ſhe would ride through the city naked, on horſeback. Doors and windows were ſhut, covering herſelf with her long hair, ſhe performed the taſk; one man, the ſtory ſays, peeped, and was ſtricken blind. This event is now annually celebrated by a formal proceſſion. Coventry is 91 miles N W London, lon. 1 28 W, lat. 52 28 N.

Covoerden, a town of the United Provinces, in Overyſſel, with a fortreſs in the marſhes, ſtrong both by nature and art. It is 35 miles N E Deventer, lon. 6 35 E, lat. 52 46 N.

Courland, (Duchy of,) bounded on the N by the gulf of Riga, on the E by the gulf of Riga and Semigallia, on the S by Samogitia, and on the W by the Baltic. This country was formerly dependent on Poland, but is now under the influence of Ruſſia: the country is fertile, bears good corn, and great quantities of excellent flax. The woods abound with bears, wolves, and elks. The religion is chiefly Lutheran. The principal towns are Goldingen, Windau, Libau, Groben, and Candau.

Court of Aldermen, a cluſter of ſmall iſlands, or rocks, near the E coaſt of New Zealand, in the Southern Pacific Ocean, about half a league in extent every way, and 5 leagues from the main land, lat. 36 57 S.

Courtray, a town of the Auſtrian Netherlands, on the river Lis, 12 miles E Ypres. It has been often taken and retaken; the laſt time by the French in April 1794, lon. 3 6 E, lat. 50 50 N.

Couſerans, a late province of France, lying along the river Satat, and forming, with Foix, the department of Arriege.

Coutances, a ſeaport of France, in the department of the Channel and late province of Normandy, with a biſhop's ſee, and a fine cathedral. Lately a conſiderable part of the inhabitants were monks. It is 22 miles N Avranches, lon. 1 23 E, lat. 49 3 N. [Wraxall.]

Coutras, a town of France, in the department of Dordogne, and late province of Perigord, ſeated on the Dordogne, 20 miles N E Bourdeaux, lon. 0 3 W, lat. 40 4 N.

Coway Stakes, a place of England near Chertſey, where Ceſar is ſaid to have paſſed the Thames, ſo called from the ſtakes with which the Britons fenced the banks againſt him.

Cowbridge, a corporate town in Glamorganſhire, with a market on Tueſday. It is called, by the Welſh, Pont Van, from the ſtone bridge over the river, which ſoon after falls into the Briſtol Channel. The ſtreets are broad and paved; and here the aſſizes for the county are held. It is 12 miles W Cardiff, and 176 London, lon. 3 33 W, lat. 51 28 N.

Cowes, a ſeaport, on the N E ſide of the iſle of Wight, 8 miles S W Portſmouth, lon. 1 15 W, lat. 50 46 N.

Coylan, ſee *Quilon*.

Cracatoa, the ſouthernmoſt of a cluſter of iſlands in the entrance of the ſtraits of Sunda. It conſiſts of elevated land gradually riſing on all ſides from the ſea, and is covered with trees, except a few ſpots, which have been cleared by the natives for the purpoſe of forming rice fields. The population is conſiderable, and its coral reefs afford ſmall turtles in abundance, lon. 105 56 E, lat. 8 6 S.

Cracow, a city of Poland, and capital of a palatinate of the ſame name, ſituated on the Viſtula, where it is joined by the Radawa; built by Cracus I, king of Poland, with ſpoils taken from the Franks, and by him made the capital of the kingdom. The town is ſurrounded by walls, large, and well built: the ſtreets wide

and

and ſtraight, but badly paved. It contains ſeveral churches and convents; on the W ſide is a fauxbourg, with a palace which belonged to the king, walled round: on the S ſide is a royal caſtle near the bank of the Viſtula, alſo walled round, and defended with towers and baſtions. The cathedral is not large, and rather rich than handſome: here was preſerved a conſiderable treaſure in the regal jewels, the crown, the ſceptre, and the globe uſed at the coronation of the kings. Here they were crowned for near five centuries, until the laſt, who was crowned at Warſaw; here they were buried. It is dedicated to St. Staniſlaus, the biſhop of Cracow, who was killed by king Boleſlaus II. at the altar of a church, ſituated on a hill, named *Skalka*, near the city. The day before the coronation, it was cuſtomary for the king elect to walk to this church, as if to expiate the crime of his predeceſſor. Cracow is the ſee of a biſhop, erected in the year 1000, and ranks the firſt biſhop in that kingdom. This city was formerly near the centre of Poland, but was in the year 1792, a frontier town; it occupies a great ſpace of ground, but, with its ſuburbs united, hardly contains 16,000 inhabitants. The devaſtation was begun by Charles XII, king of Sweden, who took it in 1702, but it ſuffered yet more ſeverely in the late invaſion by the Ruſſians and Pruſſians. Koſciuſko drove out a Ruſſian garriſon in March, 1794, but being called to the ſupport of Warſaw, Cracow was obliged to ſurrender at diſcretion to the troops of Pruſſia on the 15th of June following: 264 miles S Konigſberg, and 128 S S W Warſaw, lon. 20 15 E, lat. 50 15 N.

Crail, a borough in Fifeſhire, at the mouth of the frith of Forth, 7 miles S E St. Andrew's, lon. 2 36 W, lat. 56 15 N.

Crainburg, a town of Germany, in Carniola, on the river Save, 20 miles N W Laubach, lon. 14 5 E, lat. 46 36 N.

Cranbourn, a town in Dorſetſhire. It is well watered, and has a fine chaſe, which extends almoſt to Saliſbury. It is 38 miles N E Dorcheſter, and 94 W London.

Cranbrook, a town in Kent, 13 miles S Maidſtone, and 52 S E London.

Cranenburg, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and duchy of Cleves, formerly imperial, and ſurrounded with walls in the year 1414. It contains one Roman Catholic and one Proteſtant church. This town was granted to a phyſician the term of his life, for having recovered the elector Frederic William from a diſeaſe likely to prove mortal: 3 miles W Cleves.

Cranganore, a town and fort on the coaſt of Malabar, lately ſubject to the Dutch, by whom it was taken from the Portugueſe in 1662. In 1789, the Dutch ſold this place to the rajah of Travancore. But Tippoo Sultan, regent of Myſore, diſputing their right to ſell it, a war enſued between that prince and the rajah, who being ſupported by the Engliſh, and their allies, the nizam of the Deccan and the Mahrattas, the war was terminated in 1792; Tippoo conſenting to pay three crores of rupees, toward the expenſes of the war, and to cede one half of his dominions to the three confederate powers. Cranganore is ſeated at the mouth of a river, 24 miles N by W Cochin, lon. 75 58 E, lat. 10 23 N.

Crato, a town of Portugal, in Alentejo, 7 miles E Portalegra. It has 29 pariſhes under its juriſdiction, beſide the capital priory belonging to the order of Malta, lon. 7 20 W, lat. 39 6 N.

Crecy, or *Crecy en Ponthieu*, a town of France, in the department of the Somme, celebrated on account of a battle fought here on the 26th of Auguſt 1346, between the Engliſh and French: Edward III, and his ſon the Black Prince were both engaged, and the French were defeated with great ſlaughter, 30,000 foot and 1200 horſe being left dead in the field; among whom were the king of Bohemia, the count of Alençon, Louis count of Flanders, with many other of the French nobility: 10 miles N Abbeville, and 100 N Paris.

Crediton, a town in Devonſhire. The church is a handſome ſtructure, built in the form of a cathedral, to which belongs a freeſchool. The town was almoſt all deſtroyed by fire in 1743. It has a conſiderable manufacture of ſerges, and is ſeated between two hills, 12 miles N W Exeter, and 181 W by N London.

Creetown, a ſmall port of Scotland, on the E ſide of Wigton Bay, in Kirkcudbrightſhire. Here ſeveral ſloops are conſtantly employed in carrying ſeaſhells coaſtwiſe, or importing coal and lime from Cumberland. The ſhells are dug from banks without the ſeamark, and are eſteemed a valuable manure.

Creiff, a town in Perthſhire, with an annual fair for cattle, one of the greateſt in Scotland. It is ſeated on the Earn, 20 miles W Perth.

Creil, a town of France, department of Oiſe,

Oiſe, Iſle of France, on the Oiſe, 5 miles E Senlis.

Crema, a town of Italy, capital of Cremaſco, with a biſhop's ſee. It is on the Serio, 20 miles N Placentia, lon. 9 50 E, lat. 45 25 N.

Cremiu, a town of France, department of Iſere, Dauphiny. It is at the foot of a mountain, near the Rhone, 20 miles N E Vienne.

Cremnitz, the principal mine-town of Upper Hungary, famous for its ſilver mines, 70 miles N E Preſburg, lon. 19 6 E, lat. 48 32 N.

Cremona, an ancient town of Italy, capital of the Cremoneſe, with a caſtle, a biſhop's ſee, and a univerſity of no great celebrity, and 12,000 inhabitants. The ſtreets are broad and ſtraight, the houſes well built, the churches handſome, and the ſquares large. In 1702, prince Eugene introduced a body of troops by a ſubterranean paſſage, ſurpriſed and took priſoner marſhal Villeroy, and, but for an accident, would have taken the town. It has been ſeveral times taken and retaken; and it ſurrendered to the French in May 1796. It is on the Po, 30 miles N W Parma, lon. 9 58 E, lat. 45 8 N.

Cremoneſe, a territory of Italy, in the duchy of Milan, bounded on the E by Mantua, on the N by Breſciano, on the W by Cremaſco, and on the S by Parma. It is fertile in wine and fruits, and belongs to the houſe of Auſtria. Cremona is the capital.

Crempen, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Holſtein, 5 miles from Hamburgh.

Creſcentino, a town of Piedmont, on the river Po. It is 20 miles N E Turin.

Creſpy, a town of France, in the department of Oiſe and late province of the Iſle of France, 17 miles S Compiegne, lon. 2 55 E, lat. 49 10 N.

Creſſy, ſee *Crecy*

Creſt, a town of France, department of Drome, Dauphiny, ſeated on the Drome, 15 miles S E Valence, lon. 5 26 E, lat. 44 40 N.

Crevecoeur, a town of France, department of the North, on the Scheld, five miles S Cambray, lon. 3 20 E, lat. 50 6 N.

Crevecoeur, a town and fort of Dutch Brabant, at the confluence of the Dommel with the Maeſe, 4 miles N W Bois le Duc. It was taken by the French in 1794.

Creuſe, a department of France, ſo named from a river that falls into the Vienne. It contains the late province of Marche. Gueret is the capital.

Creutznach, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, with a caſtle, on an eminence. On Dec. 1, 1795, it was taken by the French, retaken by the Auſtrians, and again taken by the former. It is ſeated on the Nahe, over which is a ſtone bridge; 20 miles S W Mentz, lon. 7 55 E, lat. 49 44 N.

Crewkerne, a town in Somerſetſhire, near a branch of the Parret, 25 miles S Wells, and 132 W S W London.

Crickhowel, a town in Brecknockſhire, on the river Uſk, 10 miles S E Brecknock, and 149 W by N London.

Cricklade, a borough in Wilts, almoſt ſurrounded by the Thames, 25 miles W by S Oxford, and 83 W by N London.

Crimea, or *Crim Tartary*, a peninſula of Aſia, bounded on the N by part of the diſtrict of Taurida, (a diviſion of the Ruſſian government of Ekaterinoſlay,) and on the other parts by the Black Sea and the Sea of Aſoph. It is divided into two parts by mountains which run E and W. The N diviſion is fit for paſturage only; in the S part the vallies are remarkably fertile, and the climate extremely mild. The lower hills, extending from Theodoſia to the E extremity of the country, are principally uſed in gardening, and produce excellent fruit. The Tartar inhabitants are eſtimated at 70,000. Achmetſted was made the capital in 1785. Beſides the ports of Kerth and Jenikale, the road of Caffa, and the harbour of Baluclava, there is near Sebaſtapol, one of the moſt capacious and ſecure harbours in the world. This country is in ſome maps called Taurica, from its having been the ancient Taurica Cherſoneſus.

Croatia, a country of Europe, part of the ancient Pannonia Superior, or according to others, of Illyricum, bounded on the N by Hungary, from which it is ſeparated by the river Drave, on the E by Sclavonia and Boſnia, on the S by Dalmatia, and on the W by Morlachia, Carniola, and Stiria; about 150 miles in length, and from 40 to 60 in breadth. The Croatians derive their origin from the Sclavonians, and came into this country in the time of the emperor Heraclius. In the middle ages they had kings of their own, who for ſome time were ſubject to Dalmatia. In the 11 century, Croatia and Dalmatia devolved to the king of Hungary, and the Croats have ever ſince continued under the dominion of that monarchy,

monarchy, except a ſmall part ſubject to the Turks: though not without frequent attempts to recover their independency. The principal towns are Waraſdin, Kreutz, Velika, Iwanitz, Zagrab, Karlſtadt, and Sluin. Turkiſh Croatia is ſituated on the E ſide of the Unna, and occupies a ſpace about 40 miles long, and 20 wide. The principal rivers of Croatia are the Corana and the Save.

Croja, a town of European Turkey, in the province of Albania, anciently the capital and reſidence of the Albanian kings. The famous Scanderberg uſed this place as a fortreſs, from whence he continually haraſſed the Turks; but when the Turks became maſters of Albania, they deſtroyed the fortifications. It is the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of the archbiſhop of Durazzo; 20 miles N E Durazzo, lon. 19 27 E, lat. 42 6 N.

Croiſic (Le), a ſeaport of France, department of the Lower Loire, about 3 leagues from the mouth of the Loire, ſurrounded with ſalt marſhes. The inhabitants carry on a conſiderable coaſting trade: 35 miles W Nantes, lon. 2 31 W, lat. 47 17 N.

Croiſille, a town of Savoy, in the duchy of Geneva: 11 miles N N W Annecy.

Cromarty, a ſeaport town of Scotland, and capital of the county of the ſame name, ſituated in the Frith of Murray, at the mouth of the Frith of Cromarty. Here is a manufacture of coarſe cloth, and a conſiderable coaſting trade in corn, thread, yarn, fiſh, and ſkins. The river on which it ſtands is a mile wide, and the harbour an excellent one. It has 1450 inhabitants, lon. 3 53 W, lat. 57 39 N.

Cromarty, the ſmalleſt county in Scotland, is bounded N by the *Frith of Cromarty*; E by the Frith of Murray, and S and W by the county of Roſs; 12 miles long, and 3 broad. The Frith is the moſt commodious of Scotland, and capable of containing all the navy of England with ſafety. The country is tolerably fertile; but though once almoſt a continued foreſt, is now deſtitute of timber. Cromarty returns one member to the Britiſh parliament alternately with Nairn.

Cromer, a town of England, on the N E coaſt of the county of Norfolk, with a harbour for fiſhing veſſels, being chiefly inhabited by fiſhermen. Many attempts have been made to raiſe a pier, and great ſums expended for that purpoſe, but without ſucceſs, the ſea waſhing it away. The town was formerly much larger than it now is, having had two churches, one of which, with many houſes, fell a ſacrifice to the inundation of the ſea. It is a place of reſort for ſea bathing, and famous for lobſters, 23 miles N Norwich, and 127 N N E London, lon. 0 36 E, lat. 52 55 N.

Cronach, a fortified town of Germany, near the river Cranach, 30 miles N E Bamberg.

Cronborg, a fortreſs of Denmark, in the iſland of Zealand, ſituated on a point of land on the W coaſt of the Sound, a little to the E of Elſinoer, and oppoſite to Helſingborg, in Sweden; built by Frederick II, king of Denmark, in the year 1577, on piles of oak, ſtrengthened with ſtone. The unfortunate queen Matilda was impriſoned here before ſhe was removed to Zell. Adjoining to a royal palace, about half a mile from Cronborg, is a garden, called *Hamlet's Garden*, ſuppoſed to be the ſpot where the murder of his father was committed

Cronenburg, a town of Germany, Weſtphalia, 10 miles N Franckfort.

Cronſniere, an iſland in the Atlantic, about 5 miles in circumference, near the coaſt of France.

Cronſtadt, or *Kronſchad*, a ſeaport town of Ruſſia, ſituated on the iſland of Retuſari, 15 miles in circumference, in the Gulf of Finland, where the principal part of the Ruſſian fleet lies in harbour. Here are docks, and yards for ſhip building, and magazines for naval ſtores. The harbour is good and large, but the freſhneſs of the water decays the timber. It is defended by ſeveral forts and ramparts. The houſes are chiefly built of wood; the number of inhabitants about 60,000. It is a ſtraggling place, occupying a large ſpace of ground; the houſes are moſtly of wood. There is an academy here for marines and officers of the navy, which, in 1778, while under the preſidency of Dr. Robiſon, of Edinburgh, contained 370 *cadets*, maintained, and inſtructed at the expenſe of the crown. Here are barracks, and hoſpitals for ſailors. There are 2 harbours, 1 for men of war, 1 for merchant ſhips, 20 miles W Peterſburg, lon. 29 56 E, lat. 59 58 N.

[Coxe, Hanway.]

Cronſtadt, ſee *Braſſaw*.

Croſſen, a duchy of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony. It formerly made part of Sileſia; afterwards ſubmitted to Poland, and devolved by inheritance and treaty to the marquiſate of Brandenburg in 1476 and 1482. It was a fief of Bohemia till the year 1746, when the

the queen of Hungary ceded the fovereignty to the king of Pruſſia. It now makes a part of the New Mark. Croſſen was formerly the capital of this duchy and is ſituated on the Oder, over which is a fortified bridge near its conflux with the Bober. It contains two churches for Lutherans, one for Calviniſts, manufactures of cloth, and extenſive breweries. It is a neat old town, in a pleaſant valley, ſurrounded with old walls; 21 miles S E Francfort on the Oder, and 68 E S E Berlin, lon. 15 49 E, lat. 52 4 N.

Crotona, a ſeaport town of Naples, in Calabria Ultra, on the coaſt of the Ionian ſea. The Eſaro river runs through the town, and its ſituation is advantageous for guarding the coaſt. The Emperor Charles V, was at conſiderable expenſe in fortifying and garriſoning this place, but it has ſince been neglected, and has fallen into decay, and but thinly peopled. The celebrated Milo, ſurnamed *Crotoniates*, was born here, of whom Valerius Maximus relates, that "he was ſuch a huge ſtrong man, that at the Olympic games, he would carry a bull or an ox the ſpace of a furlong without taking breath; then kill him with his bare fiſt at one blow, and afterwards eat him up in one day." This city gave birth to Alcmeon, the phyſician, who firſt made the experiment of amputating a limb, to preſerve the life of his patient: 12 miles E S E St. Severina, lon. 17 27 E, lat. 39 9 N.

[Topographic Dict.]

Cſotoy (Le,) a ſeaport town of France, in the department of the Somme, about a league from the ſea, on the N ſide of the river Somme. It had formerly a good harbour, but is now little frequented, the trade being chiefly removed to St. Valery: 10 miles N W Abbeville.

Crouche, a river of England in the county of Eſſex, which runs into the ſea: 10 miles N E Rochfort, celebrated for its oyſter beds.

Crowland, a town in Lincolnſhire, England. It is ſeated in the fens, the houſes ſtand on wooden piles. It had formerly an abbey of great note. There is no approaching it but by narrow cauſeways, which will not admit a cart. It has 3 ſtreets ſeparated from each other by watercourſes, whoſe banks are ſupported by piles, and ſet with willow trees. The inhabitants go to the fields in little ſkerries to milk their cows. The chief trade is in fiſh and wild fowl, which are plentiful in the adjacent pools and marſhes. It is 11 miles N Peterborough, and 93 N by W London, lon. 0 10 W, lat. 52 41 N.

Croydon, a town of England, county of Surry, encompaſſed with hills. Here was, till within a few years, a palace of the archbiſhop of Canterbury, which was alienated and ſold by authority of parliament in the year 1780, and is now employed for a cotton manufacture. It has a hoſpital and freeſchool, founded by archbiſhop Whitgift. The palace is to be rebuilt at Park-hill Farm, half a mile from Croydon. The church is ſaid to be one of the largeſt and handſomeſt in the county: 10 miles S London.

Crucoli, a town of Naples, ſix miles S E Cariati Vecchia.

Cruſacco, a village of Cyprus, on the ſite of the ancient city of Acamantis, 1 of the 9 royal cities. The wheat of this place is eſteemed the beſt in the iſland. Near the gulf Cruſacco, on which ſtands the village is a ſpot called "the fountain of love." [Scott.]

Cruxhaven, a ſeaport town of Germany, ſituated on the N coaſt of the duchy of Bremen, in the German Ocean, between the mouths of the Elbe and the Weſer: 70 miles N W Hamburg, lat. 53 56 N.

Cruzani, a town of Corſica: 18 miles N N E Ajaccio.

Cſakathurn, a town of Hungary, ſituated between the Muer and the Drave; celebrated for its wine: 95 miles S Vienna.

Cteſiphon, (now *Erach,)* an ancient celebrated city, once the metropolis of the Parthian Empire. It ſtood on the Tigris, 3 miles below Seleucia, on the oppoſite bank. In A. D. 198, the Emperor Severus took this city by aſſault after a brave reſiſtance, plundered it, cruelly put all the men to death, and captivated and enſlaved the women and children, to the amount of 100,000. Before this city, it is related that *Julian* the *Apoſtate*, awfully died of his wounds, throwing handfuls of his blood in the air, and blaſphemouſly exclaiming *Vicifti tandem Galilee; At length thou haſt overcome me, Oh Galilean.* But *Ammianus Marcellinus*, who ſerved in this expedition, gives a very different account of the death of this Apoſtate from the Chriſtian faith.

[Topographic Dict.]

Cuadac, a ſeaport town of Aſia, in Tonquin, on a river of the ſame name.

Cuba, a town of Portugal, in the province of Alentejo: 36 miles S by E Evora.

Cuban,

Cuban, a river of Ruſſian Tartary, which riſes in Mount Caucaſus and empties itſelf by 2 mouths 1 into the Sea of Azoph, the other into the Black Sea, forming the ſouthern boundaries of the Ruſſian empire in that part.

Cuban Tartary, a part of Tartary, ſituated to the N of Perſia, now united to Ruſſia and makes a part of the diſtrict of Taurida.

Cucchiara, a ſmall iſland in the Adriatic, near the coaſt of Naples: 6 leagues N W from Vieſte.

Cuckfield, a town of England, county of Suſſex, on the road from London to Brighthelmſtone, 40 miles S London.

Cuddalore, a town of Hindooſtan on the coaſt of Coromandel, in the Carnatic, ſituated near where St. David ſtood; this town was taken by the French, under the command of general Lally, in the year 1758: 15 miles S S W Pondicherry, and 85 N E Trichinopoly, lon. 79 45 E, lat. 11 40 N.

Cuddapa, a town of Hindooſtan, and capital of a province to which it gives name, belonging to the Nizam of the Deccan: 116 miles N W Madras, lon. 78 50 E, lat. 14 25 N.

Cuddapa, a country of Hindooſtan, bounded on the N by the country of Golconda, on the E by the Carnatic, and on the S W and W by the Myſore, ceded to the Nizam of the Deccan by Tippoo Sultan.

Cudrefin, a town and bailiwick of Swiſſerland, in the canton of Berne, on the S E borders of Neufchatel: 21 miles W Berne.

Cue, a town of Perſia, 100 miles S S W Tauris.

Cuenza, a town of Spain, in New Caſtile, anciently called *Conça*, ſituated between 2 lofty mountains and 2 ſmall ſtreams, which form the Xucar; 75 miles E Madrid, lon. 1 55 E, lat. 40 10 N.

Cufa, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the Arabian Irak, near the frontiers of Arabia Deſerta, on the Euphrates: 60 miles from Bagdad.

Cujavia, a province of Poland, on the banks of the Viſtula, the ſee of a biſhop. Waldiſlaw is the capital. It has paſſed under the dominions of Pruſſia.

Cuilli, a town of Swiſſerland, canton of Bern, ſituated on the N coaſt of the Lake of Geneva, ſurrounded with walls and ditches: 5 miles S E Lauſanne.

Culembach, or *Culmbach*, a town of Franconia, with a citadel, ſeated on the Maine, 25 miles N E Bamberg, lon. 11 33 E, lat. 50 11 N, ſee *Culmbach*.

Culemburg, a town of the Batavian Republic, in Guelderland, on the S ſide of the Leck. It was taken by the French in 1672, who diſmantled it 2 years after: 27 miles S S E Amſterdam, and 16 N Bois-le-Duc.

Cull, a poor ſeaport town of Africa, ſituated at the bottom of a gulf, in Algiers, with a tolerable port, lon. 6 40 E, lat. 37 40 N.

Cullen, a poſt town of Scotland, in the county of Bamff, ſituated in a bay to which it gives name: 12 miles W Bamff, and 40 N W Aberdeen. Near it are 3 lofty rocks, called the Three Kings of Cullen.

Culloden Muir, a heath of Scotland, in the county of Inverneſs, celebrated for a victory obtained in the year 1746, by the duke of Cumberland, over the unfortunate prince Charles Stuart, which for ever deſtroyed the hopes of that family and their friends: 4 miles E Inverneſs.

Cullyton, or *Colyton*, a town of England, in Devonſhire: 150 miles W London.

Culloor, a town of Hindooſtan, in the country of Golconda, 15 miles W Rajamundry.

Cullumpton, or *Columbton*, a town of England, county of Devon. Here are manufactures of ſagathies, ſerges, and other woollen goods: 11 miles N Exeter, and 159 W London.

Cully, ſee *Cuilli*.

Culm, a town of Poliſh Pruſſia, capital of a palatinate of the ſame name, and the ſee of a biſhop. This town was built in the 13th century, and is ſituated on the Viſtula. It was given by a duke of Maſovia to the knights of the Teutonic order, who made it the ſeat of their tribunal as long as they were poſſeſſed of the territory of Culm, during which time the Culmean law was generally received throughout Pruſſia: from the Teutonic knights it became ſubject to the kings of Poland; and has with its territory been ſince annexed to Pruſſia. It is large, without commerce, and but thinly inhabited. It was once Anſeatic, and has till lately retained the privilege of coining money: 18 miles N N W Thorn, lon. 18 30 E, lat. 53 20 N.

Culmbach, (*Marquiſate of*,) a principality and country of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, bounded on the N by the biſhopric of Bamberg, and the county of Reuſs, on the E by the Vogtland and Bohemia, on the S by the Upper Palatinate, and

and on the W by the bishopric of Bamberg. It is composed of mountains and plains; the soil is in some places rich and deep, in others sandy and stony, but generally fertile, because well cultivated. Among the mountains is one called *Fichtelberg*, or *Mountain of Pines*, from the number of those trees which grow on it, supposed to be one of the highest in Germany. There are mines of vitriol, alum, sulphur, antimony, copper, iron, and lead: with quarries of slate and marble; corn, hemp, and flax abound; nothing is wanting but wine. The greater part of the inhabitants are Lutherans. The principality contains 54 towns. The principal of which are Bayreuth, Culmbach, and Hoff. The principal rivers are the Main, the Nabe, the Eger, the Saale, and the Pregnitz. The principality pays 329 florins for the Roman month, and to the chamber of Wetzlar, 338 rix dollars 14 kreutzers. The revenues, managed with economy, may amount to a million of florins. The military establishment consists of 2 regiments of infantry, a troop of horse guards, and a small corps of hussars, besides 55 companies of militia. It is not unfrequently called *The Principality of Bayreuth*, from that city.

Cuma, a town of the island of Gilolo, situated at the bottom of a large bay.

Cuma, a small island in the Mediterranean, near the coast of Italy: 5 miles W Naples.

Cumæ an ancient town of Italy, situated between the Lake Acheron, (now Coluccia) and Licola lake, 9 miles from Puzzoli. In this city the Cumean Sybil, delivered her oracles from a Cave, dug out of a rock, which is shewn to travellers as a curiosity to this day. [Topog. Dict.]

Cumberland, a county of England, bounded N by Scotland, E by Northumberland and Durham, S by Westmoreland and Lancashire, W by the Irish Sea, 224 miles in circumference. The surface is diversified with plains and eminences; open, braky, heathy commons, and irregular enclosures, in some parts enriched with rising plantations; the whole watered by innumerable streams and extensive lakes, abounding with fish of various denominations, and plenty of game. Cumberland may be considered as forming 2 different districts, the mountainous, and that which is capable of culture. The mountainous districts contain 342,000 acres; improvable common, 150,000; old enclosures, 470,000; lakes and waters, 8000; total quantity of acres in the whole county, 970,000. A little below Carlisle, was the famous Picts' wall, built in the year 121, by the emperor Adrian, across the island, from the German Ocean to the Irish Sea; about 100 miles in length, 8 feet wide, and 12 feet high, to prevent the incursions of the Picts and Scots. The principal productions of Cumberland are black lead, coals, copper ore, lapis calaminaris, and salmon. Cumberland contains one city, Carlisle, and 15 towns. The principal river is the Eden. It sends 6 members to parliament.

Cumberland Islands, a cluster of islands near the N E coast of New Holland, lon. 148 32 E, lat. 20 36 S.

Cumbray, (*Little* and *Great*,) two islands of Scotland, at the mouth of the river Clyde, between the isle of Bute and the county of Air. On the former is a lighthouse, the latter has excellent free-stone quarries.

Cumiana, a town of Italy, Piedmont, 12 miles S W Turin.

Cuningham, a district of Scotland, in the county of Air. In the N W part is rich pasturage.

Cuomi, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Chan Tong; 15 miles N W Kiao.

Cupar, a town of Scotland, county of Fife; a royal borough, and the county town; situated near the river Eden: 15 miles S E Perth, and 23 N Edinburgh.

Cupar, a town of Scotland, in the county of Angus, near the Tay, 10 miles N N E Perth.

Curdistan, the ancient Assyria, is bounded W by the Tigris, E by Persia, S by Bagdad, and N by Turcomania. Its northern line extends about 200 miles, from 41 to 47 E lon. Its S line is scarcely 90 miles. From N to S it extends from 35 30 to 37 20 N lat. The Coatras mountains divide it from Persia. The Tigris washes its western borders, and divides it from the ancient Mesopotamia and Chaldea. This country is famous in ancient history. Here stood the celebrated cities of Nineveh, Ctesiphon and Seleucia. Anciently this country was highly cultivated, fruitful and populous; now it is described as desolate, full of barren plains, and dreary deserts. Its inhabitants, styled *Curdes*, are said to be descendants of the ancient Chaldeans. They live mostly by plunder. In summer they inhabit the plains, and live in tents. In winter they retire to their villages. Like the Arabs, they rob and frequently murder all travellers they can find. They are vagabonds,

bonds, without law or religion. They have a traditionary belief in Jesus, whom they call *Jesid*, but have no idea of his being the Saviour of the world. They fear and pay great respect to the Devil, because they believe he can do them harm. They acknowledge no subjection to Turks or Persians, but are strictly independent. They keep large herds of cattle, and their horses are very fleet. While the men are abroad to plunder, the women remain at home, make butter and cheese, and take care of the children. Their huts are made of cane hurdles, and covered with their tents, which are made of coarse cloth, and the floors are covered with mats. When they remove, these huts are taken to pieces, and together with their household stuff and children, fixed on the backs of their cows and oxen, and carried to the place of destination. Their children go almost naked, even in the coldest seasons. They use no weapon but the lance. The women are large, active, with small eyes, wide mouths, bad complexions, black hair, and fierce forbidding, aspect. Chief towns, Betlis, Arbela, Harpel, Nineveh. [Topographic Dict.]

Cureshoon, a village of Persia, abounding in dates and wild plumbs. They cultivate tobacco, and a kind of grain called Zoura, growing on cane, not unlike Indian corn. In this vicinity clouds of locusts darken the air at particular seasons. The peasants gather, dry, and salt them. They are their common food. Of this species probably John the baptist eat while he dwelt in the wilderness of Judea. [Chardin.]

Curia Maria, an island in the Arabian sea, near the S E coast of Arabia, 40 miles long, and 16 broad, lon. 55 25 E, lat. 17 20 N.

Curigliano, a town of Naples, on a river of the same name: 6 miles W Rossano.

Current Island, a small island in the Pacific Ocean, lon. 134 8 E, lat. 4 40 N.

Curzola, or *Corçyra*, a small island of Dalmatia, in the gulf of Venice, ceded by Ragusa to the Venetians in the year 1386. It abounds in wood, which makes the situation convenient for building ships, and produces good wine. It contains one city, and several villages: 30 miles long, and 8 broad, lon. 17 15 E, lat. 43 17 N.

Curzola, a town at the E end of the above island, the see of a bishop, and residence of a governor. It is fortified with strong walls and towers, and has a good harbour. The Turks attempted to make a descent here in the year 1507, but were repulsed by the women, after the men had fled into the country through fear.

Curzolari 5 small islands, which are little more than rocks, in the Mediterranean, near the coast of Greece: 12 miles E Cephalonia.

Cus, a large town on the Nile, opposite to Negade. It is the *Appolonis civitas parva* of the ancients; yet here are no ruins visible. [Bruce.]

Cush, (the land of,) as used in Scripture, is the proper Ethiopia. [Topog. Dict.]

Cusma, an island of the Western Ocean. It is well peopled, and has plenty of wood. They are clothed after the Chinese manner from a plant resembling hemp, lat. 48 45 N. [Beneyowski.]

Cusset, a town of France, department of the Allier, contains about 3000 inhabitants: 9 leagues S Moulins.

Cussie, a town of Egypt: 15 miles S Ashmunein.

Custine, a town of France, department of the Meurt, on the Moselle: 2 leagues N N W Nancy.

Custrin, or *Kustrin*, a town of Germany, in Upper Saxony, and new mark of Brandenburg on the Oder. The environs are marshy, and the road which leads to the circle of Lebus is a fortified dike, with 36 bridges in the space of a league; the road towards the new mark has seven. It is very strong by art and nature, and contains about 200 houses within the walls; but the three fauxbourgs are more extensive, and handsomer than the town. There are 4 churches, 3 magazines, 2 hospitals, &c. It was burned down by the Russians in the year 1739, but not taken. After the fire, it was rebuilt in a more regular form: 48 miles E Berlin, lon. 14 40 E, lat. 52 36 N.

Cutch, a country of Hindoostan, bounded on the N by sandy deserts, which separate it from the country of Agimere; on the E by Guzerat, on the S by an arm of the sea, called *The Gulf of Cutch*; and on the W by the Sinde. The principal towns are Booge-booge and Tahej.

Cuyo Islands, among the Phillippines, 5 in number. Their mountains abound in all sorts of beasts and fowls, and the plains produce rice and fruit, &c.

Cyclades, Greek islands, 16 in number, in the Archipelago, between Europe and Asia, and between Candia S, and Negropont N, forming a circle round Delos. They formed a Roman province in the time of Vespasian, by the name of The province of the islands, of which Rhodes was the metropolis. [Topographic Dict.]

Cyprus, an island in the Mediterranean Sea, belonging to Turkey in Asia, situated between the coast of Syria and that part of Turkey at present called *Caramania*. This country was formerly known by a great many different names, in the poets, under that of *Cythera*. The latter made it the birthplace of Venus, and the abode of the Graces. This island contained formerly 9 kingdoms, tributary to Egypt, and soon after to the Romans. From the emperors of the west it passed to those of the east; but it was taken from them by the Arabs, under the reign of Heraclius. This beautiful island is 220 miles in length, 65 in breadth, and about 600 in circumference, comprehending the gulfs. A chain of mountains, the highest of which are Olympus, St. Croix, and Buffavent, cross and divide it from E to W. There are few rivers or torrents here, the beds of which, even in winter, are not entirely dry; and this is owing to the great scarcity of rain. The heavens, as one may say, are of brass; and historians assure us, that, in the reign of Constantine, no rain fell in this island for the space of 30 years. It may readily be conceived how much injury a drought of so long continuance must do to population. There were formerly a great number of cities, of which nothing at present remains but the names, and a few ruins. Famagusta and Nicosi are the only places of importance; unless Larnic, where the European merchants have their factory, may be classed in the same rank. Besides these, Cyprus contains 7 citadels, which are commanded by the same number of governors. The soil is fertile, the climate healthy. The women have nothing beautiful but their eyes. All the Greeks are fond of pleasure; but the Cypriots give themselves up to it with madness: and the vivacity of this passion, instead of being cooled, appears to revive more and more under the rod of despotism. The people here clothe themselves in the same manner as the inhabitants of Constantinople. When the Turks conquered Cyprus, in 1570, they reckoned in it, besides women, children, and old people, 70,000 men subject to capitation, and 1,000,000 souls in the whole. The present population is scarcely 40,000. This island was formerly one of the richest and most fertile in the world. A great part of it now lies desolate. It abounded with mines of gold, silver, copper, iron, marcasite, rock alum, and even emeralds; but of these ancient productions nothing now remains, except the remembrance, and the names of the places from which they were procured. The present government fetters curiosity in this respect, and forbids every kind of research. Some centuries ago, a great quantity of oil was made here; but in the time of the Venetians, a spirit of speculation abolished that useful branch, and the cultivation of olives was abandoned for that of cotton. Saffron, rhubarb, and other valuable productions, are at present totally neglected. Deer, roebucks, asses, wild boars, and a great number of the most beautiful pheasants, once enlivened the plains of Cyprus; but they are now all destroyed: and it would seem as if these animals had refused to embellish a country which is no longer the seat of liberty. The principal productions of the island at present are silk, cotton, wool, wheat, barley, pitch, tar, salt, St. John's bread, timber for building, umber, and green earth. All these productions form so many branches of commerce which the island carries on with Europe. The oxen here are lean, and of a small size. The Greeks never eat beef; for they hold it as a maxim, that the animal which tills the ground, which is the servant of man, and the companion of his labours, ought not to be used for food. The mutton is juicy and tender. No arts are cultivated but such as are absolutely necessary. The wants of the inhabitants support also a few manufactures, the produce of which is, however, scarcely sufficient for their consumption. Every thing here has been subjected to the yoke of despotism. Religious toleration, however is extended to all nations. Here St. Paul preached the Gospel. Here are now an archbishopric and 3 bishops. St. Barnabas was a native of this island.

[Thevenot, Mariti, &c.]

Cyr, St. a village of France, 2 miles from Versailles. Before the revolution, it had a nunnery for the education of young ladies of high rank and decayed fortunes.

Czackthurn, a strong place of Austria, between the rivers Drave and Muhir, 100 miles S Vienna, lon. 17 10 E, lat. 46 44 N.

Czaslau, a town of Bohemia, capital of a circle of the same name. Here is the highest tower in Bohemia, and near this place the king of Prussia gained a victory over the Austrians in 1742. It is

is ſeated on the river Crudenka, 40 miles S E Prague, lon. 15 33 E, lat. 49 50 N.

Czenſtokow, a town of Poland, in Cracovia, with a fort, in which is kept a rich treaſure, called the Treaſure of the Virgin Mary. The pilgrims flock hither, for the ſake of a convent near it, called the Loretto of Poland. The king of Pruſſia added this place to his dominions in 1793, by a ſecond partition of Poland. It is ſeated on the river Watte, 50 miles N by W Cracow, lon. 19 15 E, lat. 50 48 N.

Czercaſſi, a town of Ruſſia, in the Ukraine, with a caſtle ſeated near the Dnieper, 85 miles S E Kiow, lon. 32 5 E, lat. 49 0 N.

Czernic, a town of Carniola, remarkable for its lake, which is 15 miles in length, and 5 in breadth, and produces fiſh and corn every year; for, when the waters fall from the mountains, it becomes full, and abounds with fiſh; and, after ſome time, it ſinks into the earth, and then it is cultivated, and produces graſs and corn. It is probable that there is ſome gulf to which the fiſh retire with the waters, lon. 15 0 E, lat. 46 6 N.

Czernikou, a town of Ruſſia, capital of a duchy of the ſame name, with a caſtle. It is ſeated on the Dezna, 70 miles N by E Kiow, lon. 31 53 E, lat. 51 29 N.

Czerſko, a town of Poland, on the Viſtula, 20 miles N W Warſaw, lon. 21 31 E, lat. 52 26 N.

Czongrodt, a town of Hungary, capital of a territory of the ſame name at the confluence of the Teiſſe and Keres, 13 miles N Sagedin, lon. 20 54 E, lat. 46 36 N.

D

DAALHAUSEN, a town of Germany, Weſtphalia, 9 miles N N E Warburg.

Dabia, a town of Egypt: 21 miles S Cairo.

Dabra Sbin, a town of Egypt: 12 miles S Cairo.

Dabul, a town of India, on the coaſt of Concan, taken and ſacked by the Portugueſe, under the conduct of Almeda, in the year 1509: but was retaken by the natives. The principal commerce is in pepper and ſalt: 75 miles S Bombay, lon. 72 53 E, lat. 17 52 N.

Dacca, a town of Hindooſtan, in Bengal, ſituated on a branch of the Ganges, which communicates with all the otherinland navigations, with a large manufacture of fine muſlins. It was once the capital of Bengal, and defended with a ſtrong fortreſs, the remains of which appear; it is now the third in point of ſize and numberof inhabitants, and capital of a diſtrict. The country round is low and always covered with verdure, and not ſubject to ſuch violent heat as ſome parts of Bengal, 128 miles N E Calcutta, lon. 90 25 E, lat. 23 43 N.

Dachau, a town of Bavaria, ſituated on an eminence, near the Ammer, with a ſeat of the elector: 10 miles N W Munich.

Dachſtein, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Rhine, taken by the allies in 1610, and by the Swedes in 1633: 8 miles W Straſburg.

Dachſtul, a town of Germany, in the Upper Rhine, 22 miles S E Treves.

Dadivan, a plain of Perſia, about 4 or 5 leagues in circumference, between Schiras and Lar, covered with trees of oranges, citrons, and pomegranates, to which the Engliſh and Dutch merchants of Ormus generally retire in the ſummer.

Dafar, or *Dofar*, a ſeaport town of Arabia Felix, on the W coaſt of a bay in the Arabian Sea, to which it gives name, governed by a ſcheick, who is a ſovereign prince. The chief export is olibanum: 160 miles E N E Cape Fartach, lon. 53 25 E, lat. 16 30 N.

Dafar, a town of Arabia near the coaſt of the Red Sea, in the country of Yemen, 130 miles S Mecca.

Dagelet, an iſland in the Indian Ocean, 3 leagues in circumference. Excepting a few ſmall creeks, it is ſurrounded by a rampart of rocks. It is loaded with excellent timber. The inhabitants are Chineſe, lon. 129 2 E, lat. 37 25 N.

[Peyrouſe.]

Dageſtan, a province of Aſia, on the W coaſt of the Caſpian Sea, between Circaſſia and the province of Schirvan, inhabited by Tartars, ſubject to Ruſſia, and included in the government of Caucaſus.

Dagiſtan, capital of the above diſtrict, is ſituated on a river which runs into the Caſpian Sea, 240 miles N W Meſchid.

Dagno, a town of European Turkey, in Albania, on the Drin: 15 miles S E Scutari.

Dago, or *Daghoe*, an iſland of Ruſſia, in the Baltic, ſituated between the Gulf of Riga and the Gulf of Finland, about 20 miles in circumference, lon. 22 56 E, lat. 59 N.

Dagoua, a town of Egypt, on the Nile, a harbour

harbour for thieves and pirates : 12 miles N Cairo.

Dahalac, or *Dabblak*, the largeſt iſland in the Red Sea, 22 leagues long, 4 broad, near the coaſt of Abyſſinia. It is low and level, the ſoil gravel and white ſand. There are on the iſland neither dogs, ſheep, horſes, nor cows. Here is a valuable pearl fiſhery. There are 12 villages, all in the loweſt indigence ; of fire arms they have no knowledge. From March to October they have no rain, but in the other months it falls in torrents. It is caught in ciſterns hewn in the rocks, to be uſed the next ſummer, there being no ſtream, nor ſpring on the iſland. Men and women are naked, in want of neceſſaries, yet ardently attached to this barren, parched ſpot. The inhabitants are black, of the religion of the Abyſſinians, enemies to Mahometans, addicted to piracy, lon. 39 25 E, lat. 15 40 N. [Bruce.]

Dahl, the fineſt river in Sweden, which runs through the provinces of Dalecarlia and Geſtricia, and empties itſelf in the gulf of Bothnia, 4 leagues E S E Geſſle. It has a celebrated cataract near Eſcarleby.

Dahomey, or *Dauma*, a country of Africa, on the Slave Coaſt, ſituated about 60 or 70 miles from the Atlantic ; called alſo *Fouin*. Dahomey, as known at preſent, is ſuppoſed to reach from the ſea coaſt about 150, or 200 miles inland, though no European has penetrated above half that diſtance. The capital, Abomey, lies in about lat. 7 54 N, lon. between 3 and 4 E. The ſoil is a deep, rich clay, of a reddiſh colour, with a little ſand on the ſurface, except about Calmina, where it is more light and gravelly : but there is not to be found a ſtone ſo big as an egg in the whole country, ſo far as it has been viſited by the Europeans ; of farinaceous vegetables, the country yields a plentiful ſupply, proportionable to the quantity of culture ; namely, maize, millet, or Guinea-corn of different ſorts ; a kind of peas, or rather kidney beans, called callavances ; and alſo a ſpecies of beans, called ground beans. The Dahomans likewiſe cultivate yams, potatoes of two ſorts, the caſſada, or manioka, the plantain, and the banana. Pine apples, melons, oranges, limes, guavas, and other tropical fruits, alſo abound in this fertile country. Nor is it deſtitute of productions adapted for commerce and manufacture ; ſuch as indigo, cotton, the ſugar cane, tobacco, palm oil, together with a variety of ſpices, particularly a ſpecies of pepper, very ſimilar in flavour, and indeed ſcarcely diſtinguiſhable from the black pepper of the Eaſt Indies. The Dahomans, like the other inhabitants of tropical climates, plant twice a year, viz. at the vernal and autumnal equinoxes ; after which the periodical rains prevail. With reſpect to the Dahoman religion, it conſiſts of a jumble of ſuperſtitious ceremonies, of which it is impoſſible to convey any ſatisfactory idea. It is paganiſm in its moſt ſtupid form. The government is perhaps the moſt perfect deſpotiſm on the earth. In the palace are immured about 3000 women for the uſe of the king and his principal officers. They have about 500 each. Some hundreds of the king's women are trained to the uſe of arms. On the roof of the palace are ranged numerous human ſkulls. When the king orders war, the reaſon given is, *the houſe wants thatch*. At his acceſſion to the throne the king walks *in blood* from the palace, to his predeceſſors grave. He annually waters the graves of his anceſtors with ſacrifices of human blood. [Diſcoveries in Africa.]

Dahra, a ſmall iſland in the Red Sea, near the coaſt of Arabia : 1 league S W Loheia.

Dahrije, a town of Egypt, ſituated on the Nile, 13 miles S S W Damietta.

Dalaborg, or *Daleborg*, a town of Sweden, and capital of the province of Dalia, ſituated on the W ſide of Lake Venner, 50 miles N Gottenburg.

Dalacca, ſee *Dahalak*.

Dale, anciently called *Idalium*, a village of Cyprus. It is ſurrounded with fields of flowers, enchanting groves, and brooks. [Mariti.]

Dalecarlia, a province of Sweden, bounded on the W by Norway, 175 miles in length, and 100 in breadth ; containing many mountains, in which are mines of ſilver, copper, and iron, intermixed with fertile paſtures. The principal productions are corn, wood, and hemp. The inhabitants are ſaid to reſemble the people of New England.

Dalem, or *Dalen*, a town of Germany, in Weſtphalia, on the river Bervine. Its fortifications were deſtroyed by the French, who took it in 1672. It was ceded to the Dutch at the peace of Nimeguen : 15 miles N N W Juliers, and 16 W S W Aix la Chapelle.

Dalia, or *Daal*, a province of Sweden, in W Gothland, about 28 leagues in length, and 13 in breadth, ſituated between the Venner lake and the government of Bahus. Full of mountains and

forests

foreſts towards the N; but towards the S it produces corn ſufficient for the inhabitants: it has a number of mines. Cattle, fiſh, butter, and cheeſe, are the chief articles; the principal town is Dalaborg.

Dalkeith, a town of Scotland, in the county of Edinburgh, on the river Eſk, at the union of the two branches, the N and S Eſk. Near it is a magnificent ſeat of the duke of Buccleugh: 6 miles S E Edinburgh.

Dalmacherry, a town of Hindooſtan, in the Myſore Country, 95 miles N E Bangalore, and 86 N W Madras.

Dalmanutha, or *Medan*, a pleaſant place, near the ſource of the river Jordan, where a fair is held, and much reſorted to in the ſummer months. It was near this place that our bleſſed Saviour miraculouſly fed 4000 men with 7 loaves and a few fiſhes. [Calmet.]

Dalmatia, a country of Europe, bounded on the N by Boſnia and Croatia, on the E by Servia, and on the S and W by the Adriatic, or Gulf of Venice. It is reckoned to contain 477,000 ſquare miles, and in the year 1783, 367,000 inhabitants. At preſent the Hungarians, Venetians, Turks, and Raguſans, ſhare this country amongſt them. The Dalmatians uſe the Sclavonian language and cuſtoms, and profeſs the Roman Catholic religion. The rivers of Dalmatia have no long courſe, but are moſtly navigable. The country is as it were ſtrewed with mountains, but theſe not unfruitful; olives, vines, myrtles, and a great variety of palateable and wholeſome vegetables growing upon them, beſides treaſures of gold and ſilver ore within them. It has alſo many fertile plains; and beſides a ſufficiency of horned cattle, feeds large numbers of ſheep. The air is temperate and pure. Hungarian Dalmatia lies on the upper part of the Adriatic Sea, containing part of the ancient Liburnia, and is more generally called Morlachia. The part poſſeſſed by the Venetians lies to the S E of Hungarian Dalmatia, and abounds in ancient caſtles and fortreſſes. The inhabitants are warlike, intrepid ſoldiers, and excellent ſeamen: the nobility and people well attached to the republic; mildneſs makes them faithful ſubjects to Venice: their privileges are reſpected, and it would be dangerous to offend them. The principal towns are, Zara, Sebenico, Trau, Spalatro, Narenta, and Almiſſa. Beſides what the Venetians poſſeſs on the continent, ſeveral iſlands on the Adriatic belong to them, which are conſidered as a part of Dalmatia. Turkiſh Dalmatia lies E of Venetian Dalmatia, the principal towns are, Scardona, Clinovo, and Herzegowina. The republic of Raguſa forms the other part of Dalmatia.

Dam, ſee *Damme*.

Damac, a town of the iſland of Java, on the N coaſt, where the Dutch have a factory.

Damala, a town of European Turkey, in the Morea: 40 miles S E Napoli di Romania.

Damanhûr, a large, ill built town of Egypt, near the canal of Alexandria. The walls of the houſes are principally of mud, or bad brick. It is the reſidence of a Bey, a place of great traffic in cotton, which the ſpacious plains in the neighbourhood produce. The greater part of the people are employed in gathering, preparing and ſpinning it. The place is notorious for its impudent courtezans, 32 miles E S E Alexandria. [Sonini.]

Damar, a town of Arabia Felix. It has 5000 houſes and a celebrated univerſity in which there are generally 500 ſtudents, 70 miles N Oman, lat. 16 N.

Damaſcus, a celebrated city of Syria, about 50 miles from the ſea, from which it is ſeparated by a long chain of mountains. It is the moſt ancient town in the world, it being generally agreed that it was built by Uz, grandſon of Shem. It was the reſidence of the kings of Syria, for 300 years. It was taken and deſtroyed by Tamerlane, and with it 300,000 Turks. It was at this time lighted with 90,000 lanterns of gold and ſilver. The Egyptian Mamelukes took it from Tamerlane and kept it till the year 1516, when Selim, emperor of the Turks, conquered both it and all Syria, ſince which time it has remained with the Turks. Damaſcus is now the capital of a pachalic. The Arabs call it *El Sham*. It is ſituated in a vaſt plain, open to the S and E, and ſhut in toward the W and N by mountains, which limit the view; a number of rivulets ariſe from theſe mountains, which render the territory of Damaſcus the beſt watered and moſt delicious province of all Syria; the Arabs ſpeak of it with enthuſiaſm, and think they can never ſufficiently extol the freſhneſs and verdure of its orchards; the abundance and variety of its fruits; its numerous ſtreams; and the clearneſs of its rills and fountains. No city affords ſo many canals and fountains; each houſe has one; and all theſe waters are furniſhed by 3 rivulets,

rivulets, or branches of the ſame river, which, after fertilizing the gardens for a courſe of 3 leagues, flow into a hollow of the deſert to the S E, where they form a morafs called the *Lake of the Meadow*. With ſuch a ſituation, it cannot be diſputed that Damaſcus is one of the moſt agreeable cities in Turkey; but it is ſtill deficient in point of ſalubrity. The too great uſe of fruit, particularly of apricots, occaſions there, every ſummer and autumn, intermittent fevers and dyſenteries. Damaſcus is much longer than it is broad. M. Niebuhr, who has given a plan of it, makes it 3250 toiſes, or ſomething leſs than a league and a half in circumference, and it probably contains 80,000 inhabitants. The greater part of theſe are Arabs and Turks; the number of chriſtians is eſtimated at above 15,000. Damaſcus is the rendezvous for all the pilgrims who go to Mecca from the N of Aſia, as Cairo is for thoſe from Africa. Their number every year amounts to from 30 to 50,000; many of them repair here 4 months before the time, but the greateſt number only at the end of the Ramadan. Damaſcus then reſembles an immenſe fair, nothing is to be ſeen but ſtrangers from all parts of Turkey, and even Perſia; and every place is full of camels, horſes, mules, and merchandiſe. By means of this caravan, Damaſcus is become the center of a very extenſive commerce. By Aleppo, the merchants of this city correſpond with Armenia, Natolia, Diarbekar, and even with Perſia. They ſend caravans to Cairo, which, following a route frequented in the time of the patriarchs, take their courſe by Djeſr-yakoub, Tabarie, Nablous, and Gaza. In return, they receive the merchandiſe of Conſtantinople and Europe by way of Saide and Bairout. The home conſumption is balanced by ſilk and cotton ſtuffs, which are manufactured here in great quantities, and are very well made; by the dried fruits of their own growth, and ſweetmeats, cakes of roſes, apricots, and peaches, of which Turkey conſumes to the amount of about 40,000 pounds. The remainder, paid for by the courſe of exchange, occaſions a conſiderable circulation of money in cuſtom houſe duties, and the commiſſion of merchants. This commerce has exiſted in theſe countries from the moſt remote antiquity. It has flowed through different channels, according to the changes of the government, and other circumſtances; but it has every where left very apparent traces of the opulence it produced. The pachalic of Damaſcus comprehends nearly the whole eaſtern part of Syria. In this great extent of country, the ſoil and its productions are very various; but the plains of the Hauran, and thoſe on the banks of the Orontes, are the moſt fertile: they produce wheat, barley, doura, ſeſamum, and cotton. Some parts are of a gravelly and poor ſoil, better adapted to fruits and tobacco than any thing elſe. All the mountains are appropriated to olive, mulberry, and fruit trees, and in ſome places to vines, from which the Greeks make wine, and the Mahometans dried raiſins. The pacha enjoys all the privileges of his poſt, which are more conſiderable than thoſe of any other pachalic; for, beſides the farm of all the cuſtoms and impoſts, and an abſolute authority, he is alſo conductor of the ſacred caravan of Mecca, under the highly reſpected title of Emir Hadj. The Mahometans conſider this office as ſo important, and entitled to ſuch reverence, that the perſon of a pacha who acquits himſelf well of it, becomes inviolable even by the ſultan: it is no longer permitted to ſhed his blood. But the divan has invented a method of ſatisfying its vengeance on thoſe who are protected by this privilege, without departing from the literal expreſſion of the law, by ordering them to be pounded in a mortar, or ſmothered in a ſack, of which there have been various inſtances: 270 miles S S W Diarbek, and 110 N N E Jeruſalem, lon. 37 4 E, lat. 33 15 N.

[Maundrel, Topog. Dict.]

Damaſenſa, a town of Africa, in the country of Jagra, ſituated on a river of the ſame name, which runs into the river Gambia.

Damaun, a ſeaport town of Hindooſtan, in the country of the Paſhwah, on the coaſt of the Arabian Sea; in poſſeſſion of the Portugueſe, by whom it was taken in the year 1535. Aurungzebe beſieged it about the middle of the laſt century, with an army of 40,000 men; but the garriſon ſallying out on a part of his camp guarded by 200 elephants, ſo terrified thoſe animals by their fire arms, that they turned on their maſters, and trampled to death half his army; 53 miles S Surat, lon. 72 48 E, lat. 20 18 N.

Dambea, ſee *Dembea*.

Damel, or *Kayo*, a country of Africa, on the coaſt of the Atlantic, between the rivers Senegal and Gambia.

Damgarten, a town of Germany, in Upper

Upper Saxony, and duchy of Pomerania, on the Recknitz; 22 miles S W Stralsund, lon. 12 57 E, lat. 54 16 N.

Damietta, or *Damiat*, a seaport town of Egypt, first built at the eastern mouth of the Nile, and called *Thamiatis* under the government of the Lower Empire. It daily increased as Peluſium declined, and was a second time taken by the emperors of Conſtantinople about the year 238 of the Hegira But the importance of a maritime town ſo favourably ſituated, was at length ſeen; and 6 years after, the caliph Elmetouakkel ſurrounded it with ſtrong walls. Damietta is larger and not leſs agreeable than Roſetta; it forms a ſemi-circle, on the eaſtern ſhore of the Nile, 2 leagues and a half from its mouth. It contains about 80,000 inhabitants, chiefly fiſhermen and Janniz aries, and has ſeveral ſquares: bazars filled with merchandiſe, okals, or khans, under the porticos of which are Indian ſtuffs, ſilks from Mount Lebanon, ſal ammoniac, and quantities of rice, beſpeak it a commercial place. The houſes, eſpecially near the river, are very high; moſt of them have pleaſant ſaloons built on the terraces, from which charming places, open to every wind, there is a view of the grand lake lying on the other ſide, and of the Nile, which traverſes a rich country between them both. Various grand moſques, with high minarets, ornament the city. The public baths, faced with marble, are ſimilar to thoſe of Grand Cairo. Multitudes of boats and ſmall veſſels inceſſantly fill the port of Damietta. Some, named ſherm, ſerve to load and unload the ſhips that anchor in the road; others are coaſting pilot boats. There is a great trade between this city and Syria, Cyprus, and Marſeilles. The rice mezelaoui, the fineſt of Egypt, is cultivated in the neighbouring plains, and its annual exportation amounts to between 2 and 300,000 pounds. There are likewiſe clothes ſal ammoniac, wheat, &c. Laws, ruinous to the country, prohibit the exportation of the latter; but they are evaded, and it is paſſed as rice. The Chriſtians of Aleppo and Damaſcus, for many ages eſtabliſhed here, carry on the principal trade; they are ſuffered to grow rich by Turkiſh indolence, which contents itſelf with occaſional extortions. The thing moſt diſadvantageous to the trade of Damietta is its defective harbour, the road where veſſels lie being totally expoſed. Whenever a gale riſes, the ſeamen are obliged to ſlip their cables, and take refuge at Cyprus, or keep the open ſea. By cutting a canal of half a league only, it would be eaſy to give ſhips free entrance into the Nile, which is deep, and this ſmall expenſe would render Damiettta a fine harbour. The ſlip of land where Damietta is built, ſhut in on one ſide by the river, and on the other by the lake Menzala, is only from 2 to 6 miles wide E and W. Rivulets interſect it in every direction, and render it the moſt fruitful part of Egypt. The rice in common yields 80 buſhels for one, and other products are in the ſame proportion. From this place to Gaza, Arabs are the principal inhabitants. The people of Damietta have a violent antipathy againſt Europeans. This ſpirit has been handed down from father to ſon ever ſince the Cruſades, this town being then taken and the chief ſcene of war in Egypt. No perſon can appear in the ſtreets dreſſed in the European ſtile, without being inſulted: 84 miles N N E Cairo, lon. 31 45 E, lat. 31 22 N.

[Niebuhr, Pococke.]

Damm, a town of Germany, Upper Saxony. The inhabitants are employed chiefly in manufacturing ſteel; 5 miles E Stettin.

Damme, a town of the United Dutch States, on the river Damſter, has a communication with Groningen, by means of a canal: 14 miles N E Groningen.

Damme, a town of Flanders, on the canal between Bruges and Sluys: 3 miles N N E Bruges, and 6 S S W Sluys.

Damna, a town of Arabia Deſerta: 80 miles S Damaſcus.

Damot, a province of Abyſſinia, ſituated in the S W part of that empire, about 40 miles long from N to S, and 20 from E to W.

Damvilliers, a town of France, department of the Meuſe: 11 miles N Verdun, and 11 S Montmedy.

Danbury, a village of Eſſex County, England, 5 miles E Chelmsford. Its church ſteeple ſerves as a landmark for ſeamen.

Danda, a river of Africa, in the kingdom of Congo.

Dangala, or *Dancala*, a town of Africa, in the country of Nubia, on the Nile: 150 miles N Sennar.

Danger (Iſlands of,) in the Southern Pacific Ocean, ſeen by commodore Byron, in June, 1765, and appeared to be well peopled, lon. 169 28 W, lat. 10 15 S.

Danger (Point,) a cape on the E coaſt of New Holland, lon. 153 30 E, lat. 28 8 S.

Dankali,

Dankali, or *Dancali*, a kingdom of Abyſſinia, lying along the coaſt of the Red Sea, the ſoil is unproductive, and the chief riches are ſalt and honey. It is governed by a prince, nominally tributary to the Negus, or emperor of Abyſſinia. Baylur is the principal town.

Dannenberg, a town of Germany, Lower Saxony, and capital of a county of the ſame name. Beer is the principal article of commerce: 36 miles E S E Luneburg.

Dantzic, one of the richeſt cities of Europe, capital of Weſtern Pruſſia; with a famous harbour, a biſhop's ſee, and a univerſity. It is encompaſſed by a wall, and fortifications of great extent; and is reckoned to contain 200,000 inhabitants. The houſes are well built of ſtone or brick, 6 or 7 ſtories high; and the granaries are ſtill higher, to which the ſhips lie cloſe, and take in their lading. The arſenal is well ſtored, the exchange is a handſome ſtructure, and the college is provided with very learned profeſſors. It carries on a great trade, particularly in corn, timber, and naval ſtores. The eſtabliſhed religion is the Lutheran; but papiſts, Calviniſts, and anabaptiſts, are tolerated. In 1700, upward of 30,000 perſons died of the plague. The juriſdiction of this town extends about 50 miles round; and it maintains a garriſon at its own expenſe. It was lately a free hanſeatic town, under the protection of Poland; but, in 1793, it ſubmitted to the king of Pruſſia, who forcibly uſurped the ſovereignty, in a ſecond partition of the Poliſh dominions. It is ſeated on the Viſtula, near the gulf of Angil, in the Baltic, 30 miles S E Marienburg, and 160 N W Warſaw, lon. 18 38 E, lat. 54 22 N. [Hanway.]

Danuba, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Tomani.

Danube, the largeſt river in Europe, the ancient Iſter. It riſes in Swabia, near Doneſchingen, and becomes navigable at Ulm, paſſes through Swabia, Bavaria, Auſtria, Hungary, Servia, Bulgaria, Walachia, and Moldavia; and empties itſelf into the Black Sea by ſeveral mouths, between lat. 44 55, and 45 30 N, 35 miles E from Iſmail. It receives 60 rivers, great and ſmall, in its courſe, and runs near to, or waſhes, the walls of the following cities and towns: Eſchingen, Ulm, Donawert, Neuburg, Ingoldſtadt, Straubing, Paſſaw, Lintz, Ips, Stein, Tuln, Vienna, Preſburg, Raab, or Javarin, Comorn, Gran, Vicegrad, Waitzen, Peſt, Buda, Colocza, Baja, Illok, Peterwaradin, Belgrade, Semandria, Vipalanka, Orſova, Vidden, Nicopoli, Ruſſig, or Ruſcek, Driſtra, Kaſſovat, Kirſova, Ibrail, Reni, Rakel, Iſakzi, Iſmail, Tulcza, Kilia, &c. Below Peſt are many floating corn mills. The veſſels on which they are built are kept at anchor in the middle of the ſtream; the wheel is turned by the current. Why may not mills on a ſimilar conſtruction, be built on our large rivers? [Jackſon.]

Darabgerd, or *Darab-guierd*, a town of Perſia, in the province of Farſiſtan, ſaid to have been founded by Darius; it is large, but not populous, near which ſalt is found of various colours, white, black, red, and green. A conſiderable manufacture of glaſs is carried on here: 116 miles E S E Schiras.

Darab, or *Dras*, a country of Africa, bounded on the N by Morocco, Gezula, and Tafilet, on the E and the S by Zahara, and on the W by Sus, and takes its name from the river Darah, or Dras, which paſſes through it: the principal produce is indigo and dates: the inhabitants are Arabians and Mahometans, and ſome of the diſtricts of the country are dependants of Morocco.

Dardanelles, two caſtles of Turkey; the one, in Romania; the other, in Natolia. They command the S W entrance of the ſtrait of Callipoli, the ancient Helleſpont. At the latter, the cargoes of all ſhips failing from Conſtantinople are ſearched. The ſtrait is 33 miles long, and from half to a mile and a half wide. At the entrance where the caſtles ſtand, it is 2 miles wide, lon. 26 30 E, lat. 46 0 N.

Dardaſſen, or *Dardaſheim*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and principality of Halberſtadt, 4 miles E N E Oſterwick.

Dar-el Hamara, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Fez, ſaid to have been built by the Romans; the trade is principally in corn and oil, lon. 6 35 W, lat. 34 20 N.

Darfoor, a kingdom of Africa, whoſe population is ſuppoſed to be 200,000 ſouls. The territory is extenſive and woody. In the dry ſeaſon, nothing but barrenneſs is viſible: in the rainy, the country is covered with vegetation. The king, though abſolute, muſt annually go to the field, and aid his people in planting. Being Mahometans, polygamy prevails: ſo brutal are they as to unite with their ſiſters in the moſt intimate connection. It lies to the S E Bergoo, and W Kordofan. [Brown.]

Darking,

Darking, or *Dorking*, a town of England, county of Surry, situated at the angle of two vallies, surrounded by hills. The market is celebrated for the quantity of poultry. The principal trade is mealing: 24 miles S S W London.

Dark Lake, an extensive piece of water, formed by the spreading of the Niger. It is said in passing it from W to E the canoes lose sight of land one whole day. From this lake the water issues in many different streams, which terminate in 2 large branches, 1 running to the N E, the other to the E, they unite again at Kabra, which is 1 day's journey S Tombuctoo, and is the port or shipping place for that city. Thence, at the distance of 11 day's journey, it passes by the city of Houssa. [Park.]

Darkulla, a negro state S W Darfoor and Bergoo, watered by numerous rivers. The people, part of them, are red or copper coloured. They worship idols, but are cleanly, and fair in their dealings. Their chief article of commerce is salt, 12 or 15 pounds of which purchase a slave. They work iron and copper mines. For the smallest fault slavery is the punishment. The purchasers of slaves suggested and keep alive this dreadful spirit. What miseries have they inflicted on this harmless portion of mankind! [Discoveries in Africa.]

Darlington, a town of England, on the Skern: with considerable manufactures of linen and woollen; 18 miles S Durham, and 238 N London.

Darmstadt, a town of Germany, in the Upper Rhine, and capital of a principality belonging to a branch of the house of Hesse, to which it gives name: fortified with a wall: this town contains a regency, a court of appeals, a consistory, a criminal court, and a grammar school: 18 miles E S E Mentz, and 32 N Heidelberg.

Daroca, a large town of Spain, in Aragon, on the Xiloca, in a valley between 2 hills: containing 7 parish churches, and 5 convents; but is not populous: 38 miles S S W Saragossa.

Dart, a river of England, in the county of Devon, which runs into the English Channel, a little below Dartmouth.

Dartford, a town of England, county of Kent, situated on the river Darent, on the road from London to Canterbury: 15 miles E London.

Dartmoor, an extensive forest of England, in the county of Devon, reaching from Brent, S, to Oakhampton, N, 20 miles, and 5 to 15 wide. In all which space is no town, and only 2 villages. Many sheep are bred here.

Dartmouth, a seaport town of England, situated at the mouth of the Dart, on the English Channel; said to have been formerly called *Clifton*. It is an ancient corporation, and a borough town, sending 2 members to the British parliament. The harbour is safe, and large enough to contain 500 ships. Here live several considerable merchants, who send out vessels to Newfoundland for fish, which they dispose of in Italy, Spain, Portugal, &c. loading back with wine, fruit, oil, &c. Dartmouth is esteemed a great nursery of seamen, the fishery employing near 3000 men, a certain number of which the owners are obliged by act of parliament to select from landmen: 31 miles S Exeter, and 204 W S W London, lon. 3 40 W, lat. 50 17 N.

Daru, a town of Persia, in the province of Kerman: 90 miles N E Sirgian.

Darwar, a considerable fortress of Hindoostan, one of the king of Mysore's frontier towns: 88 miles S Visiapour, and 90 E N E Goa, lon. 75 9 E, lat. 16 5 N.

Darwent, see *Derwent*.

Dasbur, a town of Egypt: 15 miles S Cairo.

Dassen, an island in the Atlantic, near the coast of Africa, between the Cape of Good Hope, and Saldanha Bay, lon. 17 7 E, lat. 33 26 S.

Daudle, a town of Egypt: 16 miles N Ashmunein.

Daventry, or *Daintry*, a town of England, county of Northampton. The principal trade is making whips: 19 miles S E Coventry, and 72 N W London.

Dauma, a kingdom of Africa, in Negroland, with a town of the same name, lat. 8 N.

Davos, a town of Switzerland, and capital of a jurisdiction of the same name, in the country of the Grisons. In the district are 2 lakes well furnished with fish, mines of copper, lead, and silver, and the inhabitants breed a great number of cattle: 60 miles S E Zurich, lat. 46 40 N.

Dauphin, Fort, a fort built by the French on the E coast of Madagascar, lon. 45 10 E, lat. 24 55 S.

Dauphiny, before the revolution, a country of France, which once made part of the kingdom of Burgundy, and after being subject to many princes, was ceded,

ceded, in the year 1343, by the dauphin Humbert, to the younger ſon of Philip de Valois, king of France; obliging him and his ſucceſſors to bear the name and arms quartered with thoſe of France: Dauphiny thus became an appanage of France, and the eldeſt prince always took the title of Dauphin. It was not incorporated, but formed a ſeparate ſtate: and the king took the title of the Dauphin of the Viennois. The country is fertile in ſome places, producing corn, wine, olives, hemp, barley, oats, ſalt, wood, copperas, ſilk, varniſh, cryſtal, iron, copper, and lead; but two thirds of the country are mountains yielding good paſturage and ſhip timber. It now forms the departments of the Iſere, the Drôme, and Higher Alps.

Dauw, a town in the ſouthern part of the iſland of Celebes.

Dax, or *Dacqs*, a town of France, department of the Landes, on the Adour, ſurrounded with walls, flanked with towers and containing about 5000 inhabitants celebrated for its warm baths; the ſpring of which diſcharges 543 cubic feet of water in 15 minutes: 22 miles N E Bayonne, lon. 1 0 W, lat. 43 42 N.

Daya, a town on the weſt coaſt of the iſland of Sumatra, on a river of the ſame name: 30 miles S Acheen.

Dead Sea, in Paleſtine. No living creature moves in its waters. This is owing to its extreme ſaltneſs. No vegetable grows in its neighbourhood. Every thing round wears a moſt diſmal appearance. Mines of foſſil ſalt are found in the ſides of the mountains, along the ſhore, whence the Arabs and the city of Jeruſalem are ſupplied. See *Aſphaltites Lake*. [Maundrell, Mariti.]

Deadman's Iſland, one of the Magdalen iſlands, lon. 61 25 W, lat. 47 22 N.

Deadman's Head, or *Deadman's Point*, a cape of England, on the coaſt of Cornwall, in the Engliſh Channel, lon. 4 43 W, lat. 50 13 N.

Deal, a town of England, on the coaſt of Kent, between the N and S Forelands. It has no harbour, but the ſea between the ſhore and the Godwin Sands, called the *Downs*, is generally a ſecure road for ſhips, where they ſtop both outward and homeward, to put in letters, to ſet paſſengers on ſhore, to take in proviſions, wait for orders, &c. The pilots of Deal, are good ſeamen, bold and active in affording aſſiſtance to veſſels in diſtreſs, in ſaving the lives of thoſe on board, and bringing the cargo to land. Cables, anchors, &c. are always ready to ſupply veſſels which may ſtand in need of them: vegetables and other neceſſaries. Deal is defended by a caſtle; or rather ſeveral caſtles were built to defend the coaſt between Dover and the N Foreland. Julius Cæſar landed here when he made his firſt deſcent on the iſland. Deal is not reckoned one of the Cinque Ports, but is a member of Sandwich. The number of inhabitants is eſtimated at 4500: 72 miles E S E London, lon. 1 35 E, lat. 51 14 N.

Dean, a foreſt of England, in Glouceſterſhire, between the river Severn and the county of Monmouth. The foreſt once contained 30,000 acres of land, in which were 23 pariſhes, and 4 market towns, with great abundance of fine timber. The iron forges have leſſened the quantity of wood, but not conſumed it, as care is ſaid to be taken in cutting it. The hills abound in iron ore, the vales in orchards.

Dean (Great,) a town in the abovementioned foreſt, to which in all probability it gives name: 12 miles W Glouceſter, and 120 W London.

Debalpor, a town of Hindooſtan, and capital of a diſtrict, in the country of Moultan, ſituated on the great road from Delhi to Moultan: 70 miles S E Lahore, and 150 E Moultan.

Debenham, a town of England, county of Suffolk: 14 miles N Ipſwich.

Debreczin, a large and populous town of Hungary, without walls: 165 miles E S E Vienna, lon. 22 11 E, lat. 47 16 N.

Deccan. By this general term, which ſignifies *South*, the Indian geographers include all the countries of India S of the parallels of 21 or 22 degrees of N lat. forming an extent of territory about equal to the Britiſh iſlands, Spain, and European Turkey. This is the moſt extenſive ſenſe; but in its proper and more limited ſenſe, it means only the countries ſituated between Hindooſtan Proper, the Carnatic, the Weſtern Indian Sea, and the province of Oriſſa; that is, the Deccan is formed of the provinces of Candeiſh, Dowlatabad, or Amednagur, Viſiapour, Golconda, and the weſtern part of Berar. Aurengzebe conquered this country, and erected it into a viceroyalty, or ſubah, the poſſeſſor of which, at the time of the invaſion of Nadir Shah, took the title of Nizam Elmoulouk, or Protector of the Empire; he preſerved an apparent independence: his juriſdiction extending

from

from Burhampour to Cape Comorin, and eaſtward to the ſea. Six provinces depended on this prince, and the number of his ſubjects was eſtimated at 35,000,000. The Mahrattas are in poſſeſſion of the greater part; other diſtricts have from time to time been formed into ſeparate ſtates; and the conſtant revolutions of India will make the boundaries of each country uncertain. The Nizam's preſent dominions, including his tributaries, are about 430 miles long, from N W to S E, and about 300 wide: Hydrabad is the capital.

Deccan Shabazpour, an iſland of India, in the mouth of the Ganges, lon. 98 58 E, lat. 22 30 N.

Deccaplis, an ancient canton in Paleſtine, ſo called from its *(Deca)* ten cities, ſituated on both ſides of the Jordan, the capital of which was Scythopolis, inhabited chiefly by Gentiles. [Topographic Dict.]

Decize, a town of France, department of Nyèvre, ſituated at the conflux of the Airon and the Loire, on an iſland: near it are coal mines: and antimony is found contained in a ſulphurious ochre, 16 miles S E Nevers.

Deckendorf, a town of Bavaria, near the Danube, 38 miles E S E Ratiſbon.

Dedan, an ancient city, in the vicinity of Edom, oppoſite Teman. It had great trade with ancient Tyre, in ebony, and fine cloths. [Topographic Dict.]

Deddington, a town of England, county of Oxford, 16 miles N Oxford, and 69 W N W London

Dedham, a town of England, county of Eſſex, on the Stour, 7 miles N N E Colcheſter, and 58 N E London.

Dee, a river of Abyſſinia, which enters the Nile near its head. [Bruce.]

Dee, a river of N Wales, which runs into the Iriſh Sea, about 15 miles N W Cheſter.

Dee, a river of Ireland, which croſſes the country of Louth, and runs into the ſea, 4 miles N E Dunleer.

Dee, a river of Scotland, which runs into Solway Frith, about 5 miles below Kircudbright.

Dee, a river of Scotland, which runs into the German Ocean at Aberdeen.

Deena, a large town in the kingdom of Ludamar, built of ſtone and clay. [Park.]

Deeping, a town of England, county of Lincoln, 8 miles N Peterborough, and 89 and a half N London.

Degligi, a town of the iſland of Ceylon, 16 miles N E Candy.

Degnizlu, or *Denizſley*, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the province of Natolia, near the ruins of the ancient Laodicea, deſtroyed by an earthquake, which ſwallowed up many of the inhabitants: excellent grapes grow in the environs; to the E and S are mountains covered with ſnow, 108 miles E S E Smyrna, lat. 37 51 N.

Deinſe, or *Deynſe*, a town of Flanders, on the Lys, 9 miles S W Ghent.

Deir Abulife, a town of Egypt: 45 miles S W Cairo.

Deirut, a town of Egypt, on the W ſide of the Nile, oppoſite Foua: 14 miles S Roſetta.

Delakus, a town of Abyſſinia on the Nile, oppoſite to which is a ford; the river being three quarters of a mile wide. The inhabitants are Mahometans, a trading, frugal people. [Bruce.]

Delft, a city of the United Provinces, in Holland. It is clean and well built, with canals in the ſtreets, planted on each ſide with trees. Here are 2 churches, in one of which is the tomb of William I, prince of Orange, who was aſſaſſinated. It is about 2 miles in circumference; has a fine arſenal, and a conſiderable manufacture of earthen ware, known by the name of Delft ware. The city contains about 5000 houſes, and 20,000 inhabitants, conſiſting principally of people retired to live on their fortunes. Grotius was a native of this place. It is ſeated on the Schie, 8 miles N W Rotterdam, and 30 S W Amſterdam, lon. 4 24 E, lat. 52 4 N. [Hanway.]

Delfſhaven, a fortified town of Holland, on the N ſide of the Maeſe, with a canal to Delft, &c. It is between Rotterdam and Schiedam, not 3 miles from each.

Delfzy, a fortreſs of the United Provinces, in Groningen, on the river Damſter, 13 miles N E Groningen.

Delhi, a province of Hindooſtan Proper, bounded on the N W by Lahore, on the N E by Serinagur, on the E by the Rohilla country, on the S by Agra, and on the W by Moultan. Having been the ſeat of continual wars for above 50 years, it is almoſt depopulated; and a tract of country that poſſeſſes every advantage that can be derived from nature, contains the moſt miſerable of inhabitants. It is now all that remains to the Great Mogul of his once extenſive empire.

Delhi, the capital of a province of the ſame name, in Hindooſtan Proper, ſeated on the river Jumna. It is the nominal capital of all Hindooſtan, and was the actual capital during the greateſt part of the

the time since the Mahometan conquest. In 1738, when Nadir Shah invaded Hindoostan, he entered Delhi, and dreadful were the massacres and famine that followed: 100,000 of the inhabitants perished by the sword in one day; and plunder, to the amount of 62,000,000l. sterling, was said to be collected. The same calamities they endured on the subsequent invasions of Abdalla, king of Candahar. The environs of this once magnificent and celebrated city appear nothing more than shapeless heaps of ruins, the country round forlorn. The ruins are 20 miles in circumference. Delhi is 880 miles N N E Bombay, lon. 77 40 E, lat. 28 37 N. [Franklin, A. R.]

Delichi, a river of Albania, the Acheron of the ancient poets, who feigned it to be in hell.

Delmenhorst, a town of Westphalia, in the county of Delmenhorst, belonging to Denmark. It is seated on the Delm, near the Weser, 8 miles S W Bremen, 1400 inhabitants.

Delos, an island of the Archipelago, now called *Dili*. There are abundance of fine ruins, supposed to be of the temples of Diana and Apollo, whose birthplace it is said to be. It is 6 miles in circumference, but now destitute of inhabitants, lon. 25 59 E, lat. 37 30 N.

Delphi, or *Delphos*, a town of Livadia seated in a valley, near mount Parnassus. It was famous for the oracle of Apollo, which people came from all parts to consult.

Delsperg, a town of Switzerland, in the bishopric of Basle, 10 miles N W Soleure.

Delta, a part of Lower Egypt, between the branches of the Nile and the Mediterranean. The ancients called it the isle of Delta, because it is in the shape of a triangle, like the Greek letter of that name. (This name is applied to the mouths of the Ganges, Ava, and other rivers.) It is 130 miles along the coast from Damietta to Alexandria, and 70 on the sides, from the place where the Nile begins to divide itself. It is the most plentiful contry of all Egypt, and it rains more here than in other parts; but its fertility is chiefly owing to the inundations of the Nile.

Dembea, a fertile district of Abyssinia. It is called the kings food, being devoted to the support of his household. It is the granary of the kingdom, lying on a lake of the same name. It was probably once entirely occupied by the water. The lake is supposed to be 150 leagues in circumference, and contains many islands, 1 of which is a place of confinement for state prisoners. [Bruce.]

Demer, a river which rises in the bishopric of Liege, waters Hasselt, Diest, Sichem, Arschot, and Mechlin, below which it joins the Senne, and takes the name of Rupel, and empties into the Scheldt.

Demmin, an ancient town of Swedish Pomerania, in the duchy of Stetin seated on the river Peen, lon. 13 22 E, lat. 53 52 N.

Damsirat, a town of Egypt, 20 miles N Aina.

Demona, a fort of Piedmont, on the river Sture, 10 miles S W Coni.

Denain, a village of France, department of the North Hainault, remarkable for a victory gained over prince Eugene, by marshal Villars, in 1712. It is seated on the Scheld, 8 miles W Valenciennes.

Denbigh, the county town of Denbeighshire, situated on a rocky declivity above the vale of Clwyd on a branch of the river of that name. Its ruined castle, with its vast enclosure crowning the top of the hill, forms a striking object. Denbigh has a considerable manufacture of gloves and shoes, which are sent to London for exportation. It sends 1 member to parliament: 27 miles W Chester, and 208 N W London.

Denbighshire, a county of N Wales, bounded on the N by the Irish Sea, on the N E by Flintshire, on the E by Shropshire, on the S by Merionethshire and Montgomeryshire and on the W by Carnarvonshire; 48 miles long, and 20 broad. It contains 12 hundreds, 4 market towns, and 57 parishes; and sends 2 members to parliament. The air is healthy, particularly in the vale of Clwyd. The principal rivers are the Clwyd, Elwy, Dee, and Conway. The products are chiefly corn, cheese, cattle, lead, and coal.

Dender, a branch of the Nile. [Bruce.]

Dender, a river of Austrian Hainalt, which joins the Scheld at Dendermonde.

Dendera, a considerable town on the Nile, covered with groves of palm trees, orchards of oranges, lemons, pomegranates, grapes, and figs, produce exquisite fruit, and afford a delicious coolness in this scorching clime. A forest of palm and fruit trees mentioned by the ancients, still remains in the vicinity, and supplies the greater part of Egypt with fuel. An

Arab prince, with the title of Emir, governs the city, and country round. The town ſtands on a fertile plain, which produces plenty of wheat. A mile S of the town are the ruins of 2 temples, of ſurpriſing height and dimenſions, one is entire, and acceſſible on all ſides: 242 miles S Cairo, and 48 S S E Girge.

[Bruce, Sonini.]

Dendermonde, a city of Auſtrian Flanders, with a ſtrong citadel. The French took it in 1745, and again in 1794. It is ſurrounded by marſhes and fine meadows, which can be covered with water, and is ſeated at the confluence of the Dender and Scheld, 16 miles W Mechlin, lon. 4 10 E, lat. 51 3 N.

Denia, an ancient ſeaport of Spain, in Valencia, on the Mediterranean Sea, and at the foot of a mountain, 52 miles E Alicant, lon. 0 36 E, lat. 38 44 N.

Denmark, a kingdom of Europe, bounded on the E by the Baltic Sea, on the W and N by the ocean, and on the S by Germany. The country is generally flat, and the ſoil ſandy. The air is rendered foggy by the neighbourhood of the ſeas and lakes, of which it is full, but it has no conſiderable river. Denmark, properly ſo called, conſiſts of Jutland and the iſlands of Zealand and Funen, with the little iſles about them; but the king of Denmark's dominions contain alſo Norway, and the duchies of Holſtein, Oldenburg, and Delmenhorſt. Denmark was once a limited and elective monarchy; but, in 1660, it was made abſolute and hereditary, by a revolution almoſt unparalleled in hiſtory; a free people voluntarily reſigning their liberties into the hands of their ſovereign. The inhabitants are proteſtants ſince the year 1522, when they embraced the confeſſion of Augſburg. The forces which the king of Denmark has uſually on foot are near 40,000. The revenues are computed at 500,000l. a year, which ariſe from the crown lands and duties. The produce of Denmark conſiſts in pitch, tar, fiſh, oil, and deals. Copenhagen is the capital.

Denys, St. a famous town of France, in the department of Paris. Here is an ancient and magnificent church, in which were the tombs of many of the French kings; and in the treaſury, among other curioſities, are the ſwords of St. Lewis and the Maid of Orleans, and the ſceptre of Charlemagne. The abbey of the late Benedictines, a magnificent piece of modern architecture, has more the appearance of a palace than a convent. In 1793, after the abolition of royalty, the royal tombs in the church were all deſtroyed; and the name of the town was changed to that of Franciade. It is ſeated on the river Crould, near the Seine 5 miles N Paris, lon. 2 26 E, lat. 48 56 N.

Deptford, a town of England, ſituated on the Thames, partly in the county of Kent, and partly in Surry. It was generally known in ancient records by the name of *Deptford Strond*, alias *Weſt Greenwich*, a name which, in later times, became ſolely appropriated to the lower parts of it, on the banks of the Thames, the upper town retaining that of Deptford only. Deptford is now a large and populous town, though it has no market, and is divided into Upper and Lower Deptford. It contains about 2000 houſes, many of which are neat and well built. The greateſt ſupport and conſequence of Deptford ariſes from its dock. It has a wet dock, of 2 acres, for ſhips; and another, of 1 acre and a half, well provided with timber and all ſorts of naval ſtores. Beſides the national docks, there are ſeveral others belonging to ſhipbuilders for merchants' veſſels. At Deptford is the ſociety of the Trinity Houſe; founded, in the year 1515, by Sir Thomas Spert, knight, commander of the great ſhip Henry Grace de Dieu, and comptroller of the navy to Henry VIII, for the regulation of ſeamen, and the convenience of ſhips and mariners on the coaſt, and incorporated by the abovementioned prince, who confirmed to them, not only the rights and privileges of the company of mariners of England, but their ſeveral poſſeſſions at Deptford; which, together with the grants of Queen Elizabeth and king Charles II, were alſo confirmed by letters patent of the firſt of James II, in the year 1685, by the name of "The Maſter, Wardens, and Aſſiſtants of the Guild or Fraternity of the moſt glorious and undivided Trinity, and of St. Clement, in the pariſh of Deptford Strond, in the county of Kent." This corporation is governed by a maſter, 4 wardens, 8 aſſiſtants, and 18 elder brothers; but the inferior members of the fraternity, named younger brethren, are of an unlimited number; for every maſter, or mate, expert in navigation, may be admitted as ſuch; and theſe ſerve as a continual nurſery to ſupply the vacancies among the elder brethren, when removed by death, or otherwiſe. The maſter, wardens, aſſiſtants, and elder brethren,

brethren, are by charter invested with the following powers: that of examining the mathematical children, of Christ's Hospital; the examining of the masters of his majesty's ships; the appointing pilots to conduct ships in and out the river Thames; and the amercing all such as shall presume to act as master of a ship of war, or pilot, without their approbation, in a pecuniary mulct of 20 shillings; settling the several rates of pilotage, and erecting lighthouses, and other sea marks, upon the several coasts of the kingdom, for the security of navigation, to which lighthouses all ships pay 1 half penny a run; granting licences to poor seamen, not free of the city, to row on the river Thames for their support, in the intervals of sea service, or when past going to sea; the preventing of aliens from serving on board English ships, without their licence, upon the penalty of 5l. for each offence; punishing of seamen for desertion, or mutiny, in the merchants' service; and the hearing and determining the complaints of officers and seamen in the merchants' service; but subject to an appeal to the lords of the Admiralty, or the judge of the court of Admiralty. To this company belongs the ballast office, for clearing and deepening the river Thames, by taking from thence a sufficient quantity of ballast, for the supply of all ships that sail out of that river; in which service 60 barges, with 2 men to each, are constantly employed, and all ships that take in ballast pay them 1 shilling a ton, for which it is brought to the ships' sides. In consideration of the increase of the poor of this fraternity, they are by their charter empowered to purchase in mortmain lands, tenements, &c. to the amount of 500l. per annum; and also to receive charitable benefactions, of well disposed persons, to the amount of 500l. per annum, clear of reprizes. There are annually relieved by this company about 3000 poor seamen, their widows, and orphans, at the expense of 6000l. Deptford is 4 miles E London.

Der, a town of Egypt, 11 miles S Siut.

Derbent, a seaport and fortress of Persia, in the province of Schirvan, on the W coast of the Caspian Sea. It is said to have been built by Alexander the Great, and is surrounded by high brick walls. The inhabitants are chiefly Persians, Tartars, and a few Armenians. The fortress was taken by the Russians, in May, 1796, after a bombardment of 10 days. It is seated at the foot of Mount Caucasus, lon. 50 0 E, lat. 42 8 N.

Derby, the county town of Derbyshire. It is seated on the Derwent, over which is a handsome stone bridge; and a brook runs through the town, under several stone bridges. It has 5 churches, of which All Saints is the chief, noted for its beautiful tower. In 1734, a machine was erected here by sir Thomas Lombe, for the manufacturing of silk, the model of which was brought from Italy. It was the first of its kind erected in England; and its operations are to wind, double, and twist the silk, so as to render it fit for weaving. Derby possesses also a considerable manufacture of silk, cotton, and fine worsted stockings; and has a fabric of porcelain, equal, if not superiour in quality, to any in the kingdom. Several hands are employed in the lapidary and jewellery branches; and Derbyshire marbles, spars, and crystals, are wrought into a variety of ornamental articles. The malting trade is likewise carried on in this town, from which the Derwent is navigable to the Trent. Derby sends 2 members to parliament, and is governed by a mayor. It has 8600 inhabitants: 36 miles N Coventry, and 126 N N W London, lon. 1 25 W, lat. 52 58 N.

Derbyshire, an English county, bounded on the N by Yorkshire. It is 59 miles long, and from 6 to 34 broad. It sends 4 members to parliament, and contains 6 hundreds, 11 market towns, and 106 parishes. The air, especially on the E side, is wholesome and agreeable; but in the Peak, toward the N, it is sharp and cold. The hills in the northern part, by attracting the passing clouds, cause the rain to descend there in greater abundance than on the circumjacent counties. The S and E parts are pleasant and fertile, producing most kinds of grain, particularly barley. Even the N W part, called the Peak, is abundantly rich; for the bleak mountains abound in the best lead, with marble, alabaster, millstones, iron, coal, and a coarse sort of crystal; and the intermediate vallies are fruitful in grass. The barytes, or ponderous earth, which seems to be the medium substance between earth and ores, is here found in great quantities. The principal rivers are the Derwent, Dove, Erwash, and Trent. The acres cultivated are supposed to be 720,640, the number of inhabitants 185,000.

Dereham, a town in Norfolk, noted for wool-

wool and yarn; 14 miles W Norwich, and 100 N N E London.

Dereote, or *Deiroute*, a town of Egypt, in the isle formed by the canal from Cairo to Rosetta. Here is a magnificent temple, lon. 31 45 E, lat. 30 40 N.

Derna, a town of Africa, in Tripoli, near the coast of the Mediterranean, the residence of a sangiac, famous for honey, lon. 22 50 E, lat. 32 55 N.

Derp, a town of Russia, in the government of Riga, with a bishop's see, and a university. It lies near the river Ambec, 50 miles N W Pskof, lon. 26 15 E, lat. 58 30 N.

Derri, a town of upper Egypt on the E side of the Nile, near the bend where the river turns W. Very little regard is paid to the grand signior In 1737 the Cachif of the place told Mr. Pococke that their prophets had said: "Franks would come *in disguise*, who, by little presents, by soothing and insinuating behaviour, would pass every where, examine the state of the country, go and make report of it, and return with a great number of Franks, conquer and *exterminate* all." How far this prophecy has been fulfilled by the recent events in Egypt, is left to the reader to determine. [Pococke.]

Derry, see *Londonderry*.

Derwent, a river in Derbyshire, which runs S, empties into the Trent, on the borders of Leicestershire.

Derwent, a river of Yorkshire, which falls into the Ouse, below York.

Derwent, a river of Durham, falls into the Tyne, above Newcastle.

Derwent, a river of Cumberland, which enters the Irish Sea, near Workington.

Derwent-water, a lake of Cumberland, in the vale of Keswick. It is 3 miles in length, and a mile and a half wide. Five islands rise out of this lake, which add greatly to the beauty of the appearance. On one of them is an elegant seat.

Dessaw, a strong town of Germany, in Upper Saxony, province of Hanhalt. It belongs to its own prince, and is seated on the Elbe, 37 miles N Leipsick, lon. 12 22 E, lat. 51 53 N.

Dethmold, a town of Westphalia, on the river Wehera, 15 miles N Paderborn, lon. 8 55 E, lat. 52 0 N.

Dettingen, a village of Germany, in the territory of Hanau. Here George II gained a victory over the French in 1743. It is between Hanau and Aschaffenburg, 4 miles from each.

Deva, a seaport of Spain, on the bay of Biscay, in the province of Guipuscoa, 15 miles S E Bilboa, and 15 W St. Sebastian, lon. 2 40 W, lat. 43 24 N.

Devento, a town of Bulgaria, with a Greek archbishop's see, seated on the Paniza, 65 miles N E Adrianople, lon. 37 33 E, lat. 42 33 N.

Deventer, a city of the United Provinces, the capital of Overyssel, with a university. It is surrounded by strong walls, and seated on the river Yssel, 50 miles E Amsterdam, lon. 5 56 E, lat. 52 18 N.

Devicotta, a town of India, in the Carnatic, situated at the mouth of the N branch of the Cauvery, in the Bay of Bengal, in the country of Tanjore: 20 miles N Tranquebar, lon. 79 56 E, lat. 11 21 N.

Devil's Bridge. In the canton of Uri, Switzerland, there is a stone bridge of surprising height, consisting of a single arch, and resting on abutments built on 2 very high rocks, under which runs the river Russ. The inhabitants, believing it impossible that it could have been built by any other than by the Devil himself, call it *Teuffelsbruck*, i. e. the *Devil's Bridge*, and give travellers a laughable history of its construction: 6 leagues from St. Gothard's mountain. [Topographic Dict.]

Devil (Isle of,) one of the smaller Molucca islands.

Devizes, a town of England, in the county of Wilts, of great antiquity; containing two churches and a chapel, besides a place of worship for Dissenters. It is a corporation and a borough town, returning two members to the British parliament. Very considerable manufactures are carried on here, particularly of serges, kerseymeres, and broadcloth. In the market place is erected a stone and inscription to a memorial of divine vengeance inflicted on an unhappy woman who called God to witness a falsehood: 19 miles E Bath, and 88 and a half W London lon. 2 2 W, lat. 51 18 N.

Devon, a river of Perthshire, over which in the beautiful vale of Glendevon, is a great curiosity, called the Rumbling Bridge. It is similar to that over the Braan, and consists of one arch, thrown over a horrible chasm, worn by the river about 80 feet deep, and very narrow. In other places, the river has forced its way, in a surprising manner, through the rocks. At the Chaldron-lin, it has worn away the softer parts of the stone, and formed immense pits, into which the water falls with a tremendous noise. Below this, the whole river is precipitated in one sheet, from a height of 40 feet.

Devonshire,

Devonſhire, an Engliſh county, 69 miles long, and 64 broad; bounded N and N W by the Briſtol Channel, S and S E by the Engliſh Channel, and W by Cornwall. It lies in the dioceſe of Exeter; contains 33 hundreds, one city, 37 market towns, and 394 pariſhes; and ſends 26 members to parliament. There are 1,600,000 acres, and 400,000 inhabitants. The air is healthful in the vallies, and ſo mild that the myrtle grows unſheltered; but it is cold and bleak on the mountains. The ſoil is various, for the lower grounds are naturally fruitful, and the hills are very barren. In the eaſtern parts there is plenty, not only of good corn, but of fine paſturage for ſheep, where the grounds are dry and chalky. The ſouthern part of the county is remarkably fertile, and is as juſtly called The Garden of Devonſhire, as Italy is The Garden of the World. Fruit trees are plentiful, eſpecially apples, from which a great quantity of cider is made. On the coaſt is found plenty of a peculiar rich ſand, of ſingular ſervice to huſbandmen; and thoſe who live at a diſtance from the ſea purchaſe it to improve their poor lands. The weſtern parts abound with game, eſpecially hares, pheaſants, and woodcocks. In the S W parts are great quantities of marble, and in many places marble rocks are found to be the baſis of the high road. The principal rivers are the Tamar, Ex, Teigne, and Dart. Exeter is the capital.

Deux Ponts, a town of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine, capital of a duchy of the ſame name, ſeated on the river Erbach, 49 miles N by W Straſburg, and 50 S W Mentz, lon. 7 26 E, lat. 49 16 N.

Deynſe, ſee *Deinſe*.

Dezize, a town of Egypt, on the Nile, ſuppoſed to be the place where the prophet Jeremiah was buried, near Cairo.

Diarbeck, or *Diarbekar*, a province of Turkey in Aſia, between the Tigris and Euphrates; bounded on the N by Turcomania, on the E by Perſia, on the S by Irac Arabia, and on the W by Syria. It was the ancient Meſopotamia.

Diarbekar, an ancient town of Turkey, in Aſia, capital of the province of Diarbeck, ſeated on the river Tigris. The Turks are more affable here than in other places, with regard to the chriſtians, who are above 20,000 in number. It has a great trade in red Turkey leather, and cotton cloth of the ſame colour. Copper, iron, and ſilk, are alſo manufactured here. People of the ſame trade live in the ſame ſtreet. The buildings are of hewn ſtone, a wall of the ſame ſurrounds the city: the ſtreets are paved. Here are various ſects of chriſtians: it is 150 miles N W Aleppo, lon. 39 40 E, lat. 37 18 N. [Jackſon.]

Diavolo, an iſland in the Grecian Archipelago, lat. 37 27 N.

Dibe, or *Peſchiera*, a town of Egypt, on the coaſt of the Mediterranean: 18 miles S E Damietta.

Dibi, a town of Egypt, on the W ſide of the Nile: 8 miles S E Roſetta.

Dibra, a town of European Turkey, in Macedonia, on the confines of Albania. It was beſieged by the Turks in the year 1442, who found means to convey a dead dog into the only ſpring which ſupplied the town with water, which compelled the inhabitants to ſurrender: 30 miles N Akrida.

Dickvel, a town of the iſland of Ceylon, near the S coaſt: 102 miles S Candy.

Dicrich, a town of the duchy of Luxemburg, on the river Semoy, ſurrounded with a wall, 15 miles N Luxemburg, and 15 N W Treves.

Die, a town of France, department of the Drôme, ſituated on the Drôme: 24 miles S E Valencia.

Diego Garcias, or *Chagas*, an iſland of Africa, in the Indian Sea, lon. 68 10 E, lat. 8 45 S.

Diemen, (*Straits of*,) between the coaſt of Aſia, and the iſlands of Japan.

Diemen's, or *Van Diemen's Land*, the ſouthern coaſt of New Holland, ſo called by Taſman, who firſt diſcovered it in the year 1642.

Diepholz, a county of Germany, in Weſtphalia. The inhabitants ſubſiſt chiefly by breeding cattle, which they ſell in the countries bordering on the Rhine. They likewiſe have manufactures of coarſe woollen ſtuff, and coarſe linen, which latter has a conſiderable ſale in Holland, Bremen, and America. It contains four towns, and about 1900 houſes. The inhabitants are Lutherans.

Diepholz, capital of a county to which it gives name, is on the Hunte: 30 miles S S W Bremen.

Dieppe, a ſeaport town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Lower Seine; ſituated between two rocky mountains, at the mouth of the river Bethune, (which makes its harbour,) in the Engliſh Channel, with a good harbour, but narrow; capable of containing only about 200 veſſels, of not above 400 tons burthen, with about 18 feet at high water. It contains about

21,000

21,000 inhabitants. Packet boats pass between this place and Brighthelmstone; 29 miles N Rouen, lon. 1 9 E, lat. 49 56 N.

Diest, a town of Brabant, on the Demer, in which are carried on considerable manufactures of cloth, and stockings, 12 miles N E Louvain, and 22 W Maestricht.

Dietz, a town of Germany, in the Upper Rhine, and capital of a county to which it gives name, formerly independent, but now united to the principality of Nassau, under the name of *Nassau Dietz*, situated on the Lahn. It contains two churches for Calvinists, and one for Lutherans: 23 miles W Wetzlar, and 25 N Mentz.

Dieu, (Isle de) an island in the Atlantic, near the coast of France, about 7 miles long, and 2 wide: 15 miles S S W Noirmoutier, lat. 46 42 N.

Dieuse, a town of France, department of the Meurte, celebrated for its salt works: 22 miles N E Nancy, and 27 S E Metz.

Dignant, a town of Venetian Istria, about a league from the Gulf of Venice, lon. 13 5 E, lat. 45 10 N.

Digne, a town of France, department of the Lower Alps, on a small river, at the foot of some mountains, containing about 3000 souls, with some celebrated mineral waters, used both externally and internally: 28 miles S Apt, lon. 6 12 E, lat. 41 5 N.

Dijon, a town of France, department of Côte de'Or, on the Ouche, in a fertile and charming plain, bounded by a ridge of mountains, on the side of which the inhabitants cultivate vines, of which they make excellent wine; it has 4 gates, and 3 fauxbourgs, and is near a league in circumference The walls are handsome, but the fortifications old. It formerly contained 7 parishes, 4 abbies, 11 convents, a college, an hospital, &c. and 25,000 souls: 138 miles S E Paris, lat. 47 18 N.

Dilla, a high mountain of India, on the coast of Malabar: 24 miles N N W Tellichery, lon. 75 2 E, lat. 12 1 N.

Dillenburg, a town of Westphalia, and capital of Nassau Dillenburg, situated on the Dille; near it is a furnace for the smelting of copper; 14 miles N W Wetzlar.

Dillingen, a town of Swabia, near the Danube; 25 miles N N W Augsburg, and 24 N E Ulm.

Dilygan, a town in the territory of Cassac, dependent on Persia. It consists of about 200 houses, stands on a river at the foot of a mountain, which is a part of Taurus. These mountains are inhabited by Georgian and Armenian christians: but they are so alienated, that they will not live in the same village. The soil is rich, and the number of their villages incredible. Most of their houses are caverns hollowed out of the ground, the rest are built of logs, with flat tops, covered with turf, through which is an opening for the smoak to ascend, and light to enter. [Chardin.]

Dimshue, a town of Romania, on a mountain, 12 miles S W Adrianople.

Dinan, or *Dinant*, a town of France, department of the North Coasts, surrounded with thick walls; situated in a fertile country; the number of inhabitants is about 4000, the chief manufactures are of linen and thread: near it is a chalybeate spring: 17 miles S St. Malo.

Dinant, a town of Westphalia, near the Meuse; containing 8 churches, 6 convents, 2 hospitals, and a college. The chief trade is in leather; near it are quarries of marble and other stone, with some mines of iron ore: 12 miles S Namur, and 5 N Charlemont, lon. 6 0 E, lat. 50 16 N.

Dinant, a bay of France, on the W coast of the department of Finisterre, in the English Channel, between Brest Road, and the Bay of Douarnenez.

Dinasmawddwy, a town of North Wales, in the county of Merioneth, 35 miles N W Montgomery, and 196 W N W London.

Dindigul, a city of India, in the Mysore country, capital of a district or circar to which it gives name: 51 miles S W Trichinopoly, lon. 78 6 E, lat. 10 23 N.

Dingle, a seaport town of Ireland, county of Derry, situated on the N coast of a large bay to which it gives name. It was a place of great note and commerce, and though the town shows at present some marks of decay, it preserves some trade, and exports butter, beef, corn, and linen: 4 miles W Limeric, lon. 10 8 W, lat. 52 8 N.

Dingwall, a town of Scotland, county of Ross, with a manufacture of linen, situated at the bottom of the Frith of Cromarty: 9 miles W Fortrose.

Dinkelspuhl, or *Dunkelspuhl*, an Imperial town of Germany, in Swabia, situated on three hills, near the Wernitz. The inhabitants are partly Protestants and partly Roman Catholics; and the magistracy

is compoſed of one half each: 16 miles S W Anſpach.

Diſappointment (Iſlands of,) two iſlands in the S Pacific Ocean, lon. 141 5 to 12 W, lat. 14 5 to 10 S.

Diſappointment, Cape, on the iſland of Southern Georgia, in the Pacific Ocean, lon. 36 15 W, lat. 54 58 S.

Diſentes, one of the eight juriſdictions in the ſuperior part of the Griſon league: ſituated about the ſources of the Rhine; mountainous and fertile. The inhabitants are Roman Catholics, and their language a mixture of Latin, German, and ancient Celtic. In this country about 16 leagues long, are mines of copper and ſilver.

Diſhne, a town of Egypt: 16 miles N E Menuf.

Diſma, a town of Japan, where the Dutch carry on a conſiderable trade.

Diſs, a town of England, county of Norfolk, containing about 600 houſes. Here are manufactures of ſtockings and coarſe hempen cloth: 92 miles N N E London.

Diu, an iſland in the Indian Sea, near the S coaſt of the country of Guzerat, about 3 miles long, and 1 broad, with a town of the ſame name, that has a good port, ſubject to the Portugueſe. It is ſituated W of the Gulf of Cambaya, lon. 70 5 E, lat. 20 45 N.

Divandurou, the name of 5 ſmall iſlands in the Indian Sea, near the Maldives.

Dixan, the firſt town in Abyſſinia, on the ſide of Taranta. It is built on the top of a conical hill; a deep valley ſurrounds it like a trench, and the road winds ſpirally up the hill till it ends among the houſes. The inhabitants conſiſt of Moors and Chriſtians, whoſe only trade is the ſelling of children. The Chriſtians bring ſuch as they have ſtolen in Abyſſinia to Dixan, where the Moors receive them, and carry them to a market at Maſuah, whence they are ſent to Arabia or India. The prieſts of the province of Tigre are openly concerned in this infamous traffic, lon. 40 7 E, lat. 14 57 N. [Bruce.]

Dixmude, a town of Flanders on the river Yperlee; the ſea came formerly up to the walls, making a ſmall arm capable of receiving merchant veſſels. It has ſeveral convents, and in the Hotel de Ville they preſerve an image of the Virgin, which they ſay ſhed many drops of blood from a wound given by a German ſoldier with his ſword. Dixmude is much celebrated for its excellent butter: 11 miles S Oſtend.

Djar, a ſmall port on the Red Sea, lat. 23 36 9 N. [Bruce.]

Dnieper, anciently the Boriſthenes, a large river of Ruſſia, which riſes in the government of Smoleniſko, and flowing in a ſoutherly direction, enters the Black Sea, between Cherſon and Oczakow. From its ſource to its mouth, it now flows entirely through the Ruſſian dominions; and through this whole courſe, of above 800 miles, its navigation is only once interrupted by a ſeries of cataracts, which begin below the mouth of the Samara, and continue for above 40 miles; but theſe may be paſſed in ſpring, without much hazard, even by loaded barks. In other ſeaſons of the year, the goods are landed at Kemenſk, oppoſite the mouth of the Samara, and tranſported 40 miles by land to Kitchkaſe, 6 miles from the fortreſs of Alexandrowſk, where they are again embarked and deſcend the ſtream to Cherſon.

Dnieſtr, or *Nieſter*, a river of Poland, which paſſes by Halics, Choczim, Saroka, Raſzcow, Egerlik, Bender, &c. and empties itſelf into the Black Sea, at Akerman.

Doblen, a town of the duchy of Courland: 6 miles N E Mittaw.

Dobrzyn, a town of Poland, and capital of a diſtrict of the ſame name, ſituated on a rock near the banks of the Viſtula 20 miles N W Plotſko.

Dockum, a town of the United Dutch States in Friſeland, on the river Ee, with a good port. They preſerve in this city a manuſcript of the goſpels, ſaid to be written by Boniface, the German apoſtle, and ſecond biſhop of Utrecht, who ſuffered martyrdom with 51 of his companions, in the year 739. The town is very neat and pleaſant, and has a good town houſe, built on the ſide of a grand canal, over which is a handſome bridge; it is defended by a good rampart of earth, ditches, and baſtions. The admiralty of the province is held here: 10 miles N E Lewarden, lon. 5 41 E, lat. 53 20 N.

Dodbrook, a town of England county of Devon; 15 miles S W Dartmouth.

Doel, a town of Flanders, on the Scheldt, oppoſite Lillo.

Doeſburg, a town of the Dutch ſtates, county of Zutphen, rich and populous: 8 miles S S W Zutphen, and 9 N E Arnham, lon. 5 36 E, lat. 52 4 N.

Dogado, that part of the Venetian ſtates in which is the capital; it extends from the mouth of the Liſonzo to that of the Adige between the country of Friuli,

Friuli, the Paduan, and the Polesin-de-Rovigno, including the canals of Venice and the canals of Marano.

Dogger Bank, a very extensive sand bank in the German Ocean, between the coast of England and Germany.

Dolagoi, an island of Russia, in the Frozen Sea, at the entrance of the Straits of Vagatskoi, lat. 70 5 N.

Dol, an ancient town of France, department of the Ille and Vilaine, situated in a marshy country about a league from the sea; the air is unhealthy, and the town thinly inhabited, it contains about 1200 houses: 21 miles S E St. Malo.

Dolce Acqua, a town of Piedmont, county of Nice, on the Navia, the capital of a marquisate, defended with a strong castle and fortress. The land produces all things necessary, especially excellent wine, figs, almonds, filberts, apples, citrons, lemons, melons, legumes of all sorts, and excellent oil: 16 miles E N E Nice.

Dolcigno, a seaport of Albania, at the mouth of the Drin.

Dole, a town of France, department of the Jura, on the N side of the Doubs, containing between 9000 and 10,000 inhabitants. It was once a strong place, but the fortifications were destroyed by Louis XIV: 23 miles W S W Besançon.

Dolgelly, or *Dolgeth*, a town of North Wales, county of Merioneth, on the river Avon, at the foot of the mountains called *Kader-Iris*: 40 miles S Caernarvon.

Dollart Bay, a large bay or lake of Germany, in E Friesland, formed by an inundation of the sea, in the year 1277, which at the same time is said to have destroyed 33 villages: 16 miles W Groningen, and 6 S W Emden.

Domfront, a town of France, department of the Orne, situated on a mountain near the river Varenne, containing about 1700 inhabitants: 10 leagues W N W Alençon, lat. 48 35 N.

Dominica, or *O-Heeva-Oa*, one of the Marquis of Mendoza islands, in the S Pacific Ocean, mountainous, rocky, and apparently barren; about 16 leagues in circumference, lon. 139 2 W, lat. 9 41 S.

Domitz, a town and fortress of Germany, in Lower Saxony, and duchy of Mecklenburg, at the conflux of the Elbe and the Elda: 34 miles S Schwerin, lon. 11 41 E, lat. 53 10 N.

Dommel, a river of Brabant, which passes by Bois-le-Duc, where it receives the Aa, and joining the Meuse, forms, with that river and the Wahal, the island of Bommel.

Dom d'Ossello, or *Dossola*, a town of Piedmont, in the valley of Ossola, defended by a fortress: 51 miles N W Milan, and 70 N N E Turin.

Domremy, a town of France, department of the Meuse. The birthplace of the celebrated maid of Orleans, Joan d'Arc: 3 leagues and a half E Bar-le-Duc.

Don, a large river that separates Europe from Asia. It issues from lake St. John, in the government of Moscow, and divides near Tcherkasle, into three streams, which fall into the sea of Asoph. This river has so many windings, is so shallow in many parts, and has such numerous shoals, as to be scarcely navigable, except in the spring, on the melting of the snows; and its mouths also are so choked up with sand, that flat bottom boats only, except in the same season, can pass into the sea of Asoph. [Coxe.]

Don, a river of Scotland, which rises in Aberdeenshire, joins the Urie Water at Inverary, and passing by Kintore, falls into the British Ocean at Aberdeen, within 2 miles of the mouth of the Dee. Both these rivers are noted for the salmon fishery.

Don, a river in Yorkshire, which waters Sheffield, Rotherham, and Doncaster, and joins the Aire, near its termination with the Ouse.

Donaghadee, a seaport of Ireland, in the county of Down, situated on the E coast, at the entrance of the N channel, where packets are established for the purpose of carrying the mails and passengers to Port Patrick, in Scotland, a distance not quite 7 leagues: 15 miles E Belfast, lon. 5 25 W, lat. 54 37 N.

Donaueschingen, or *Doneschingen*, a town of Germany, in Swabia, situated in the Black Forest, where the prince of Furstenberg has a palace, near which is a spring, said to be the source of the Danube: 13 miles N N W Schaffhausen, and 13 W Duttlingen.

Donawert, a town of Bavaria, on the Wernitz, near its union with the Danube, 30 miles W Ingolstadt, and 18 N Augsburg.

Doncaster, a town of England, in the W riding of York, governed by a mayor and aldermen, 97 miles S Durham, and 160 N London.

Donchery, a town of France, department of the Ardennes, on the Meuse: it is defended with walls, and has a woollen manufacture, 1 league W Sedan.

Donegal,

Donegal, a town of Ireland, which gives name to the county, ſituated at the mouth of the river Eſk, on a large bay of the Atlantic, on the W coaſt of the iſland, called from the town, *The Bay of Donegal*: 9 miles N N E Ballyſhannon.

Donegal, a county of Ireland, bounded on the W and N by the ſea, on the E by the counties of Londonderry and Tyrone, and on the S by the county of Fermanagh and an arm of the ſea, called the *Bay of Donegal*, about 70 miles in length, and from 10 to 30 in breadth; it is computed to contain only 42 pariſhes, 23,531 houſes, and 140,000 inhabitants. The ſurface is generally very rugged and mountainous, in ſome parts boggy, with ſome rich vales between the mountains and by the ſides of the rivers.

Donneraile, a town and borough of Ireland, county of Cork; 19 miles N Cork Near it are quarries of fine marble.

Donnington, or *Dunnington*, a town of England, county of Lincoln, with a good trade in hemp and hemp ſeed, and a port for barges, by which goods are conveyed to Boſton and the Waſhes: 11 miles W S W Boſton, and 110 N London.

Donſhal, a town of Egypt: 10 miles N W Foua.

Donſlow, a town on the S ſide of the Black Sea, remarkable for its ſalt pits. The ſalt is made by letting in the water where it evaporates. Two hundred veſſels are annually loaded, which coſts nothing, but the labour of loading it. It is 50 miles E Caffa. [Chardin.]

Dooab, a tract of fertile land of Hindooſtan, between the rivers Ganges and Jumnah; belonging to the Nabob of Oude.

Doon, a river of Scotland, which runs from a loch of the ſame name in the county of Air, into the frith of Clyde, about 3 miles S Air.

Dora, now called *Tartoura*, a city of Paleſtine, on the Mediterranean, with a bad harbour. It lies near mount Carmel towards Cæſaria. [D'Anville.]

Doran, a town of Arabia, in the country of Yemen; ſituated on the declivity of a mountain, the reſidence of ſeveral Imans: 28 miles S Sana, lon. 44 4 E, lat. 14 55 N.

Dorat, a town of France, department of the Upper Vienne: 8 leagues N Limoges.

Dorcheſter, a town of England, and capital of Dorſetſhire, containing 3 pariſhes. It is a borough town, ſending 2 members to parliament. This town has long been celebrated for its ſtrong beer, which forms a very conſiderable branch of trade, both here and at Cerne. It is computed that 600,000 ſheep are fed within 6 miles of Dorcheſter, and the ewes are obſerved generally to bring two lambs: 53 miles E Exeter, and 120 W London.

Dordogne, a river of France, which joins the Garonne, between Blaye and Bourdeaux.

Dordogne, a department of France, part of the province of Perigord, bounded on the N E by the department of the Upper Vienne, and on the N W by the department of Charente. Perigueux is the capital.

Dornach, or *Dorneck*, a bailiwick of Swiſſerland, in the canton of Soleure, which takes its name from a ſtrong caſtle, celebrated for a victory obtained by the Swiſs over the Auſtrians in the year 1499. The Swiſs had only 6000 men, the enemy amounted to 15,000, of whom 3000 were left dead on the field. This was almoſt deciſive of the Swiſs independence.

Dornoch, a ſeaport town of Scotland, ſituated on a frith or arm of the German Sea, called the *Frith of Dornoch*, now much decayed from its former grandeur: 24 miles N Inverneſs.

Dorpat, or *Dorpt*, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Riga: formerly the ſee of a biſhop, in the palatinate of Livonia. Peter the Great annexed it to Ruſſia: 116 miles N N E Riga, and 132 S W Peterſburg.

Dorſetſhire, a county of England: bounded on the N by Somerſetſhire and Wiltſhire, S by the Britiſh Channel. It is for the moſt part hilly; the ſoil is, in general, ſhallow, over a chalky bottom, but ſome of the vallies are very rich; the whole is eſtimated at 805,000 acres, of which 250,000 are ſuppoſed to be in tillage, 80,000 water meadow, 90,000 paſture, 9000 woods and coppices, 290,000 ſheep paſture, and 86,000 uncultivated. The number of ſheep kept in this county is eſtimated at upwards of 800,000, of which 150,000 are annually ſold, and ſent out of the county. Great advantages are derived from the ſheep, not only from the fleece and carcaſs, but likewiſe from the manure. In one particular inſtance the ſheep owners excel all other parts of the kingdom, which is, in providing ewes to yean at a remarkably early ſeaſon, in the midland counties, which ſupply the metropolis with fat lambs. The wool produced in this county is ſhort and fine, of a cloſe texture, and the quality of it is highly

highly eſteemed in the manufacture of that ſtaple commodity called broadcloth. The wether ſheep are conſtantly folded all the year round, running over the ewe leas, or downs, by day, and are penned on the tillage by night; they are penned late in the evening, and let out from the fold before ſun riſe in the winter, and not later than 6 o'clock in the ſummer. The ewes are folded only in ſummer, that is, when they have no lambs. From a due obſervation of the quality and number of ſheep bred and kept in the county, it may be ſuppoſed, with ſome degree of accuracy, that the produce of wool annually is 90,000 weys, or weights of 31 pounds each. Among various articles of great import to the community in the county of Dorſet, may be reckoned the cultivation of hemp and flax, and their manufacture. In the neighbourhood of Bridport and Beminſter, all ſorts of twine, ſtring, packthread, netting, cordage, and rope, are made; from the fineſt thread, uſed by ſadlers in lieu of ſilk, to the cable which holds the firſt rate man of war. The nets made for the fiſhery at Newfoundland, as well as for home uſe, and the ſails for ſhipping of every kind, are manufactured of the beſt quality, as well as ſacking for hammocs, &c. and all kinds of bags and tarpaulins; and in addition to the great quantity of flax and hemp uſed here, not more than one third of it is allowed by the manufactures to be of Britiſh growth; the remaining two thirds of it is imported from Ruſſia and America, as raw materials. The manufacture carried on at Beminſter employs upwards of 2000 people. At Bridport there are a great number of manufactures, and about 1800 people are ſaid to be employed in this town; and in its environs, as far as 7 or 8 miles round, upwards of 7000 people are in conſtant work. No ores of any kind have been found in this county, nor mines of coals; but quarries of excellent ſtone are found in the iſland of Purbeck, near the ſea, where upwards of 400 people are employed in digging and tooling the ſtone. The ſtone obtained at Purbeck is uſed for walling floors, ſteps, foot pavements, &c. About 50,000 tons are annually ſhipped at Swannage. The whole iſland of Portland ſeems to be one entire maſs of the moſt beautiful ſtone, chiefly uſed in the metropolis and elſewhere for the moſt ſuperb buildings, and is univerſally admired for its cloſe texture and durability ſurpaſſing any other. About a mile diſtant from Corf-Caſtle, are found large quantities of pipe clay, which is in great eſtimation, and abſolutely neceſſary for the uſe of the potters in Staffordſhire and other places: about 11,000 tons are annually ſent from this place for that purpoſe, and about 100 men are conſtantly employed in digging it. Some of the pits are not more than 10 or 12 feet deep. Dorſetſhire is divided into 34 hundreds, which contain 22 towns, and 248 pariſhes. It ſends 20 members to parliament. The inhabitants are eſtimated at 89,000.

Dort, or *Dordrecht*, a city of Holland, which holds the firſt rank in the aſſembly of the States; it is the capital of a ſmall territory called the *Bailiwick of Dort*, and is ſituated on a ſmall iſland, formed by the waters of the Meuſe, the Merwe, the Rhine, and the Linge; ſeparated from the iſle of Iſſelmond by the Meuſe, and from the iſle of Beyerlandt by a canal. It was firſt detached from the main land November 17th, 1421, by an irruption of the rivers, which broke down the dykes, drowned 100,000 perſons, and deſtroyed 72 villages: this dreadful calamity, it is ſaid, was owing to a peaſant, who, out of hatred, wiſhing to drown his neighbour, opened the dyke between Gertrudenburg and Dort, not doubting of his being able to ſtop it again when the buſineſs was done; but the tide being aſſiſted by the wind, the waters poured in with ſuch fury that it carried all before it, men, cattle, and even houſes: they record the wonderful preſervation of a child which was borne in a cradle by the waters ſafe to Dort. The town is large and well peopled, not regularly fortified, but defended with ſeveral towers; its ſituation is very convenient for trade, eſpecially in wine, corn, wood, and other productions of Germany, and the countries connected with the Rhine and the Meuſe. In 1618 and 1619, was held a famous aſſembly of the clergy from all the Proteſtant ſtates in Europe, called the Synod of Dort, to inquire into and ſettle the diſputes between the Arminians and Calviniſts called Gomariſts, otherwiſe called Remonſtrants and Anti-remonſtrants. The doctrines of Arminius were condemned; and Vorſtius, profeſſor at Leyden, the principal defender of thoſe tenets, with above a hundred miniſters and profeſſors, were baniſhed from the United States, becauſe they refuſed to ſubſcribe to the decree of the Synod: John Olden Barnevelt was beheaded; the celebrated Hugo Grotius was ſentenced to perpetual impriſonment; and

and other learned men, favourers of that opinion, punished. It has two canals, by means of which vessels loaded may enter the city. It surrendered to the French, Jan. 1795 : 35 miles S Amsterdam, and 10 S E Rotterdam.

Dortmund, an Imperial town of Germany, in Westphalia, on the Embs ; 40 miles W Cologn, and 25 S S W Munster.

Douay, a city of France, and capital of the department of the North : large and strong, situated on the Scarp, which is navigable for boats. It contains 7 parishes, and 2735 fires. It has long been celebrated for its English colleges, whither the Roman Catholics of that nation were generally sent for education : 15 miles N W Cambray, lon. 3 10 E, lat. 50 22 N.

Doubs, a department of France, which takes its name from the river which passes through it ; bounded on the N by the departments of the Upper Saône and Upper Rhine, on the E by Swifferland. Besançon is the capital.

Doubtful Island, an island in the S Pacific Ocean, seen by Monsr. Bourgainville, lon. 141 38 W, lat. 17 20 S.

Doubtful Harbour, a bay on the W coast of the southernmost island of New Zealand, in the South Pacific Ocean, lon. 168 50 W, lat. 45 16 S.

Doué, a town of France, department of the Mayne and Loire, 8?0 inhabitants, 9 miles S W Saumur.

Dover, a seaport town of England, county of Kent. This is the most convenient part to sail from to France, being only 9 leagues across the Channel to Calais, and with a fair wind the voyage is generally performed in the tide, and packets are constantly going backwards and forwards in time of peace : vessels of any size can enter only at high water. Dover Castle can contain a great number of troops, and has always been considered as a place of consequence in civil commotions. The harbour is made by a gap in the cliffs which are of a sublime height, though exaggerated in Shakespear's fine description. Hence in fair weather, is a prospect of the coast of France : 71 miles E S E London, lon. 2 23 E, lat. 51 8 N.

Douglas, a town of Scotland, county of Lanerk, 8 miles S Lanerk.

Douglas, a seaport town of the isle of Man, on a large bay to which it gives name, in the Irish Sea, with a harbour for vessels of tolerable burden ; the trade and number of inhabitants have greatly increased within the last 50 years, lon. 4 25 W, lat. 54 9 N.

Doulens, or *Dourlens*, a town of France, department of the Somme : 15 miles N Amiens.

Dourak, a town of Persia, near the confluence of the Euphrates and Tigris, remarkable for the reed of which they make pens, lon. 56 57 E, lat. 32 15 N.

Dourdan, a town of France, department of the Seine and Oise, on the Orge. The corn market is large, and there are manufactures of worsted and silk hose : 25 miles S W Paris.

Dowlatabad, a province of Hindoostan, otherwise called *Amednagur*.

Dowlatabad, a town and fortress of Hindoostan, which gives name to a considerable province in the Deccan. The fortress is situated on a steep rock, not to be ascended by a horse or camel : the town is at the foot of the rock, was once very flourishing, but has been ruined by wars, 9 miles N W Aurungabad, and 92 S Burhampour.

Down, or *Down Patrick*, a town of Ireland, capital of the county of Down, 25 miles E Newry.

Down, a county of Ireland ; bounded N by the county of Antrim, E and S by the Irish Sea. The number of houses is computed at 36,636, and of inhabitants 204,500. The surface is irregular, about the center mountainous, but most parts fertile. An irregularity of ground, well watered, abounding in bleach-greens, and full of neat and cleanly habitations, with an orchard to almost every cottage, afford a most cheerful and pleasing prospect of the comfort and opulence of the inhabitants, who are chiefly employed in the manufacture of linen, the annual sales of which amount to 650,000 dollars. In the rougher parts of the country they breed a great number of horses, with which the fairs of distant counties are supplied. This county derives equal advantages from its maritime situation, and its inland waters. A canal is continued from Newry to the South Bann, and so into Lough Neagh. From this lake to Belfast, another canal has been lately cut, at the expense of the marquis of Belfast ; and the river Lagan, which separates Down from Antrim, is also made navigable. Fourteen members of parliament are deputed from this county.

Downham, a town of England, county of Norfolk, 86 miles N N E London.

Downs, a road for shipping in the English Channel, near the coast of Kent, extending from the North to the South Foreland,

Foreland, about 2 leagues in length. It is a famous rendezvous for ſhips.

Downton, a town of England, county of Wilts. The principal trade of the town is malting, paper-making, and tanning; and the principal employment of the poor is making lace: 6 miles S Saliſbury.

Draguignan, a town of France, department of the Var; containing about 9000 inhabitants: 10 miles N W Frejus.

Drave, a river of Germany, which riſes in the mountains of Tyrol, and joins the Danube, about 16 miles below Eſzek, in Sclavonia.

Drayton, a town of England, county of Shropſhire: 18 miles N W Stafford, and 154 N W London.

Dreſden, a city of Germany, and capital of Saxony, ſituated at the conflux of the Elbe, and the Weſeritz. It is the ſeat of the principal tribunals of the country; and divided into 3 towns, Dreſden, Neuſtadt, and Frederickſtadt. In Dreſden, on the right bank of the Elbe, the elector of Saxony reſides in an ancient chateau, the apartments of which are magnificent, and furniſhed with a numerous library, a rich cabinet of rare and precious articles, mathematical inſtruments, &c. Beſides a number of palaces, this quarter contains an opera-houſe, an arſenal, a foundry, 3 Lutheran, and 1 Roman Catholic church, the latter of a moſt beautiful architecture. In the fauxbourgs are the priſon, a houſe of orphans, 2 hoſpitals, a military hoſpital, a poor-houſe, a foundling hoſpital, a plate-glaſs manufacture, &c. In Neuſtadt, are extenſive barracks, the menagerie, the china manufacture, a church, a college, &c From the ſquare, in which is a ſtatue of Auguſtus II, king of Poland, an elector of Saxony. An alley of lime trees reaches to Frederickſtadt. In the whole, Dreſden is ſuppoſed to contain between 80 and 90,000 inhabitants. The manufactures are fine cloth, ſerges, ſhalloons, ſtockings, linen, ſtuffs of linen and ſilk mixed, carpets, Morocco leather, plate-glaſs, porcelain, &c. 62 miles N N W Prague, and 262 E Cologn, lon. 13 50 E, lat. 5 1 N.

Dreux, a town of France, department of the Eure and Loire, on the Blaiſe: 48 miles W Paris.

Drieſen, or *Dreſno*, a town of Germany, in Upper Saxony, 90 miles E N E Berlin.

Driffbor, a town of Norway: 46 miles E Romſdal.

Driffield (Great,) a town of England, in the E riding of the county of York, on a canal which joins the river Hull: 23 miles N Hull.

Drino Bianca, or *White Drino*, a river of European Turkey, which joins the Drino Nero, 15 miles N W Ibali, where they form 1 ſtream called *Drino*.

Drino, a ſeaport of Turkey, on the gulf of Venice: 50 miles S E Raguſa, lon. 10 19 E, lat. 42 48 N.

Drogheda, a ſeaport town of Ireland, county of Louth, on the Boyne. It is a well built town on both ſides of the river Boyne, and increaſes in wealth and commerce, and the number of its inhabitants, which amount to more than 10,000. This port ſupplies the neighbouring country, for many miles round, with Engliſh coals, and other heavy goods; and exports very conſiderable quantities of corn, the produce of the adjacent and of ſeveral of the inland counties. Here is alſo a celebrated ſchool, with a very good endowment: 23 miles N Dublin.

Droitwich, a town of England, in the county of Worceſter, containing three churches, and about 400 houſes, with large ſalt works, the duty of which amounts from 150,000l. to 200,000l. a year, and the quantity of ſalt about 700,000 buſhels. A canal is made from hence to the Severn, about 3 miles from Worceſter, for the purpoſe of conveying the ſalt: 8 miles N N E Worceſter, and 118 W N W London.

Droma, a town of Africa, on the Grain Coaſt, noted for its market for pepper.

Drôme, a department of France, ſituated on the E ſide of the Rhône, which takes its appellation from the river Drôme, which croſſes it. Valence is the capital.

Dromo, a ſmall iſland in the Grecian archipelago, lon. 41 46 E, lat. 39 28 N.

Dromore, a town of Ireland, county of Down: 15 miles S W Belfaſt.

Dronero, a town of Piedmont, on the Maira, over which is a very high bridge: 14 miles S S W Saluzzo.

Dronfield, a town of England, county of Derby: 6 miles N Cheſterfield, and 153 N W London.

Drontheim, a town of Norway, formerly the capital and the uſual reſidence of the kings, ſituated on a gulf of the N Sea, to which it gives name, at the mouth of the Nidder; nearly ſurrounded by the ſea and lofty mountains, with a well frequented ſeaport, but not capable of receiving large veſſels on account of rocks at the entrance of the harbour:

it

it has neither ditches nor fortifications, but is enclosed by a wall, and defended by a caſtle, by no means ſtrong. Near it are mines of copper and ſilver. The principal exports are maſts, fir timber, copper, iron, pitch, tar, ſtock fiſh, ſkins, potaſh, &c. In exchange, they receive and import ſpices, wine, ſalt, brandy, corn, tobacco, cloth, &c. The territory, or province, extends nearly 500 miles in length along the coaſt of the N Sea; the whole was ceded to Sweden in the year 1658, but by the peace of Copenhagen was confirmed to Denmark, lon. 10 38 E, lat. 63 26 N.

Drumlanrig, a town of Scotland in the county of Dumfries, on the Nith: 13 miles N Dumfries.

Druſes, a people of Syria, who inhabit a part of Paleſtine, on the mountains of Libanus and Antilibanus, governed by a prince of their own. They are in appearance Mahometans, but have in reality little religion of any kind. Their language is pure Arabic.

Dſatchou, or *Tſatchou*, or *Saichou*, a river of Aſia, which riſes in Thibet, and paſſes into the Chineſe province of Yunnan, where it changes its name to *Lantſan*, after croſſing the province of Yunnan, it takes the name of *Kiou-long*.

Dſjabbel, a ſmall iſland in the Red Sea, about 8 leagues from the coaſt of Arabia, lon. 43 34 E, lat. 14 4 N.

Dubdu, a town of Africa, in the country of Fez. It was at one time an independent ſtate, and governed by a prince who took the title of king: 80 miles E Fez.

Dublin, a county of Ireland, bounded N by the county of Meath, and E by the Iriſh Sea. It contains about 142,050 acres, and, in the year 1790, 25,510 houſes, and 107 pariſhes, 20 of which are in the city of Dublin. This county is in general flat, except towards the S, where it is mountainous and rocky, towards the ſea it is broken into bays and creeks, with ſeveral places of reſort for ſea-bathing. The principal river is the Liffy.

Dublin, City, the capital of Ireland, ſituated at the bottom of a ſpacious bay, about 7 miles from the ſea, on the river Liffy, nearly in the centre of the county to which it gives name; extending about 2 miles each way, and containing about 26,000 houſes, and 144,000 ſouls. The river Liffy is croſſed by 6 bridges; the ſides are embanked with ſpacious quays, ſo that veſſels can load and unload before the houſes of the merchants. The bay is about 7 miles broad, and unſafe in ſtormy weather, but the channel is confined for 3 miles on each ſide by a broad ſtone wall, for the protection of ſhips in the road. Veſſels which draw more than 7 feet cannot come up to the quay. A floating light has been erected on the N ſide of the harbour, to prevent accidents, and lighted every night; and, in the day time, a flag is conſtantly hoiſted from half flood to half ebb. The entrance into the harbour is thought to be one of the moſt beautiful in Europe. The univerſity which was firſt projected in the year 1311, now conſiſts of a chancellor, a vice-chancellor, provoſt, vice-provoſt, 22 fellows, and 5 royal profeſſorſhips of divinity, common law, civil law, phyſic, and Greek; beſides theſe, 3 others were founded by Sir Patrick Dun, of phyſic, chirurgery, and pharmacy; there are likewiſe profeſſorſhips of mathematics, oriental languages, oratory, hiſtory, and natural philoſophy; the number of ſtudents is uſually about 400, including 70 on the foundation. The building is noble and ſpacious, and conſiſts of 2 quadrangles. An obſervatory has been erected on a rocky hill, about 4 miles N W of the city, where the lord-lieutenant reſides. The parliament houſe, the Royal Exchange, and the Cuſtom-houſe, are magnificent buildings, ſo are the courts of juſtice. Other public buildings of note are the linen-hall, the barracks, the theatre, the tollſell or town-houſe, hoſpitals for invalids, for the children of ſoldiers and ſailors, and for the reception of the aged and infirm; for lying-in women, for the blind, &c. The royal college of phyſicians was eſtabliſhed in the year 1679; the royal college of ſurgeons in the year 1785; the academy for the advancement of ſcience, polite literature, and antiquities, in 1786. Other ſocieties are for ſoldiers' orphans; the marine ſociety; ſociety for promoting the linen and hemp manufacture; for improving agriculture, &c. The civil government of Dublin is executed by a lord mayor, recorder, 2 ſheriffs, 24 aldermen, and a common council, formed of repreſentatives from the 25 corporations. The mayor tries all offences, even capital ones, except murder and treaſon, and matters of property for any ſum under 20l. A new police, lately eſtabliſhed by act of parliament, under a chief and 3 aſſiſtant commiſſioners and 4 diviſional juſtices, who are aldermen of the city, conſiſts of 40 horſe,

horſe, and 400 foot, well armed, trained, and clothed, ſtationed in watch-houſes, and patrolling the ſtreets every night. Beſides the ſilk, woollen, and worſted manufactures carried on in that quarter of the ſuburbs, called *The Earl of Meath's Liberty*, and conſiderably improved within theſe few years, other branches of uſeful manufacture are eſtabliſhing in different parts of the metropolis; and though the trade in Dublin has heretofore conſiſted chiefly in the importation of foreign commodities, yet now that the reſtriction of its woollen and moſt other goods are removed, it is hoped the daily enlargement of the export trade will cauſe a proportional increaſe of opulence. Dublin is remarkably well ſupplied with proviſions; with coals, chiefly from Scotland and Cumberland, and with water from the Liffy, by machines curiouſly conſtructed at Iſland-bridge on the N, and from a fine reſervoir on the S. Two canals are begun on the oppoſite ſides of the river, with which they are immediately to communicate. The ſouthern navigation extends upwards of 40 miles, to the river Barrow, which is navigable; and a branch of this canal is carrying on in a weſtern direction towards the Shannon. The northern canal has alſo for its object to communicate with that great river in the county of Longford, and, by a collateral cut, to unite with the Boyne navigation, lon. 6 10 W, lat. 53 21 N.

Dudley, a town of England, county of Worceſter, containing about 2000 families, moſt of which are employed in manufacturing nails and other articles of iron. There are 2 churches: 10 miles W Birmingham.

Dueren, or *Duren*, a town of Germany, in Weſtphalia, and duchy of Juliers, one of the handſomeſt and richeſt in the duchy, ſurrounded with walls, and conſidered as an Imperial town. It is a place of ſome trade, and has a manufacture of cloth: 7 miles S S E Juliers.

Duero, or *Douro*, a river which riſes near Agreda, in Spain, and taking its courſe weſtwardly, paſſes acroſs the kingdom of Portugal, having the provinces of Tralos-Montes, and Entre-Duero-e-Minho on the N, and Beira on the S, and diſcharges its waters into the Atlantic, a little below Oporto.

Duina, or *Duna*, a river of Ruſſia, which empties itſelf into the Baltic at Riga. This river formed the boundaries between Ruſſia and Poland, as ſettled in the year 1773.

Duino, or *Doino*, or *Tybein*, a ſeaport town of Germany, in the duchy of Carniola: 8 miles N W Trieſte.

Duiſburg, a town of Germany, in Weſtphalia, and duchy of Cleves, near the E bank of the Rhine; formerly Imperial and Hanſeatic; it yet enjoys great privileges, and has a voice and ſeat at the provincial diets. It contains 2 churches, 3 convents, and an univerſity, founded for Proteſtants, in the year 1655. It is a ſtaple for iron manufactures and cloth: 14 miles N Duſſeldorp, and 29 S E Cleves.

Duitz, or *Duytz*, a town of Germany, in Weſtphalia, on the E ſide of the Rhine, oppoſite Cologn, chiefly inhabited by Jews, who are not permitted to dwell at Cologn, or even enter that city, without permiſſion.

Duke of York's Iſland, an iſland in the S Pacific Ocean, diſcovered by commodore Byron in 1765, lying N of the Friendly Iſlands. Great numbers of ſeafowl were ſeen ſitting on their neſts, and ſo devoid of fear, that they did not attempt to move at the approach of the ſeamen, but ſuffered themſelves to be knocked down; a ſign, that no human being had ever before been there. The ground was covered by land crabs, but no other animal was ſeen, lon. 172 30 W, lat. 8 0 S.

Duke of York's Iſland, an iſland in the S Pacific Ocean, about 10 miles long, lying between Lord Howe's Group and the S E point of New Ireland. The natives go entirely naked; are ſtout, well made, and of a light copper colour: their hair is woolly, but they dreſs it with greaſe and powder, and make it hang like candlewicks. The iſland is a perfect garden, and produces, beſide the plants abovementioned, betlenut, mangoes, breadfruit, and guavas. Here are alſo dogs, hogs, poultry, and ſome ſpices. The nutmeg was ſeen by captain Hunter, who anchored in Port Hunter Bay, in this iſland, in May 1791, lon. 152 42 E, lat. 4 7 S.

Dulas, a river of N Wales, in the iſland of Angleſea, which runs into the Iriſh Sea, forming a bay and harbour at its mouth, with a village of the ſame name, frequented on account of the corn and butter trade and fern aſhes: 10 miles N W Beaumaris.

Dulcigno, a town of European Turkey, in Albania, on the coaſt of the Adriatic, containing about 7000 or 8000 ſouls. The harbour ſerves as a retreat for corſairs: 15 miles S W Scutari, lat. 42 23 N.

Dulmen,

Dulmen, a town of Germany, in Weſtphalia : 13 miles S W Munſter.

Dulverton, a town of England, county of Somerſet, on the Ex; the poor inhabitants are chiefly employed in the manufacture of coarſe woollen cloth and blankets : 27 miles W Bridgwater, and 164 W London.

Dulwich, a village of England, county of Surry, with a mineral ſpring, called *Sydenham Wells*, and noted for a college founded by William Allen, a comedian, in the year 1619, called *The College of God's Gift* : 5 miles S E London.

Dumaring, a town of the iſland of Borneo, on the E coaſt, lon. 117 30 E, lat. 2 10 N.

Dumbarton, or *Lenox*, a county of Scotland, bounded N by the counties of Argyle and Perth. The eaſtern part is fertile in corn, the other parts feed great flocks of ſheep ; but the principal riches ariſe from the fiſheries in the lochs in and about its coaſts. Loch Lomond, Loch Long, and Loch Garte are the chief ; the principal town is Dumbarton.

Dumbarton, capital of Dumbartonſhire, ſituated on the N coaſt of the Clyde, at the mouth of the Leven. It is ancient, large, but not well built, and defended by a caſtle, ſituated cloſe to the river, on a vaſt rock, formerly deemed impregnable, and now the reſidence of a garriſon. There is in this town a conſiderable crown and bottle glaſs manufacture, which employs upwards of 100 hands. Extenſive print-fields in the neighbouring pariſhes alſo employ ſome of the inhabitants of Dumbarton. It has a good harbour, where large brigs lie ſafe in all weathers. About 2000 tons of ſhipping belong to this place, which employ 70 ſeamen. The number of ſouls is about 2000 : 13 miles W Glaſgow, and 8 N W Paiſley.

Dumblane, a town of Scotland, county of Perth formerly the ſee of a biſhop, founded by David I; part of the cathedral, which yet remains, ſerves for a pariſh church : 4 miles N Sterling, and 21 S W Perth.

Dumferline, a manufacturing town in Scotland ; 15 miles N W Edinburgh.

Dumfries, a county of Scotland ; bounded on the N by the county of Lanerk, S by the Frith of Solway, which divides it from England. The country is generally mountainous, with ſome fertile vallies on the ſides of the rivers.

Dumfries, capital of the above county, is ſituated on an eminence, near the river Nid, about 10 miles from its mouth, in the Solway Frith ; with a reſpectable grammar ſchool, and an infirmary. It is a royal borough, about 8 or 10 coaſting veſſels belong to this town, beſides 2 or 3 which are employed in the Baltic, and in the wine trade. The coaſting veſſels bring in lime, coals, and merchant goods of various ſorts; they export potatoes and grain. About a mile eaſtward from the town is a craig, or rock, curiouſly hollowed, known by the name of the *Maidenbower Crag*. It is ſaid to have been famous in the times of Druidiſm ; and may have received its name from being the ſcene of ſome rites practiſed as a teſt of virginity. It has 5600 inhabitants : 53 miles S S W Edinburgh.

Dunamond, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Riga, at the mouth of the Duina : 15 miles N W Riga.

Dunbar, a ſeaport town of Scotland, on the N E coaſt of the county of Haddington, on the German Sea, with a good harbour : the chief trade of the place is the Greenland and Herring fiſhery : 25 miles E Edinburgh, lat. 56 N.

Duncannon Fort, a fort and village of Ireland, county of Wexford, on the E coaſt of Waterford Harbour : 7 miles E S E Waterford.

Dundalk, a ſeaport town of Ireland, county of Louth, ſituated on a bay of the Iriſh Sea : manufactures of muſlin and linen have been eſtabliſhed here, and are flouriſhing : 39 miles N Dublin.

Dundee, a large and flouriſhing ſeaport town of Scotland, county of Angus, ſituated on a ſmall river on the N ſide of the Frith of Tay, which is here between 2 and 3 miles wide. The harbour is good, and capable of receiving veſſels of 300 tons : in the year 1792, there were 116 veſſels belonging to the port, navigated by 698 men, and meaſuring 8550½ tons. Of theſe, 34 were employed in the foreign, and 78 in the coaſting trade, and 4 in the whale fiſhery. The chief manufactures are glaſs, coarſe linen, ſailcloth, cordage, thread, buckram, tanned leather, ſhoes, hats, &c. a ſugar houſe has lately been erected with conſiderable ſucceſs. The number of inhabitants is about 22,000 : 30 miles N Edinburgh, lon. 3 3 W, lat. 56 27 N.

Dunfermling, ſee *Dumferline*.

Dungala, or *Donkala*, a kingdom of Africa, ſituated chiefly on the W ſide of the Nile, in the country of Nubia. It owes its name to a populous town built on the river Nile, ſaid to contain

10,000

20,000 houſes of wood, lon. 30 37 E, lat. 20 20 N.

Dungannon, a town of Ireland, in the county of Tyrone, near which are coal mines: 25 miles N N W Newry, and 36 S S E Londonderry.

Dungarvan, a ſeaport town of Ireland, county of Waterford, ſituated on a bay of the Atlantic to which it gives name: 21 miles W S W Waterford, lon. 7 39 W, lat. 52 5 N.

Dungeneſs, a cape on the coaſt of Kent, in the Engliſh Channel, lon. 0 47 E, lat. 50 55 N.

Dunkeld, a town of Scotland, county of Perth, on the E ſide of the Tay: 12 miles N W Perth. It is the reſort of much genteel company in ſummer.

Dunkirk, or *Dunkerque*, a ſeaport of France, department of the N. It was only a ſmall village, inhabited by fiſhermen, till St. Eloy, biſhop of Noyon, built a church there in the ſeventh century. By an article of the treaty of Utrecht, it was agreed, that all the fortifications ſhould be demoliſhed, and the harbour filled up. This article was renewed in every ſubſequent peace, till the peace of 1783, after the American war. Since that time the harbour has again been cleared, and the fortifications repaired and rendered impregnable. In 1793, the Engliſh army, under the duke of York, attempted to beſiege it, but were compelled to retire. It is the moſt important town and harbour on the whole coaſt, and having been declared a free port, had much commerce. By the river Colm, and two canals, one to Bruges and the other to Furneſs, it has a water communication with various parts of the interior country. By means of a ſluice, 42 feet wide, the baſon within the town will hold forty ſhips of the line always floating. Dunkirk is divided into Old and New Town. The number of inhabitants is eſtimated at 80,000: 22 miles S W Oſtend, lon. 2 28 E, lat. 51 2 N.

Dunleer, a town of Ireland, county of Louth; a borough town, which ſends 2 members to the Iriſh parliament: 7 miles N Drogheda.

Dunlop, a village in Ayreſhire, celebrated for its rich and delicate cheeſe.

Dunmannus Bay, a bay of the Atlantic, on the S W coaſt of Ireland, in the county of Cork, about 14 miles in length, and from 1 to 3 broad, S of Bantry Bay, affording a ſafe harbour, lon. 9 40 W, lat. 51 30 N at its mouth.

Dunmow, Great, a town of England, county of Eſſex; has a manufacture of baize: 37 miles N N E London.

Dunmow, Little, a village in Eſſex, adjoining to Great Dunmow. It had once a priory; and is ſtill famous for the cuſtom inſtituted in the reign of Henry III, by Robert de Fitzwalter, and now the tenure of the manor; namely, that whatever married couple will go to the priory, and ſwear, kneeling upon 2 pointed ſtones, that they have not quarrelled, nor repented of their marriage, within a year and a day after it took place, ſhall receive a flitch of bacon. Some old records mention ſeveral that have claimed and received it. It has been actually received ſo lately as ſince the year 1750, by a weaver and his wife, of Coggeſhal, in Eſſex. It has been *demanded* more recently ſtill; but the ceremony being attended with a great expenſe to the lord of the manor, the demand is now evaded.

Dunnet, a town of Scotland, county of Caithneſs, ſituated on the E ſide of a bay to which it gives name. In the year 1791, the number of ſouls was 1400: 5 miles E Thurſo.

Dunnoſe, a cape or promontory on the S E coaſt of the Iſle of Wight, in the Engliſh Channel: about 70 leagues W from Beachy Head, lon. 1 16 W, lat. 50 33 N.

Dunſe, a town of Scotland, county of Berwick, containing 2324 ſouls. About a mile from the town is a medicinal ſpring, called *Dunſe Spaw*, firſt diſcovered in the year 1747, and lately repaired at the expenſe of a gentleman who was cured of a complaint in his ſtomach: 29 miles S E Edinburgh.

Dunſkerry, a ſmall iſland near the N coaſt of Scotland: 4 miles E S E Farout Head.

Dunſtable, an ancient town of England, county of Bedford, at the foot of the Chiltern Hills. The principal trade, and that very great, is manufacturing hats, and baſkets of ſtraw: 20 miles S Bedford, and 33 N N W London.

Dunſter, a town of England, in the county of Somerſet: 20 miles W Bridgewater.

Dunwich, a town of England, county of Suffolk, formerly conſiſting of 8 parithes, and ſurrounded with walls and gates: moſt of the town is deſtroyed by encroachments of the ſea, and not 1 church left. The walls of the town encloſe 7 acres, and the remains of 2 gates are yet viſible: 30 miles N E Ipſwich.

Duquella, a province of Africa, in the empire

empire of Morocco, about 25 leagues in length, and 20 broad; exceedingly fertile in corn and paſtures.

Durakova, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Archangel, on the coaſt of the White Sea: 68 miles W Archangel.

Durance, a river of France, which runs into the Rhône, a little below Avignon.

Durango, a town of Spain, province of Biſcay: about 3 leagues from the ſea coaſt, and 4 E Bilboa.

Durazzo, a ſeaport town of European Turkey, in Albania, anciently named *Epidarinus* and *Dyrrachium*, ſtrong and populous, with a good harbour; the ſee of a Greek biſhop: 88 miles S S E Raguſa.

Durbuy, a town of the Netherlands, in Luxemburg, on the river Ourte: 20 miles N Baſtogne.

Durckheim, or *Turckheim*, a town of Germany, in Upper Rhine: 14 miles W Manheim, and 14 N Landau.

Duren, ſee *Dueren*.

Durham, a county of England; bounded N by Northumberland, E by the German Sea. It is about 107 miles in circumference, and divided into 4 wards, which contain 1 city, 9 towns, and about 100,000 inhabitants. This county for its ſize, is, perhaps, one of the moſt hilly in the kingdom, the hills are, in general, covered with verdure to the top, and many of them contain lead and iron ores, coals, lime-ſtone, free-ſtone, marble, &c. Grind-ſtones are found a little to the S of the river Tyne, and not far from Newcaſtle; theſe form an article of exportation to moſt parts of the habitable globe. There are alſo ſeveral quarries of fire-ſtone, immenſe quantities of which are exported to be uſed in ovens, furnaces, &c. The climate is very uncertain, and the harveſt hazardous; wheat, barley, oats, and peas, are the chief productions. The principal manufactures are tammies, carpets, huckaback, cotton in various forms, ſail-cloths, ſalt, ſteel, glaſs, ropes, pottery, iron works, iron founderies, copperas, paper, &c. Durham is the capital.

Durham, capital of the above county, is ſituated on 7 hills, and ſurrounded by others more lofty, has been whimſically compared to a crab, the body being repreſented by the center of the town, the cathedral, &c. and the claws, by the ſeveral ſtreets branching every way. It is almoſt ſurrounded and interſected every way by the river Wear. It is the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of York, who is lord paramount of the county, and earl of Segberg. The dioceſe extends over the counties of Durham and Northumbreland The cathedral is a grand Gothic building, and has lately undergone a thorough repair. The city contains about 2000 houſes, and about 9000 inhabitants. The caſtle is ſuppoſed to have been built by ſome Engliſh, as a protection againſt William the Norman, and ſtrengthened and enlarged by him. Beſides the cathedral, there are 6 other pariſh churches: 120 miles S Edinburgh, 66 N N W York, and 259 N London, lon. 1 20 W, lat. 54 47 N.

Durlach, a town of Germany, in Swabia. It contains a caſtle, with a mint, a Latin ſchool, manufactures of china-ware, cloth, and ſtuffs; the environs are fertile, eſpecially in fruit and wine: 16 miles S Spire.

Durſley, a town of England, county of Glouceſter, celebrated for its manufacture of broadcloth: 15 miles S Glouceſter.

Duſky Bay, on the S W coaſt of the ſouthernmoſt iſland of New Zealand, lon. 166 18 E, lat. 45 40 S.

Duſſeldorp, a city of Germany, in Weſtphalia, on the river Duſſel, at its conflux with the Rhine; ſtrong and well built: it contains about 10,000 ſouls. The palace belonging to the elector Palatine, contained a large collection of valuable pictures and ſtatues before the late diſturbances, but which are probably removed farther into Germany: 20 miles N N W Cologn.

Dutlingen, a town of Germany, in Swabia, on the Danube, over which is a bridge, belonging to the duchy of Wurtenburg, though not joined to it, ſurrounded with walls: 25 miles N W Conſtance.

Duyveland, an iſland of Zealand, ſeparated from the S E part of Schouwen, by a narrow paſſage; its dimenſions about 3 leagues by 2.

Dwina, a river of Ruſſia, which riſes in the ſouthern part of the government of Vologda, and runs into the White Sea, a little to the N of Archangel.

Dwina, a river of Lithuania, which divides Livonia from Courland, and falls into the Baltic, below Riga.

Dyrē, a chain of mountains in Africa, lat. 11 N. [Bruce.]

Dyſart, a town of Scotland, county of Fife, with a ſmall harbour on the N ſide of the Frith of Forth; the principal trade is in coals: 11 miles N Edinburgh.

Dyniſs, a ſmall iſland in the Atlantic, near the W coaſt of Ireland, and county of Galway, lon. 9 44 W, lat. 53 16 N.

E

EAGLE, anciently the name of the river Nile. [Diodorus Siculus.]

Eagle Iſland, near the weſtern coaſt of Ireland: lon. 9 54 W, lat. 54 17 N.

Eaoowe, or *Eooa*, or *Middelburg*, one of the Friendly Iſlands, in the S Pacific Ocean, which abounds with groves of fruit and other trees, interſperſed with tracts covered with graſs. It was firſt diſcovered by Taſman, in 1643, lon. 174 30 W, lat. 21 24 S.

Earlſton, a town in Berwickſhire, on the river Leader: 35 miles S E Edinburgh.

Earn, a river of Scotland, which riſes in Loch Earn, and joins the Tay, a little below Perth.

Eaſingwold, a town of England, county of York; the principal trade is in bacon and butter: 13 miles N N W York.

Eaſtbourn, a town of England, county of Suſſex, ſituated not far from the ſea, in a valley almoſt ſurrounded with hills: lately become a well frequented place for ſea bathing: 16 miles S E Lewis, and 64 S S E London.

Eaſter Iſland, an iſland in the S Pacific Ocean, 12 leagues in circuit. It has a hilly and ſtony ſurface, and iron-bound ſhore, and affords neither ſafe anchorage, freſh water, nor wood for fuel. One well of good water is found at the E end of the iſland. It is the ſame that was ſeen by Davis in 1686: it was next viſited by Roggewein in 1722, and again by captain Cook in 1774. The country is naturally barren; rats are the only quadruped, and there are but few birds. Yet here are found potatoes, plantains, ſugar-canes, and fowls. The people are very thieviſh, their ears are long beyond proportion, and their bodies ſcarcely any thing of the human figure, lon. 109 46 W, lat. 27 5 S. [Cook.]

Eauze, an ancient town of France department of the Gers: a celebrated city in the time of the Romans: 17 miles W S W Condon.

Ebadie, a chriſtian village on the Nile. An opinion that no Mahometan can live there is the people's greateſt ſecurity, among ſuch bad neighbours. [Bruce.]

Eberach, a town of Germany, Franconia: 7 miles S W Bamberg.

Eberbach, a town of Germany, in the Lower Rhine, on the Neckar, celebrated for its wine: 11 miles E Heidelberg.

Eberberg, a caſtle of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine: 5 miles S W Creutznach.

Eberſtein, a county and principality of Germany, in Swabia, ſituated between the margraviate of Baden, and duchy of Wurtemberg. The town and caſtle of Eberſtein are 2 miles W Kuppenheim.

Ebber, a town of Perſia, in the province of Irak, ſituated on a river of the ſame name, in a fertile country, containing about 2500 houſes, and many moſques caravanſeras, bazars, and other handſome buildings; in one part of the town the Turkiſh language is ſpoken, in the other the Perſian: 40 miles W Caſbin.

Ebreuil, a town of France, department of the Allier, on the Scioule, containing about 3000 inhabitants: 2 leagues W Gannat.

Ebro, the ancient *Iberus*, a river of Spain, which riſes in the mountains of Aſturia, and runs into the Mediterranean, a little below Tortoſa, in Catalonia.

Ebſtorf, a town of Germany, in Lower Saxony, and principality of Luneberg; celebrated for its honey, of which the inhabitants ſell annually to the amount of ſeveral thouſand crowns: 7 miles W N W Ultzen.

Eccleſfechan, a town of Scotland, in the county of Dumfries: 12 miles E Dumfries, noted for its monthly market for cattle.

Eccleſhall, a town of England, county of Stafford; its principal trade is pedlary: 7 miles N W Stafford.

Ecija, or *Exija*, a town of Spain, in Seville, on the Xenil containing 6 pariſhes, 20 convents, 6 hoſpitals, and about 9000 ſouls, ſituated in a valley ſurrounded with ſmall hills, which makes it the warmeſt place of Andaluſia. Wool and hemp are the chief riches of the place: 55 miles E N E Seville.

Eda, one of the Orkney iſlands, about 7 miles long, and half a mile to 2 miles broad: 8 miles N N E Pamona. It contains ſeveral villages, lat. 59 2 N.

Edam, an iſland near Batavia, where the Dutch placed criminals, and employed them in divers ſorts of work.

Edam, a town of Holland, ſituated near the Zuyder Sea. It is built in a triangular form, and has a good port, formed by the river Ey, on which it ſtands, and which, with the dam thrown up againſt the inundations of that river, gives its name to the town. It holds the 9th rank among the ſmall cities of the ſtates: 12 miles N Amſterdam, lat. 52 32 N.

Eddyſtone Rocks, well known to ſeamen who navigate the Engliſh Channel. They lie nearly in the fair way from the Start to the Lizard, and are, therefore, an object of the utmoſt importance to mariners. Hence it is, that on the ſummit of the largeſt rock a lighthouſe has been erected, to ſerve as a beacon, or ſignal, to avoid the danger, as they are covered with a flood tide, but become dry at the ebb. The firſt lighthouſe was erected in 1696, and reſiſted many violent ſtorms, but was blown down on the 27th of November, 1703, in which the projector, who then happened to be in it, and all his attendants, periſhed. The corporation of the Trinity Houſe afterwards erected another in 1709, and, to ſupport the expenſe, laid a duty on all veſſels paſſing it. This was burnt down in 1755, and rebuilt by Mr. Smeaton, within four years afterwards; this alſo was burnt down in 1770, and rebuilt in 1774. The building, as it is now conſtructed, conſiſts of 4 rooms, one over the other, and at the top, a gallery and lantern. The ſtone floors are flat above, but concave beneath, and are kept from preſſing againſt the ſides of the building by a chain let into the walls. Portland ſtone and granite are united together by a ſtrong cement, and let into horizontal ſteps by dovetails on the S W. The ingenious architect diſcovered that Portland ſtone was likely to be deſtroyed by a marine animal, and as the working of granite was very expenſive and laborious, the external part only was conſtructed with this, and the internal part with the other. To form a ſtrong and broad baſe, and a ſtrong bulk of matter to reſiſt the waves, the foundation is one entire ſolid maſs of ſtones to the height of 35 feet, engrafted into each other, and united by every means of additional ſtrength. It is about 80 feet in height: 5 leagues S S W Plymouth, and 45 E Lizard Point, lon. 4 16 W, lat. 50 8 N.

Eden, a river of England, which riſes in Weſtmoreland, on the border of Yorkſhire, croſſes the county of Cumberland, and runs into the arm of the ſea, called *Solway Frith*, about 7 miles below Carliſle.

Eder, a town of Africa, in Morocco, on the coaſt of the Atlantic: 10 miles N E Cape Cantin.

Edeſſa, a town of European Turkey, in Macedonia, near the Viſtricza, called by the Turks *Moglena*: it was at one time the reſidence of the Macedonian kings, before Philip embelliſhed Pella: 44 miles W N W Saloniki, and 316 W Conſtantinople, lat. 40 50 N.

Edgbill, a place of England, county of Warwick, memorable for the firſt battle fought between the unfortunate Charles I. and the army of the parliament, on the 22d day of October, 1642, in which 5000 men were killed. Neither party could claim the victory: 14 miles S Warwick.

Edgware, a town of England, county of Middleſex: 8 miles N W London.

Edikoſen, a town of Germany, in the Lower Rhine, and palatinate of the Rhine, where a battle was fought between the Pruſſians and the French on the 12th of July, 1794; the conteſt was long and bloody, but the victory doubtful: the battle was renewed the next day, and ended in favour of the French: 4 miles N Landau.

Edinburgh, a city of Scotland, capital of the kingdom and of the county to which it gives name, ſituated on 3 hills, about 2 miles from the Frith of Forth. The middle hill, which is narrow and ſteep, is occupied by the Old Town, the houſes of which are generally lofty, even to the extraordinary height of 7 to 11, and in ſome inſtances even to 14, ſtories. From the caſtle, which ſtands on the weſtern point of the hill, extends a broad ſtreet a mile long. On each ſide of this hill the buildings divide each way in narrow lanes towards the N and S. The hill on which the Old Town is ſituated, had once a lake on each ſide, towards the N and the S, now both built over. The Old Town is continued to the ſouthern hill, with bridges of communication between. No place, perhaps, has received a more rapid increaſe and improvement within theſe few years than Edinburgh. The New Town is built entirely of ſtone, with conſiderable taſte, on the northern hill, and conſiſts of a number of ſtreets, built in ſtraight lines, and interſected with handſome ſquares. The univerſity of Edinburgh was founded in the year 1582, by queen Mary and James VI, and has riſen to an eminent degree of reputation. The profeſſors have ſmall ſalaries, and are claſſed into divinity, phyſic, law, and arts and ſciences. The number of ſtudents in the different profeſſions is eſtimated at a thouſand, of whom 400 ſtudy phyſic. The degrees beſtowed by the univerſity of Edinburgh are doctor of divinity, of law, and phyſic, and maſter of arts. In the year 1681, a charter was granted

granted by Charles II, for a royal college of phyſicians at Edinburgh, which was ratified by parliament. The univerſity ſtands on the S ſide of the town, with houſes for the profeſſors, a hall, library, and public ſchools; the ſtudents lodge in the town. The buildings of the S Town are elegant and extenſive; and the New College, begun in 1789, forms a very ſtriking object. The univerſity of Edinburgh is celebrated in all quarters of the world; and its medical ſchool, in particular, is entitled to the firſt rank. Of the other buildings in Edinburgh, a few only can be noticed: the Royal Exchange, built in 1753; the Regiſter Office; the Phyſician's Hall; Heriot's Hoſpital, a Gothic ſtructure, founded in 1628, for the education of 140 poor boys; Watſon's Hoſpital, for the ſupport of the ſons of decayed merchants; a Royal Infirmary, incorporated by charter in 1736; the Public Diſpenſary; and ſome other public charities. The churches, both preſbyterian and epiſcopal, and other places of worſhip, of various denominations, are numerous. The public places of amuſement are, the Aſſembly Rooms, the Concert Hall, the Hall for the Royal Archers, the Theatre Royal, and the Equeſtrian Circus. It is ſupplied with water, conveyed in iron pipes, from Comiſton, 4 miles to the W. The city is governed by a lord provoſt, a dean of guild, and a guild-council, and 25 common-council, compoſed of merchants and tradeſmen. Here are 14 incorporated trades, each having its deacon, or warden. A conſtant guard of 75 men, in an uniform, are kept in the guard houſe to patrole the ſtreets every night. Edinburgh is ſuppoſed to contain 100,000 inhabitants, and ſends 1 member to the Britiſh parliament: 378 miles N London, lon. 3 13 W, lat. 55 53 N.

Edinburghſhire, or *Mid Lothian*, a county of Scotland; of which Edinburgh is the capital. The ſoil is fertile, and produces corn of all ſorts, with plenty of graſs for cattle; it contains mines of coal, copper, lime ſtone, and black marble. It ſends 1 member to the Britiſh parliament.

Edom, (the Land of,) in its moſt proſperous ſtate, was bounded N by Canaan, and the Lake Aſphaltites; E by Midian; S by the Red Sea; W by Amalekitis. This tract is very mountainous, and a great deſert; with few ſtreams of water, but latent ſprings ſufficient for the inhabitants, who know where to find them. The moſt remarkable places of Edom, were, Teman, Bozrah, Dedan, Elath, Eſiongeber, and Mount Hor, where Aaron died. It is now inhabited by wandering Arabs. [Topog. Dict.]

Efferding, a town of Germany, in Auſtria: 10 miles W Lintz, and 100 W Vienna.

Efrim, a town of Egypt: 27 miles E S E Alexandria.

Egeri, or *Aegeri*, one of the grand communities, which, with the town of Zug, forms the canton of Zug.

Egg, one of the weſtern iſlands of Scotland, about 10 miles in circumference: 4 miles S the iſland of Sky.

Egham, a town of England, county of Surry, adjoining to which is Runnymead, where Magna Charta was ſigned: 18 miles W London.

Egliſau, a town and bailiwick of Swiſſerland, in the canton of Zurich, on the Thur: 15 miles N Zurich.

Egmont Iſland, an iſland in the S Pacific Ocean, 6 miles long, and 4 broad, the land low and full of trees. It was diſcovered by Wallis 1766. Various inſtruments were found here reſembling the mechanic tools of Europe, formed of ſhells and ſtones. Here the dead are left under a kind of canopy unburied, to conſume, lon. 138 30 W, lat. 19 20 S. [Wallis.]

Egra, or *Chebbe*, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Saatz, formerly Imperial, and in poſſeſſion of towns and villages; it yet preſerves ſome valuable privileges, and contains a college and 3 convents. Near it are ſome medicinal ſprings, whoſe water is exported in bottles ſealed with the arms of the town: 76 miles W Prague, lat. 49 59 N.

Egremont, a town of England, county of Cumberland, ſituated on a ſmall river near the Iriſh Sea: 6 miles S S E Whitehaven, and 299 N London.

Eguimuha, or *Elgimuha*, a town of Africa, in the empire of Morocco, at the foot of mount Atlas, near which is an iron mine.

Egypt, a country of Africa; bounded on the N by the Mediterranean, on the E by the Red Sea and the iſthmus of Suez, on the S by mountains, which ſeparate it from Nubia, and on the W by the deſerts of Lybia. Its length from N to S about 500 miles, its breadth about 160. Egypt is divided into Upper and Lower, the former extending in a long and narrow valley from Syene to Grand Cairo. Two ridges of mountains form the outlines of Upper Egypt, running along each ſide of the Nile till, reaching Grand Cairo,

A MAP OF EGYPT

from the best Authorities.

by A. Adams

Scale of Leagues.

10 50 100

Longitude East 40 of Greenwich.

30 35 40 45 50

Jerusalem, Mt. Tabor, Carmel, Beersheba, Alexandria, Rosetta, Damietta, Lake Aby, El Arish, Gaza, Baal Zephon, Kadesh Barnea, CAIRO, SUEZ, Badeah Migdol, ELOTH, Ezion Gaber, Mine, LOWER EGYPT, Fesme, Mine, Monfolout, UPPER EGYPT, Aboutige, Achmim, Girge, Dendera, Kenne, Cosseir, Kanais Clarega, Gus, Kuft, Thebes, Luxor, Ombo, Syene, Deir, IBRIM, GREAT Desert of NUBIA, Moscho, Dongola, Korti, Desert of Baliouda, Goos, Kurgos, Mareb R., Tacazze River, SENNAAR, GONDAR, ABYSSINIA, Source of the Nile, Hanazo R., K. of BALIR, DAWARO, K. OF IFAT, Hawash River, Muga, Alumalo, Mount of Adel, Here the Portuguese found King David Encamped in the Year 1520, K. OF ENAREA, KHADEA, Bizamo, Bargamo, K. OF FATIGAR, K. OF CAFFA, K. OF CAMBAT, Alaba, Sugamo, Gumar, BOSHAM, K. OF GINGIRO, K. OF MARA KINGDOM of ADEL, River Zebee or Quilmancy, River Aco, River Yass, Galla, MOUNTAINS, PERPETUAL RAIN, EQUINOCTIAL LINE, R. Zorat, ARABIA PETREA, ARABIA DESERTA, ARABIA FELIX, YEMEN, HEDJAZ, ABOUJUBEE, JMBO, DJAR, Bruces Is., RABACK, MARKAEAT, MECCA, JIDDA, Ibraim, TEHAMA, Confodah, DAHALAC, MASUAH, ARKEEKO, LOHEIA, SANA, HODEIDA, DAMAR, JERIM, ARB, MOKA, C. Babelmandel, ASSAB, Babelmandel, DIRE, Bay of Zeila, Socotra, C. Gardefan, Kilts from May to Oct., Kilts from Nov. to April, Tibbel Sequeer, NILE, MOUNTAINS OF THE MOON

30 35 40 45 50

0 5 10 15 20 25 30

Cairo, the weſtern ridge takes its courſe towards Alexandria, the other towards the Red Sea; the former conſiſts of ſandy hills, the baſe of which is a calcareous ſtone, the other of ſtony rocks. Beyond theſe mountains, on each ſide, are deſerts; between them lies a long plain, whoſe greateſt breadth is not more than 9 leagues. In this valley rolls the Nile. Lower Egypt includes all the country between Cairo and the Mediterranean on the N and S; and Lybia and the iſthmus of Suez to the E and W; bounded by ſandy deſerts, it contains ſlips of land fertile and well cultivated on the borders of the river and canals; and in the centre, that tract which is called *Delta*, formed by the branches of the Nile. Some geographers divide Egypt into 3 parts, Upper, Middle, and Lower. The Upper Egypt was called by the Greeks *Thebais*, now *Said*, or *Al Said*, which extends from Syene to Manfalout; Middle Egypt, called by the Greeks *Heptanomis*, now *Veſtani*; and Lower Egypt, the beſt part of which was the *Delta*, now called *Bahira*, or *Rif*. The Thebais took its name from Thebes, the capital, and once contained many more cities; the other parts of Egypt contained a great number of magnificent and populous cities. The fertility of Egypt, and the excellence of its productions and its fruits, are greatly celebrated by ancient writers, and by Moſes himſelf, who muſt needs have been well acquainted with this country. It abounds in grain of all ſorts, but particularly rice; inſomuch, that, as it was formerly the granary of Rome, while ſubject to the Roman empire, it is now the principal country which ſupplies Conſtantinople. The moſt plentiful parts of Egypt are the Delta, and that province which is now called *Al Fayoum*, ſuppoſed to be the ancient Heracleotic name, the capital of which, bearing the ſame name, is thought to have been either Heracleopolis, Nilopolis, or Arſinoe, and is ſaid by the natives to have been built by Joſeph, to whom they own themſelves obliged for the improvements of this territory; which being much the loweſt part of Egypt, was before nothing but a ſtanding pool, till that patriarch, by cutting canals and particularly the great one which reaches from the Nile to the Lake Mœris, drained it of the water, and clearing it of the ruſhes and marſhy weeds, rendered it fit for tillage. It is now the moſt fertile and beſt cultivated land in the whole kingdom, containing a great number of villages, and yields grapes and other fruits in abundance; and it fails not bearing even in thoſe years when the Nile, not riſing to its uſual height, occaſions a ſcarcity in the other parts of Egypt. There are ſtill 80 canals, like rivers, ſeveral of which are 20, 30, and 40 leagues in length, receiving and diſtributing the inundation over the country. Except 6, the others are almoſt all filled up, and are dry when the Nile is low. The grand lakes of Mœris, Bahira, and Mareotis, were vaſt reſervoirs to contain the ſuperabundant waters, and afterwards diſperſe them among the neighbouring plains. Beſides theſe reſervoirs, all the towns a little diſtance from the Nile are ſurrounded by ſpacious ponds, for the convenience of the inhabitants and agriculture. Twelve hundred years has this country been ſubjected to a people, who, not farmers themſelves, have ſuffered theſe great works to periſh, and the ignorance of its preſent government will complete their deſtruction. The limits of cultivated Egypt yearly decreaſe, and barren ſands every where accumulate. When the Turks conquered Egypt, in 1517, the Lake Mareotis, was near the walls of Alexandria, and the canals through which its waters ran to that city was navigable. This lake has diſappeared, and the lands it watered, which, according to hiſtorians, produced corn, wine, and fruits in abundance, are become deſerts, where the melancholy traveller finds neither tree, ſhrub, nor verdure. The very canal, the work of Alexander, neceſſary for the ſubſiſtence of the city he had built, is almoſt filled up; it is dry, except when the waters are at the higheſt point of inundation, and then ſoon becomes ſo again. Population has equally ſuffered: ancient Egypt ſupplied food to 8,000,000 of inhabitants, and to Italy and the neighbouring provinces likewiſe. Old men are numerous; and many ride on horſeback at 80. The food they eat in the hot ſeaſon much contributes to the preſervation of their health; it is chiefly vegetables, pulſe, and milk. They bathe frequently, eat little; ſeldom drink fermented liquors, and mix much lemon juice in their food. This abſtinence preſerves vigour to a very advanced age. The waters of the Nile are lighter, ſofter, and more agreeable to the taſte than almoſt any other. In Lower Egypt, the neighbourhood of the ſea, the large lakes, and the abundance of the waters, moderate the ſun's heat,

heat, and preserve a delightful temperature. The greatest torment of the inhabitants are the gnats and musquetoes, which, rising by millions out of the marshes, swarm in the air and the houses. The handkerchief must be held in the hand all day. It is the first thing a visitor receives, and at night it is necessary to sleep under musquiteros. Diseases of the eyes are the commonest in Egypt, where the blind are numerous. Eight thousand of these unfortunate people are decently maintained in the great mosque of Grand Cairo. The small-pox is very common in Egypt, without committing great ravages. As to pulmonary diseases, which in cold countries carry off so many in the prime of youth, they are unknown in this happy climate. The unhealthy season in Egypt is from February till the end of May; the S winds blow at intervals, and load the atmosphere with a subtile dust, which makes breathing difficult, and drive before them pernicious exhalations. Sometimes the heat becomes insupportable, and the thermometer suddenly rises 12 degrees. The inhabitants call this season *khamsin*, fifty, because these winds are most felt between Easter and Whitsuntide, during which they eat rice, vegetables, fresh fish, and fruits; bathing frequently, and using plenty of perfumes and lemon juice, with which regimen they prevent the dangerous effects of the khamsin. A proof that the plague is not native in Egypt is, that, except in time of great famine, it never breaks out in Grand Cairo, nor the inland towns, but always begins at seaports, on the arrival of Turkish vessels, and travels to the capital, whence it proceeds as far as Syene. Having come to a period in Grand Cairo, and being again introduced by the people of Upper Egypt, it renews with greater fury, and sometimes sweeps off 2 or 300,000 souls; but always stops in the month of June, or those who catch it then are always cured. This country was formerly infested with crocodiles and sea-horses, but they are now so much destroyed, that they are rarely seen below the cataracts, and never below Grand Cairo. Among the plants which they cultivate are rice, wheat, barley, lupins, lentils, Turkey corn, millet, sesame, flax, beans, melons, sugar canes, carthamus, coloquintida, &c. The splendid and magnificent ruins found every where in Egypt, give evident proofs of the enlightened understanding of the ancient inhabitants of this country. The government is composed of a pacha, sent from Constantinople, and 24 beys, or sangiacs, who, being at the head of the provinces and the armies, in reality enjoy all the power; absolute power is consigned over to them, the pacha remains no longer than while he is subservient to their designs; should he dare to speak in defence of his master's interest, or those of the Egyptians, he becomes a state criminal; the divan assembles, and he is expelled. The real native Egyptians are the Copts, these only are the descendants of the ancient Egyptians. These people are among the first who embraced Christianity, and were permitted by the Arabian conqueror the free exercise of their religion, and since they have ever had churches, priests, bishops, and a patriarch, who resides at Constantinople. Numerous superstitious practices are mingled with their worship; but they are gentle, friendly, and humane. Inland trade, hatching eggs, and the art of raising bees, is almost the whole of their knowledge. The Arabs constitute two thirds of the present inhabitants of Egypt, but of different manners; some, who inhabit the banks of the Nile, are generally thieves and pirates; others, governed by their sheiks, who possess various principalities in Upper Egypt, are good people, incapable of disguise, without falsehood or knavery; haughty, but generous and hospitable. Another species of Arabs are the wandering Bedouins, who have no fixed residence. The Mograbians, or western Mahometans, are, after the Copts and Arabs, the most numerous inhabitants of Egypt; they devote themselves, some to arms, and others to trade. There are but few Turks, exclusive of Janissaries and Assabs; the other inhabitants are Syrians, Greeks, and Jews, to which may be added European merchants; the amount of the whole about 4,000,000. It was foretold by the prophet Ezekiel, that Egypt should become "the basest among the kingdoms," that their number should be diminished, and that they should no more rule over the nations, and that their country should be laid waste by the hand of strangers, and that there should be no more a *Prince* of the land of Egypt. (Ezek. chap. 29 and 30.) How literally has this prophecy been fulfilled! Egypt has been, for many years, distracted by civil wars; and the late military conquests of the French and English, have probably terminated forever the Ottoman power in Egypt. The pyramids of Egypt are noticed

ſited by all travellers; the largeſt takes up 10 acres of ground, and is, as well as the reſt, built upon a rock. Here are alſo caverns, out of which they get the mummies or embalmed dead bodies, which are found in coffins ſet upright in niches of the walls, and have continued there at leaſt 4000 years: many of theſe have been carried to England, and were formerly deemed of great uſe in medicine. The principal city is Cairo.

[Thevenot, Ledyard, Volney, Sonini.]

Ebingen, a town of Swabia: 12 miles S W Ulm.

Ehrenbreitſtein, a fortreſs of Germany, in the lower electorate, and conſidered as the key of the Rhine and the Moſelle, near Coblentz, on the oppoſite ſide of the Rhine. This fortreſs was beſieged by the French in 1796 for 3 months, but were compelled by the Auſtrians to raiſe the ſiege.

Eichsfeld, or *Eisfeld*, a country of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, belonging to the electorate of Mentz.

Einabi, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the province of Natolia: 36 miles N Degnizlu.

Einbeck, or *Eimbeck*, a town of Germanay, in Lower Saxony, on the Ilmen, encloſed with walls, and defended with redoubts, towers, &c. and containing 830 houſes. It is the chief manufacturing town in the whole principality: 30 miles S S W Hildeſheim, and 48 S S W Brunſwick.

Einzellee, a town on the S W coaſt of the Caſpian Sea, conſiſting of two parts, the Old and the New. The former is inhabited by Perſians and Armenians, under the government of the Sophy; the latter by Ruſſians and Armenians, under the government of Ruſſia. A garriſon of 30 ſoldiers are ſtationed here under the Ruſſian Conſul. The town conſiſts of 300 houſes, moſtly built of reeds. There is here an Armenian and Ruſſian church. [Coxe.]

Eiſenach, a town of Germany, in Upper Saxony, on the Neſſe, where the repreſentatives of the ſtate aſſemble. It has a college, a ſeminary for divinity, and an orphan houſe: 40 miles E Wiemar, lat. 50 46 N.

Eiſenach, a principality of Germany, in Upper Saxony. It is mountainous, and hardly produces corn enough for the inhabitants. Some wine is made, but of a very indifferent ſort. It has ſome mines of copper, iron, vitriol, and alum, with ſome ſalt ſprings. It gives a vote to the duke of Saxe-Weimar, in the diets and aſſemblies of the circle.

Eiſleben, a town of Germany, in Saxony. It contains 3 churches and about 700 houſes. Martin Luther, the celebrated reformer, was born and died in this town: 12 miles E Mansfeld, and 12 W Hall.

Eithon, or *Ython*, a river of Scotland, which runs into the German Sea: 26 miles N Aberdeen.

Eitiat, a town of Africa, in the empire of Morocco, and province of Tedla, defended with walls, and containing about 3000 inhabitants.

Ekaterinoſlav, a government of Ruſſia, bounded on the W by the dominions of Turkey, on the N W by the government of Kiov, on the N by the government of Charkov, on the E by the country of the Coſacs, and on the S by the Black Sea; divided into 2 provinces, Ekaterinoſlavſkoi, and Taurida. This government contains the greateſt part of that territory which was wreſted by the preſent empreſs from the Turks, and compriſes New Ruſſia, the former government of Azoph, and Crim Tartary. *Ekaterinoſlavſkoi* comprehends what has formerly been called *Budziac Tartary*, and the *Ukraine*.

Ekenas, a ſeaport town of Sweden, in the province of Nyland, on the N coaſt of the Gulf of Finland; the harbour is not good: 50 miles S E Abo.

Ekmin, ſee *Achmim*.

Ekron, the northernmoſt of 5 cities in Paleſtine, which gave name to the 5 lordſhips of the Philiſtines. It was N of Gath, in the N border of Judah, and was a place of great wealth, and famous for its idol Baalzebub, next in repute to Dagon. All veſtiges of this place have been extinct many centuries.

[Topographic Dict.]

Ekſas, a town of Egypt: 21 miles S Cairo.

Elah, (Valley of,) lay on the road from Eleutheropolis to Jeruſalem. Here David ſlew Goliah, who was 12 feet 8 inches high, and whoſe coat of mail weighed 189 pounds Troy. [Topographic Dict.]

Elam, was a powerful kingdom on the river Ulai, E of Tigris, near the Perſian Gulf. It was the Suſiana of the Greeks.

Elath, was a commodious haven on the Red Sea, adjoining the S S E part Edom. It was for a long time a ſtation for the ſhipping, employed in the India trade. It is near the road which the Egyptians travel in their pilgrimages to Mecca.

Remains

Remains of this city were visible in the 14th century. It was a great mart for the Tyrians. [Topographic Dict.]

Elba, an island in the Mediterranean Sea, near the coast of Tuscany, about 8 miles in length, and 2 in breadth; it contains 2 good harbours, some mines of iron and loadstone, and quarries of fine marble. Iron is made here equal to the best Swedish, by a process more economical, and expeditious than that of the furnaces of Europe. The iron mines, and those of loadstone, with which this island is impregnated, render the approach to it perceptible by navigators from the variation which the compass there undergoes: 36 miles W Cape Corso, lat. 42 53 N. [Sonini.]

Elbe, a large river of Germany, which rises in the Mountain of the Giants, on the confines of Bohemia and Silesia; passes to Koningsgratz, Leutzmeritz, Dresden, Dessaw, Meissen, Wittemberg, Magdeberg, Hamburg, and Gluckstadt, and enters the German Ocean, at Cruxhaven. It is navigable for large ships to Hamburg, which is 70 miles from the sea; a course of navigation longer than that of any other river in Europe. The views in passing the Elbe from Toplitz to Dresden, are sometimes wild and sublime; sometimes elegant and cheerful. In some places the river appears like the bottom of a ditch between two ranges of rocks, 2000 feet high, ascending nearly in a perpendicular direction from its sides; in others it flows between gently rising hills, clad with vines. Now it meanders through meadows dressed in green, covered with flocks, and now it washes the walls of a fortress, a town or a village. Among the most remarkable objects that meet the eye of the traveller on this route is the fortress of Konigstein, the strong hold of Saxony, and one of the strongest places in Europe, being, on the river side at least, hewed out of a solid rock. [Adams' MS. letter.]

Elbeuf, a town of France, department of the Lower Seine, on the Seine: 10 miles S Rouen.

Elbing, or *Elblang*, a seaport town of Prussia, situated on a river of the same name, near the Frische Haffe. It is a place of considerable trade, and was till very lately Hanseatic. The Roman Catholics make use of the largest church, the Lutherans have 8 others, the Calvinists have places of worship, and other sects are tolerated: 30 miles S E Dantzick.

Eleatif, a seaport of Arabia Felix, on the W coast of the gulf of Persia: 300 miles S Busforah, lon. 53 5 E, lat. 26 N.

Elche, a town of Spain, in the province of Valencia, situated in a forest of palms and olive trees; the environs produce a great quantity of wine, and feed a number of cattle; the water is salt, and not good, that which the inhabitants drink is brought from a distance. Several magnificent remains of its ancient splendor make it supposed to be the ancient *Ilici*: 8 miles S W Alicant.

Elche, a town of Spain, in New Castile: 27 miles S E Alcaraz.

Elephanta, an island on the W coast of the Deccan of Hindoostan, 5 miles from Bombay. It contains one of the most inexplicable antiquities in the world. The figure of an elephant, of the natural size, cut coarsely in stone, appears on the landing place, near the foot of a mountain. An easy slope then leads to a stupendous subterranean temple, hewn out of the solid rock, 80 feet long, and 40 broad. The roof, which is cut flat, is supported by regular rows of pillars, 10 feet high, with capitals resembling round cushions, as if pressed by the incumbent mountain. At the further end are 3 gigantic figures, which were mutilated by the absurd zeal of the Portuguese, when this island was in their possession. Elephanta was ceded to the English by the Mahrattas.

[Goldhingham, Niebuhr, Grose.]

Eleutherus river, mentioned in the Maccabees, formed the boundary between ancient Syria and Phenice. [Shaw.]

Eleuthes, a kingdom of Tartary, lying to the N W of Chinese Tartary. It was conquered, in 1759, by the emperor of China, see *Kalmucks*.

Elgin, a town of Scotland, and capital of the county of Murray, near the river Lossie, formerly the see of a bishop: 30 miles E Inverness, and 100 N Edinburgh.

Elgis, a town of Egypt: 6 miles S Abu-Girge.

Elhamma, a town of Africa, in Tripoli, lat. 34 N.

Elim, where the Israelites found 12 fountains of water, and 70 palm trees, lies in the N skirts of the Desert, 2 leagues from Tor, where are now 9 wells, and 2000 palm trees. [Shaw.]

Elkotta, a town of Egypt: 14 miles N W Cairo.

Elkholm, a seaport town of Sweden, on the Baltic, 24 miles W Carlescroon, lat. 56 20 N.

Ellerena, a town of Spain, in Estremadura,

dura, belonging to the knights of the order of St. Jago, by whom it was founded: 55 miles N Seville, and 52 W Cordova.

Ellesmere, a town of England, in Shropshire, near a lake famous for fish: 16 miles N Shrewsbury.

Ellichpour, a city of Hindoostan, and capital of a circar of the same name, in the country of Berar, subject to the Nizam. It was formerly the capital of Berar: 144 miles N E Aurungabad, lon. 78 5 E, lat. 21 12 N.

Elme, St. a castle of the isle of Malta, seated on a rock near the city of Valetta, at the mouth of a very fine harbour.

Elmedea, or *Elmadia*, called likewise *Africa*, a seaport town of Africa, in the country of Tunis; formerly a place of great strength and importance; but the harbour is now ruined and choked up, lon. 8 47 W, lat. 35 4 N.

Elnbogen, a town of Bohemia, situated on a rock, surrounded with mountains, near the Egra: 62 miles W Prague.

El-Net-Tesgier, a flourishing town of Palestine. Here is a fair held every Monday. It is a rendevouz of the Caravans going to Grand Cairo, and the Bashaw of Damascus stops here with his court as he annually goes to Jerusalem. [Mariti.]

Elphin, a town of Ireland, county of Roscommon: 75 miles N W Dublin.

Elsinburgh, a seaport of Schonen, in Sweden, whence there is a ferry across the Sound to Denmark: 7 miles E Elsinore.

Elsinore, or *Helsingor*, a seaport of Denmark, seated on the Sound, in the isle of Zeland. It is the most commercial place in Denmark, next to Copenhagen; and contains 5000 inhabitants, among whom are a considerable number of foreign merchants, and the consuls of the principal nations trading to the Baltic. The passage of the Sound is guarded by the fortress of Cronborg, situated on the edge of a peninsular promontory, the nearest point of land from the opposite coast of Sweden. Every vessel, as is passes, lowers her top-sails, and pays a toll at Elsinore. This is the public law of Europe. All vessels, besides a small duty, are rated at $1\frac{1}{4}$ *per cent.* of their cargoes, except the English, French, Dutch, and Swedish, which pay only 1 *per cent.* and, in return, the crown takes the charge of constructing lighthouses, and erecting signals to mark the shoals and rocks, from the Categate to the entrance into the Baltic. The tolls of the Sound, and of the 2 Belts, produce an annual revenue of above 100,000l: 20 miles N Copenhagen, lon. 13 23 E, lat. 56 0 N.

Elteman, a town of Franconia, on the river Maine, lon. 10 52 E, lat. 50 8 N.

Eltenberg, a lofty and extensive mountain in the duchy of Cleves. It is crowned by an ancient fortress, and stands at the extreme point of a promontory, 6 miles E Cleves.

Eltham, a town of England, county of Kent: 8 miles E S E London.

El-Tor, a town of Arabia, on the E coast of the Red Sea, 50 m. S. Mt. Sinai.

Elvas, a city of Portugal, in the province of Tra los Montes, near the Guadiana. It contains, besides the cathedral, three parish churches, two hospitals, seven convents, and with its environs 12,400 souls; near it is a fortress, called the *Lippe*. An academy was founded here in the year 1733. Here is a cistern so large as to contain water enough to serve the town for 6 months, supplied by an aqueduct 3 miles in length: 140 miles E Lisbon.

Elwangen, a town of Germany, in a principality of the same name, on the river Jaxt: 32 miles N Ulm, and 42 N N W Augsburg.

Ely, a city of England, county of Cambridge, situated on the Ouse, in a fenny country, called *The Isle of Ely*. It is a county of itself, including the territory around it, and has a distinct civil and criminal jurisdiction, of which the bishop of Ely is the head. The number of inhabitants is about 2500: 17 miles N Cambridge, and 69 N London.

Elysian Fields, feigned by the poets to be the happy regions for the everlasting reception of happy souls departed from their bodies, after passing the *Stygian* Lake. These Fields are in Naples, in the province of Terra di Lavora, near the Acheron Lake, and the Cumæan Cave, see *Cumæ*. [Topographic Dict.]

Embab, a town of Egypt: 2 miles W Cairo.

Embar, a town of Africa, in the country of Senegal.

Embaul, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Damel, lon. 15 37 W, lat. 15 15 N.

Emboli, a town of European Turkey, in the province of Romania: a colony from Athens. It is called by the Christians *Christopolis*, but is little better than a heap of ruins: 48 miles E Saloniki.

Embrun, a city of France, department of the Higher Alps, on the Durance; before

before the revolution, the see of an archbishop, containing 5 parishes, and about 12,000 inhabitants : 17 miles E Gap.

Embs, or *Ems*, a town of Swabia, near which are some baths impregnated with sulphur : 10 miles S Bregentz.

Embs, or *Ems*, a river of Westphalia, which falls into the German Ocean, below Embden.

Emden, a seaport of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, and capital of the county of E Friseland, on the E side of the Embs, near the mouth ; large, strong, and commercial, divided into Old and New Town, with 2 fauxburgs. It contains 8000 inhabitants, and has 3 churches for Calvinists, besides places of worship for Roman Catholics, Lutherans, Mennonites and Jews. It is a free port. The right of protection has been purchased, by the king of Prussia, of the Dutch. Its territory includes several towns and villages, lon. 7 20 E, lat. 53 22 N.

Emessa, a town of Syria, in the government of Damascus. There are still noble ruins, that show it was anciently a magnificent city.

Emfras, a town of Abyssinia, commanding a pleasant view of the lake Izana. It consists of about 300 houses, lon. 37 43 30 E, lat. 12 12 38 N.

[Bruce.]

Emly, a village of Ireland, county of Tipperary ; an archbishopric : 15 miles W Cashel.

Emmaus, was a village 7 or 8 miles N Jerusalem. The Romans planted a colony here, and erected the place into a city, and called it *Nicopolis*.

[Topographic Dict.]

Emmerich, or *Emmerick*, a town of Germany, Westphalia, surrounded with walls and ditches in the year 1247. It contains 4 churches for Lutherans, Calvinists, Roman Catholics, and Mennonites, 1 each ; the Roman Catholics have 4 convents, 6 miles E Cleves.

Emoui, or *Hia-men*, an island near the S E coast of China, in the province of Fo-Kien, about 15 miles in circumference, with a port capable of containing any number of vessels, with sufficient depth of water ; where the emperor keeps a garrison of several thousand men. In the beginning of this century it was frequented by European vessels for trade, but is now neglected for Canton. It has a magnificent pagod, dedicated to their god Fo, lon. 116 27 E, lat. 24 3 N.

Empoli, a town of Tuscany, on the Arno : 15 miles W Florence.

Enbourn, E and W in Berks, near Newbury, England, famous for the ludicrous custom of the manor. On the death of a copyhold tenant, the widow is to enjoy her free bench, in all his copyhold lands *dum sola et casta fuerit*, while she remains a widow and chaste ; but if she be incontinent she forfeits her widow's estate. She may recover it however, if she will come into the next court held for the manor riding backwards on a black ram, with his tail in her hand, and repeat the following lines :

——— " Here I am,
Riding on a black ram,
Like a whore as I am ;
And for my crincum crancum,
Have lost my bincum bancum ;
And for my tail's game,
Have done this worldly shame :
Wherefore I pray you Mr, Steward,
Let me have my lands again."

In consequence of this penance, the Steward, according to custom, is obliged to readmit her free bench. [Topog. Dict.]

Enckhusen, a seaport town of Holland, on the coast of the Zuyder Sea, which encompasses two thirds of it, and forms it into a peninsula. The harbour is obstructed by sand, so that large vessels cannot enter with convenience : it is however a port of good trade, particularly in salt fish. The streets are clean, with a great number of canals, the houses handsome, and the public buildings good, especially the town-house, which is embellished with a very lofty tower, and is equal to any in Holland, except that of Amsterdam. The three towns Enckhusen, Hoorn, and Medemblic, have the privilege of coining money each 7 years alternately : 28 miles N N E Amsterdam, lon. 5 4 E, lat. 52 42 N.

Enckendorp, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Holstein : 6 miles S E Rendsburg.

Ende, one of the smaller Molucca islands, lon. 120 E, lat. 8 30 S.

Endeavour Straits, a narrow sea, between New Guinea and New Holland, explored by Capt. Cook, 1770.

Endeavour River, a river on the N E coast of New Holland, with a bar at its mouth, and not depth of water for vessels to sail more than a mile above the bar, lon. 145 12 E, lat. 15 26 S.

Ending, a town of Germany, in Austrian Swabia, near the Rhine, 10 miles below Brisach.

Endor, an ancient and considerable city of the half tribe of Manasseh, on the W

of

of the Jordan, 4 miles S Mount Tabor, famous as the reſidence of the Witch of Endor, mentioned 2 Sam. 28th. ch.

Enfield, a town of England, county of Middleſex : 12 miles N London.

Engadina, a diſtrict of the country of the Griſons, in a valley on the banks of the river Inn, bordering on the Tyroleſe, divided into Upper and Lower. Upper Engadina is divided into 2 communities ; the number of inhabitants is eſtimated at 4000, 4 or 500 of whom emigrate to foreign countries in different capacities. The country, on account of its elevation, produces paſture, but not ſufficient corn for the wants of the people : Zutz is eſteemed the principal place. Lower Engadina, is divided into 3 communities ; the ſoil is more fertile than in Upper Engadina, and produces abundance of fruit, and all things neceſſary for the inhabitants. Cernetz is the principal place. The people are very induſtrious and civil to ſtrangers. [Coxe.]

Enganno, or *Deceit Iſland*, near the S W coaſt of the iſland of Sumatra, lon. 102 44 E, lat. 5 9 S.

Engelach, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and biſhopric of Hildeſheim : 15 miles S W Alfeld.

Engelberg, an abbey of Swiſſerland, in the canton of Underwald, in a valley ſurrounded with lofty mountains. The cantons of Uri, Schwitz, and Underwald are its protectors : 4000 inhabitants.

Engelholm, a ſeaport town of Sweden, on the E ſide of the Categat, in a conſiderable bay, with good anchorage : 36 miles N Lund, and 45 W Chriſtianſtadt. lon. 12 49 E, lat. 56 13 N.

Engers, a town of Germany, on the Rhine : 11 miles N Coblentz.

Enghien, a town of the Netherlands, in Hainault : 30 miles N N E Valenciennes, 15 S W Bruſſels.

Engia, an iſland near the coaſt of the Morea, in a gulf to which it gives name ; anciently called *Egina*, and *Myrmidonia*, which laſt name it obtained from the activity and induſtry of the inhabitants, compared to ants : about 10 leagues in circumference ; but rendered by rocks nearly inacceſſible, except on the N W. It has no harbours It has 1 town which contains about 800 houſes, and in it are ſeen the remains of a temple dedicated to Venus, and of another dedicated to Jupiter ; 25 miles S S W Athens, lat. 37 42 N.

England, a country of Europe, which forms the principal part of the kingdom and iſland of Great Britain ; bounded on the N by Scotland, on the E by the German Ocean, on the S by the Engliſh Channel, and on the W by the Atlantic, Wales, and the Iriſh Sea. It extends from 50 to 55 40 N lat. and from 1 50 E, to 6 W lon. from Greenwich. England is divided into 40 ſhires or counties, and contains 2 archbiſhops, and 24 biſhops, who are peers of the realm, and all appointed by the king ; beſides the ſee of Sodor and Man, which is in the gift of the Athol family, as deſcendants from the lords of Man ; but not being a peer of England, he has no ſeat in parliament. The nobility of England are created by the king, and form a diſtinct branch of the legiſlature ; their conſent is neceſſary to the formation of every law, with a power to reject or alter any bill, except a money bill, which has paſſed the houſe of commons ; a majority of votes determines, and an abſent peer can vote by proxy. Every nobleman accuſed of any crime muſt be judged by his peers. The houſe of commons conſiſts of 558 members, choſen by the counties, cities, and towns of England, Scotland, and Wales ; of which 489 are choſen for England, 24 for Wales, and 45 for Scotland. Theſe are the repreſentatives of the people at large. The ſtanding army of Great Britain is very large. In the year 1792, the eſtabliſhment conſiſted of 7 regiments of dragoon guards, 19 regiments of dragoons, 3 regiments of foot guards, and 77 regiments of foot, beſides marines and artillery. Since the breaking out of the French war, the number of regiments has been increaſed. The navy of England is the largeſt and beſt appointed of any in the World ; the number of ſeamen, in time of peace, is calculated at rather more than 14,000 ; the number in time of war depends on circumſtances. In the American war they were more than 100,000. The continual wars in which this country has been engaged, have increaſed the expenſes of the nation ſo much, that the actual debt amounts to at leaſt 350,000,000 ſterling, to pay the annual intereſt of which it has been neceſſary to lay heavy taxes. The militia of the kingdom, are regiments of men raiſed in each county by ballot, for the internal defence of the kingdom, which they are never to leave without their own conſent. The climate is healthy, though uncertain ; frequent changes happen in the weather, and thoſe ſudden and unexpected, which render the harveſts,

veſts, eſpecially in the northern counties, precarious: yet very rarely does it happen but with care and attention the induſtrious huſbandman will be rewarded by a profitable crop, and harveſt well ſecured. The ſoil of England is various, and differs in different counties; wheat, barley, oats, rye, French wheat, beans, and peas, are the grand and principal productions. Many of the counties produce apples and pears, from which cyder and perry are made, by ſome thought equal to the greater part of the German wines; other fruits have been introduced, for native fruits are few, and thoſe not good; plums, cherries, peaches, nectarines, apricots, figs, grapes, and other fruits, are, by the care and ſkill of the Engliſh gardeners, raiſed in the greateſt plenty and variety. The oak is a native of England, as likewiſe the beech; the elm moſt probably is an exotic; but there are few plants in any part of the known world but what are introduced either into the plantation, the nurſery, or the green-houſe, in England. Among the wild animals formerly were wolves, bears, foxes, deer, badgers, &c. The 2 firſt have been totally deſtroyed, the others yet remain. Among the domeſtic animals are cattle, horſes, ſheep, and hogs. In the mountains of the different parts of the kingdom are mines of copper, iron, lead, tin, and coals, with quarries of marble, free-ſtone, lime-ſtone, ſlate, &c. The manufactures are various and extenſive in every article made of wool, cotton, flax, ſilk, iron, ſteel, &c. Many villages and towns are employed in providing for the demands of merchants to almoſt every quarter of the globe. Rich commercial companies are eſtabliſhed, who, as well as individual merchants, export the manufactures of this country, and import others in their room. The principal rivers of England are the Thames, the Severn, the Trent, the Tyne, the Medway, the Humber, the Merſey, and the Tamer. London is the capital: the next towns in point of commercial importance are Briſtol and Liverpool. Canterbury and York are archbiſhops' ſees; Oxford and Cambridge are univerſities. The number of inhabitants is eſtimated by ſome at 7,000,000, by others at only 5,000,000; a ſtrange difference, but both muſt be uncertain.

Eniſeiſk, a town of Ruſſian Siberia, in the government of Toboliſk, on the river Eniſei; large, populous, and fortified with an extenſive juriſdiction, which pays annually a tribute in ſkins to the crown of Ruſſia: 400 miles E N E Kolivan, 1692 E N E Aſtrachan, and 2293 E S E Peterſburg, lat. 58 16 N.

Enkioping, a town of Sweden, on the N ſide of the Mœler lake, in the province of Upland: 21 miles S W Upſal.

Ennis, a town of Ireland, county of Clare, large and populous, ſituated on the Fergus, which is navigable for large boats from the Shannon, which adds greatly to the trade of the town. It is a borough town: 17 miles N W Limerick.

Enniſcorthy, a town of Ireland, county of Wexford; where is a manufacture of coarſe woollen cloth, and ſome conſiderable iron works. It is a borough town. 10 miles N Wexford.

Enniſkillen, a town of Ireland, county of Fermanagh, ſituated on an iſland in the river Erne. The linen manufacture flouriſhes, and produces its principal wealth. It is a borough town: 41 miles S Londonderry.

Eno, a town of European Turkey, in Romania; the ſee of a Greek archbiſhop: 28 miles N W Gallipoli.

Ens, or *Enns*, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria, ſituated at the conflux of the Ens and the Danube, on an eminence, well built, and ſtrongly fortified; containing a convent, an arſenal, and 2 caſtles, 1 of which is ſurrounded with walls, and bears the name of *Enſburg*: 80 miles W Vienna.

Enſene, a town of Egypt, on the E ſide of the Nile: 120 miles S Cairo, lat. 28 5 N.

Enſiſheim, a town of France, department of the Upper Rhine: 4 leagues S Colmar.

Entre-Duero-e-Minho, a province of Portugal, bounded on the N by Galicia, a province of Spain, on the E by the province of Tra-los-Montes and Spain, on the S by the province of Beira, from which it is ſeparated by the river Duero, and on the W by the Atlantic. The ſoil is fertile, and the air pure and healthy. It produces corn, wine, oil, and flax in abundance, with great numbers of ſheep, and plenty of game and fiſh. It is divided into 6 juriſdictions, which contain 1460 churches, 963 pariſhes, 1130 convents, and 504,000 inhabitants; it has ſeveral ſeaports ſituated on navigable rivers, which render it very commercial. Braga is the capital.

Epee, a port of Africa, in the country of Benin.

Eperies, a town of Hungary, celebrated for

for its mines of salt: 20 miles N Caschau, lon. 21 13 E, lat. 49 8 N.

Epernay, a town of France, department of the Marne, celebrated for its wine and manufactures of cloth: 17 miles N W Chalons.

Ephesus, once a celebrated city of Natolia, anciently called Ionia. The Turks call it Ajasaluc. The chief ornament of Ephesus was the celebrated Temple of Diana, built at the common charge of all Asia, and reckoned one of the Wonders of the world. It stood on a marsh, at the foot of a mountain, which rendered necessary immense drains, and deep foundations of stone. Philo Byzantius says, that in this work, the quarries of stone throughout the whole country, were almost exhausted. According to Pliny, 400 years were spent in erecting this temple by all Asia. It was 425 feet in length, 200 in breadth, supported by 127 marble pillars, 70 feet long, of which 27 were curiously carved, and the rest polished. Cheiromocrates, or Dinocrates, who built Alexandria, was the chief architect. Of this wonderful structure there is nothing now remaining but a few broken pillars. The lofty church of St. John's, now converted into a Turkish mosque, is yet standing. The whole town now contains only 40 or 50 Turkish families of herdsmen and farmers, who live in low cottages of dirt, covered on the top with earth, and sheltered from the extremity of the weather by mighty masses of ruinous walls, the pride and ostentation of former days, and the emblem, in these, of the frailty of the world, and the transient vanity of human glory. These farmers and herdsmen are all that remains of this once populous city. There is not here a single christian family; so literally is fulfilled the threatning of Jesus Christ. "Thy candlestick shall be removed out of his place." It has a good harbour, on a gulf of the same name, 40 miles S Smyrna, lon. 27 33 E, lat. 37 48 N. [Rycaut, Newton, Thevenot.]

Ephratah, another name for *Bethlehem*, the birthplace of Jesus Christ.

Epinal, a city of France, department of the Vosges, on the Moselle, noted for its paper mills: 35 miles S E Nanci, lat. 43 10 N.

Epire, or *Epirus*, an ancient kingdom of Greece, now united with Albania, and included in that country, of which it forms the southern part, extending from Valona to Arta.

Epirus, the ancient kingdom of the Æacidæ, now forms a part of Turkey in Europe, by the name of *Lower Albania*, S of Albania, and E of the Ionian Sea. Parnassus and Helicon, 2 celebrated mountains, are in this territory. It is a good country for pasture, subject to the Turks.

Epping, a town of England, county of Essex, noted for excellent butter made in its neighbourhood: 17 miles N N E London.

Eppingen, a town of Germany, in the Lower Rhine: 18 miles S S E Heidelberg.

Epsom, a town of England, county of Surry; celebrated for a medicinal spring of a purgative quality: and downs on which are horse-races annually; 15 miles S London.

Epworth, a town of England, county of Lincoln, on the isle of Axholm. John Wesley, the father of the methodists, was born here: 166 miles N London.

Erach, see *Ctesiphon*.

Erbach (County of,) a principality of Germany, in the circle of Franconia: the soil is mountainous, but produces enough to supply the wants of the inhabitants; who make a large quantity of pot-ash, and feed a great number of cattle: it contains mines of lead, silver, iron, copper, and quicksilver: the number of inhabitants is estimated at 23 or 24,000, who are chiefly Lutherans. *Erbach*, 20 miles N E Manheim, is the capital. There is another town of this name, 11 miles W Mentz.

Erfurt, or *Erfort*, a city of Germany, in Lower Rhine, belonging to the elector of Mentz, who governs it by a stadtholder. It has an ecclesiastical, a civil, and criminal tribunal, and a regency, from whence appeals may be made to the elector. The municipality is composed of an equal number of Catholics and Lutherans. The town is large, but not populous, the buildings in general in the Gothic style; situated on the Gera, fortified, and defended by 2 castles, with a garrison. It contains, besides a college, a mitred abbey, and 7 others, 4 parish churches and 3 chapels for the Roman Catholics, and 11 churches for Lutherans, and an academy instituted for useful science; a well furnished library, in which are several manuscript Bibles in the Hebrew characters; and an university, composed of 5 colleges, whose professors are Roman Catholics and Lutherans. The territory of Erfurt is fertile, but wants wood; it contains, besides the capital, 2 towns, and 73 villages:

ges: 110 miles W Dresden, and 160 E Cologne, lat. 50 50 N.

Erivan, or *Persian Armenia*, a province of Persia, about 200 leagues in length, and 60 in breadth. The country is mountainous, intersected with fertile valleys; the air is healthy, and the wine excellent; the winter is long. Game and fish abound: this is the country in which Noah's Ark is said to have rested after the flood, on a mountain, called by the Persians *Agri*, and by the Armenians *Macis*, or *Mezesan-ver*. The Armenians believed that Noah lived here both before and after the flood, and that it was the Paradise of Adam. This province is bounded on the N by Georgia, on the E by Schirvan and a small province called *Mougan*, on the S by Aberbeitzan, and on the W by Turkish Armenia.

[Chardin.]

Erivan, or *Irvan*, capital of the above province, is situated in a plain, surrounded with mountains, and watered by a small rivers; large, dirty, and ill built, and but indifferently peopled: the ramparts are of earth: the fortress is encompassed with a wall of bricks, in which is a palace for the governor, and 800 houses, only inhabited by Persians; the Armenians have shops there, but must not remain during the night. The churches of Christians are small, and half buried in the ground resembling catacombs: in the town and environs they reckon 28 convents for devotees of both sexes, but they are poorly endowed: 105 miles N W Astrabad, lat. 40 20 N.

Erkelens, a town of Westphalia: 10 miles N Juliers.

Erlach, a town of Switzerland: 15 miles W N W Bern.

Erlang, a town of Franconia, divided into Old and New, with several churches, an university, and a palace: 10 miles N Nuremberg.

Ermeland, *(Bishopric of,)* a country surrounded by, and a province of, Prussia. The principal towns are Frauenburg, Braunsberg, and Heilsburg.

Erne, a river of Ireland, which empties into the Bay of Donegal, 3 miles below Bally Shanon.

Ernée, a town of France, with about 2400 inhabitants: 4 leagues W Mayenne.

Erquiko, a seaport of the Red Sea, on the coast of Abex, subject to Turkey, 320 miles S W Mecca.

Erzerum, a city of Asiatic Turkey, and capital of a pachalic to which it gives name, and is a part of Armenia, situated near the head of the Euphrates, at the foot of a chain of mountains, which are usually covered with snow till the latter end of spring. The town is surrounded with a double wall, and defended with some square towers; the houses are mean, and none of them large. The suburbs are inhabited by Christians. Of the inhabitants they count 18,000 Turks, of whom two thirds are Janisaries; 6000 Armenians, who have an archbishop and 2 churches; and 400 Greeks, who have a bishop and 1 mean church. The Greeks are mostly employed in manufacturing of copper, brought from some mines 3 days' journey from the city; this, and a manufacture of the skin of a species of marten, are the only objects of their commerce. Erzerum is the staple of the merchandise of India, especially when the Arabians infest the environs of Aleppo and Bagdad. This merchandise consists of silk from Persia, cotton, painted linens, spices, rhubarb from Bukharia, madder from Persia, zedoary, &c. This town was one of the last which was taken from the Greek emperors by the Arabians: 250 miles N N E Aleppo, and 510 E Constantinople, lat. 39 56 N.

Erzgebirg, a country of Upper Saxony, adjoining Leipsic. It owes its name to the mines which it contains, which, with its manufactures, constitute its only riches. This territory includes 64 towns, and 700 villages. Freyberg is the capital.

Escalaon, a town of Portugal, in the province of Beira: 16 miles N Almeida.

Escalona, a town of New Castile, Spain, surrounded with walls: 32 miles S W Madrid.

Eschwegen, a town of the Upper Rhine, Germany, with about 600 houses: 27 miles E S E Cassel.

Escurial, a village of Spain, in New Castile, situated on the Guadara, which takes its name from a celebrated palace, or convent, called by the Spaniards, the 8th wonder of the world, founded by Philip V, in consequence of a vow made the day on which a battle was fought at St. Quentin, in the year 1557. It was 22 years in building, and cost 6,000,000 crowns. It is in the shape of a gridiron, 4 stories high, and has (some say) 800 pillars, 11,000 square windows, and 14,000 doors; others make them much less in number. It is furnished with some capital paintings by the best masters, and a library,

library, which contains upwards of 20,000 volumes. It was taken by the allies, in the year 1706 : 12 miles N W Madrid.

Eſens, a town of Weſtphalia, on the German Ocean : 24 miles N N E Emden.

Eſfarain, a town of Perſia, province of Choraſan, famous for the great number of Authors it has produced : 80 miles E Aſtrabad.

Eſk, a river of England, which runs into the Iriſh Sea near Ravenglaſs.

Eſk, a river of Scotland, which runs into the Forth, at Muſſelburg.

Eſlingen, an imperial town of Swabia, ſituated on an iſland formed by the Neckar. It holds the 3d rank at the diet and at the aſſembly of the circle ; 4 villages are under its juriſdiction. The environs produce excellent wine, known by the name of Neckaralden : 6 miles E S E Stutgart, and 34 N W Ulm.

Eſne, a village on the Nile. It is the ancient Latopolis, of which there are great remains, particularly, a ſpacious temple. Here reſides an Arab Shekh ; the inhabitants are a greedy, bad people. A mile to the S is the monaſtery of St. Helena, called the convent of the martyrs. Here is a burial ground a mile in circumference ; many of the tombs are magnificent. [Bruce, Pococke.]

Eſpiers, a town of Flanders : 8 miles N Tournay.

Eſpoſenda, a ſeaport town of Portugal, province of Entre Duero-e Minho, at the mouth of the Cavado, with a harbour for ſmall veſſels : 22 miles N Oporto, lat. 48 32 N.

Eſſeck, a trading town of Sclavonia, with a wooden bridge over the marſhes, 8865 geometrical paces in length, and 15 in breadth. It is a conſiderable paſs between Hungary and Turkey ; ſeveral battles have been fought here. It is on the Drave : 175 miles S by E Vienna.

Eſſen, a town of Weſtphalia : 16 miles N N E Duſſeldorp.

Eſſex, a county of England, bounded N by Cambridgeſhire and Suffolk ; S by the river Thames. It is divided into 19 hundreds, in which are 26 towns, 403 pariſhes, about 63,000 houſes, and 325,000 inhabitants. The ſoil for the moſt part is fertile ; the principal productions are wheat, barley, oats, beans, peas, flax, hemp, coriander-ſeeds, caraway-ſeeds, potatoes, teazles for the woollen manufactures, rape, muſtard, and coſe-ſeed ; all which find a ready market in London. The chief town is Chelmſford.

Eſtambolic, a town of Arabia, near the coaſt of the Red Sea : 180 miles N N W Medina.

Eſtampes, a town of France, department of the Seine : 15 miles E Chartres, lat. 48 26 N.

Eſtaples, a town of France : 12 miles S Boulogne.

Eſte, a town of Italy, in the Paduan : 11 miles S S W Padua.

Eſtella, a town of Spain, in Navarre, on the Ega ; defended by a caſtle, and containing 6 pariſh churches, 6 convents, an hoſpital, and an univerſity : 17 miles S W Pampalona, and 155 N N E Madrid, lat. 42 40 N.

Eſtepa, a town of Spain, in Seville ; celebrated for its olives and oil : 15 miles S Ecija.

Eſthonia, ſee *Revel*.

Eſtramadura, a province of Spain, bounded E by New Caſtile, and W by Portugal ; it formerly made part of Portugal. The country is mountainous, and the air in ſummer is exceedingly hot, wholeſome to the natives, but inſupportable to ſtrangers. Spring water is ſcarce, and the inhabitants are compelled to uſe principally that of ponds. The ſoil is fertile in grain, grapes, and other fruits. Cattle and fine wool conſtitute their principal commerce ; the hills are covered with oaks, whoſe acorns feed great herds of ſwine, which are all black. The inhabitants are in general inclined to corpulency, but are humane, affable, ſincere, ſtout, and brave. The principal town is Badajoz.

Eſtramadura, a province of Portugal, bounded N and N E by Beira, W by the Atlantic Ocean. The ſoil is perhaps the moſt fertile in Portugal, producing corn, wine, olives, millet, oranges, &c. Large plains are covered with olive and other fruit trees. The whole country is covered with flowers, and the bees produce a prodigious quantity of honey. The manufacture of ſalt produces one of the chief articles of their commerce. The principal town is Liſbon.

Eſtremoz, a town of Portugal, in Alentejo, and one of the ſtrongeſt towns in the kingdom, being ſurrounded with 10 baſtions. It contains 3 churches, 2 hoſpitals, 6 convents, and about 7500 inhabitants. A manufacture of beautiful earthenware is eſtabliſhed here, and in the neighbourhood are quarries of beautiful marble : 80 miles E Liſbon, lat. 38 46 N.

Etaples, or *Eſtaples*, a ſeaport town of France,

France, department of the Straits of Calais, diſtrict of Boulogne, near the mouth of the Canche, in the Engliſh Channel, with a harbour for ſmall veſſels; the principal trade is fiſhing: 13 miles S Boulogne.

Etayah, a town of Hindooſtan, in the country of Agra, on the N E ſide of the Jumna, the banks of which, in ſome places are 60 feet high, conſiſting of *concha*, or vitrified ſand. There are but 2 tolerable houſes in the place, though the town is large: 62 miles S E Agra, lon. 79 17 E, lat. 26 45 N.

Etham, the 2d encampment made by the Iſraelites in their march out of Egypt. About 50 miles from Cairo. [Shaw.]

Ethiopia, a name which has been given to divers countries as well in Aſia as Africa, for the Greeks called all thoſe people whoſe ſkin was black or tawny, Ethiopians. At preſent, a great part of Africa is comprehended under the name of Ethiopia, which is divided into Upper and Lower. Upper Ethiopia includes Nubia and Abyſſinia. In Lower Ethiopia are comprehended all the kingdoms S of the equinoctial line, as Congo, Lower Guinea, Caffraria, Monomotopa, &c.

Ettieune, St. a city of France department of Rhone and Loire, remarkable for its manufactures of ſteel and iron: 260 miles S by E Paris.

Etna, a mountain of Sicily, ſituated on the eaſtern part of the iſland, in the valley of Demona, and celebrated on account of its volcano, called by the inhabitants *Mount Gibello*. The country round about is exceedingly fertile. In the lower region of the mountain are vineyards, cornfields, and paſtures; the ſecond is crowded with foreſts of oaks, beech, and firs; the third, or moſt elevated, is uncultivated, and covered with congealed ſnow, of which the Sicilians make great uſe, and from which the biſhop of Catania derives a great part of his revenue. The ſummit is a league in circumference, and within formed like a vaſt amphitheatre, from whence flames, ſmoke, and aſhes, iſſue in divers places. The moſt conſiderable eruptions which have been recorded, happened in the years 734 B. C. 1447, 1535, 1554, 1566, 1579, 1669, 1693, which deſtroyed Catania and buried in its ruins, 18000 perſons, 1766, 1780, and 1787. The height of this mountain is ſaid to be 9000 feet above the level of the ſea, and the circumference 70 miles. On the S E ſide of this mountain is the remarkable cheſnut tree, which, an inch from the ground, meaſures 196 feet in circumference, 100 horſes can at one time be ſheltered under its boughs.

[Swinburne, Adam, Brydone.]

Eton, a town of England, county of Bucks, ſeparated from Windſor by the Thames, over which is a bridge of communication; celebrated for its college, which was founded for a provoſt, 10 prieſts, 4 clerks, 6 choriſters, 25 poor grammar ſcholars, with a maſter to teach them, and 25 poor old men. It ſtill ſubſiſts in a flouriſhing ſtate: 20 miles W London.

Etruria, a village in Staffordſhire, near Newcaſtle. It is the principal ſeat of the potteries in this county, and here the moſt elegant vaſes of every uſe and form are made. Joſiah Wedgewood, Eſq. was the founder, who died here in 1795.

Ettlingen, a town of Swabia, on the Albe: 28 miles S S W Heidelberg.

Ettrick, a river of Scotland, which runs into the Yarrow, 2 miles S S W from Selkirk.

Eu, a ſeaport town of France, department of the Lower Seine, on the Breſle, near the coaſt of the Engliſh Channel: 5 leagues N Dieppe, lat. 50 2 N.

Evaux, a town of France, dapartment of the Creuſe; near it is a mineral ſpring and baths: 6 leagues N N E Aubuſſon.

Eveſham, a town of England, county of Worceſter, near the river Avon, which is here navigable for barges, in a fertile vale, called *The Vale of Eveſham*. It is a borough by preſcription, and ſends two members to the Britiſh parliament. It has 3 churches, and had formerly an abbey, of which ſmall remains are now viſible; whoſe abbot ſat in parliament, and exerciſed the ſpiritual power of a biſhop: 14 miles E Worceſter, and 95 W N W London.

Eveſt, a river of Ruſſia, which runs into the Dwina, near Kreutzburg.

Evian, a town of Savoy, on the coaſt of the lake of Geneva, containing 2 pariſhes, and 2 convents; near it are ſome mineral waters, frequented in the ſummer: 23 miles N E Geneva.

Eulenberg, a town of Moravia: 14 miles N Olmutz.

Evoli, a town of Naples: 15 miles E S E Salerno.

Evora, a fortified city of Portugal, capital of the province Alentejo; ſaid to have

have been founded by the Phœnicians, and walled round by Sertorius, who supplied the town with water by means of a beautiful aqueduct. It is surrounded by mountains, and contains 5 churches, several hospitals, 22 convents or colleges, and 12,000 inhabitants : 65 miles E Lisbon, lat. 38 30 N.

Evoramonte, a town of Portugal, situated on a rock, and containing about 800 inhabitants : 15 miles N E Evora.

Euphrates, a river of Asia, which rises in Mount Ararat, in 2 streams, a few miles to the N E of Erzerum, which unite to the S W, near that city ; in its course it separates Aladulia from Armenia, Syria from Diarbekir, and Diarbekir from Arabia ; passes through the Arabian Irak, in which it joins the Tigris, about 20 leagues from its mouth, near the town of Carnah, and empties itself into the Persian Gulf, about 50 miles S E of Bassora. Its water is remarkably pleasant. It is muddy when first taken up, it soon becomes clear ; and is by some prefered to wine or spirits. The tide raises its water more than 30 leagues above its mouth, lon. 66 55 E, lat. 29 50 N. [Jackson.]

Euphrates, a river of Africa, in the country of Whidah, on the Slave Coast.

Eure, a river of France, which joins the Loire, a little below Pont de l'Arche.

Eure, a department of France, S of the department of the Lower Seine : it takes its name from the river Eure, which crosses it : Evreux is the capital.

Eure and Loir, a department of France, S E of the department of the Eure. It takes its name from the rivers Loir and Eure, which water it : Chartres is the capital.

Evreux, a town of France, department of the Eure. Before the revolution, the see of a bishop, suffragan of Rouen, and containing 8 parishes. Its commerce consists in woollen and linen cloth, lace, grain, wine, and cider : 55 miles W Paris, lat. 49 2 N.

Europe, one of the grand divisions of the world. We can only say in general, that towards the E it is bounded by Asia, without ascertaining the boundary line ; elsewhere the limits are more accurately defined ; from the Sea of Asoph to the Mediterranean on the S E, through the Euxine, or Black Sea, the Bosphorus, the Sea of Marmora, the Dardanelles, and the Archipelago ; on the S it is bounded by the Mediterranean ; on the W by the Atlantic ; and on the N by the Frozen Sea : Cabo di Rocca or the Rock of Lisbon, on the coast of Portugal, being the most westerly point of land, lon. 10 W. The most easterly point is in 60 degrees E lon. Its extent from S to N is supposed to be from the 26th degree to the 72d degree of N latitude. The number of inhabitants in Europe is calculated at 150 millions ; but it is certainly capable of supporting a much greater number. These form different states, which are sometimes united and sometimes divided, as different political interests may weigh ; each state speaks a different language, many of which are derived from the same original source, or are a mixture of others formed and sanctioned by time. Europe may be divided into 16 parts, 4 to the N, viz. the British islands, Denmark with Norway, Sweden, and Russia ; 8 in the center, viz. France, Netherlands, Switzerland, Germany, Bohemia, Hungary, Poland, and Prussia ; and 4 to the S, viz. Portugal, Spain, Italy, and European Turkey. Its length from E to W is reckoned above 1100 leagues, and breadth from N to S about 900. Although Europe is the smallest quarter of the world in number of square miles, yet it may be considered as the principal in every thing relating to man in society, mildness of air, fertility of soil, whence are produced all the necessaries, and most of the luxuries of life ; for the beauty, strength, courage, and wisdom of its inhabitants ; the excellence of its government, laws, and religion. The principal islands of Europe are Great Britain, Ireland, the Orcades, the Hebrides, Iceland, the isles of Ferro in the Atlantic ; Sicily, Sardinia, Corsica, Candy, the Greek isles, Majorca, Minorca, and others in the Mediterranean ; and in the Baltic are Zealand, Funen, Rugen, Bornholm, Gottland, Oesel, &c. The most considerable rivers are the Po and the Tyber, in Italy ; the Rhine, the Danube, the Elbe, and the Oder, in Germany ; the Loire, the Seine, the Rhône, and the Garonne, in France ; the Tagus and the Duero, in Spain ; the Vistula, in Poland ; the Dnieper, the Volga, and the Don, in Russia ; the Thames and the Severn, in England ; the Tai, in Scotland, the Shannon, in Ireland ; the Scheldt and Meuse, in the Netherlands, &c.

Eutin, a town of Lower Saxony, bishopric of Lubeck, by the side of a lake ; the usual residence of the bishop : 20 miles N Lubeck.

Euxine, see *Black Sea*.

Ewell, a town of England, county of Surry : 18 miles S London.

Ex, a river of England, which runs into the ſea at Exmouth.

Exeter, a city of England, and capital of Devonſhire, on the river Ex, about 10 miles from the Engliſh Channel; the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of the archbiſhop of Canterbury. The city is ancient, probably built at the time the Romans were in poſſeſſion of Britain; it was ſurrounded with walls, and had 6 gates, moſt of which are pulled down. Beſides the cathedral, which is a magnificent pile of building, there are 18 other churches, a few chapels, and five large meeting-houſes. The city is governed by a mayor, recorder, town-clerk, &c. The trade of the city conſiſts principally in the exportation of coarſe woollen goods, manufactured in the neighbouring counties, to the annual amount of more than half a million ſterling. Beſides this, the E India Company take off a quantity of long-ells, amounting to the value of about 105,000l. of which about a fourth part are ſhipped at Exeter; the remainder at Dartmouth and Plymouth. For making theſe woollens, about 4000 bags of wool are imported at Exeter from Kent. Exeter likewiſe imports dying drugs, wines, and fruit, from Spain and Italy; linens from Germany; and hemp, iron, timber, and tallow, from the Baltic. It ſends ſhips to the Newfoundland and Greenland fiſheries. It ſupplies the country round with coal, both from the northern collieries, and from Wales; and it has an exportation of corn, eſpecially oats, to London. Exeter ſends 2 members to the Britiſh parliament: 78 miles S W Bath, and 173 W S W London, lon. 3 30 W, lat. 50 40 N.

Exmoor, an extenſive foreſt of England, in the weſtern part of the county of Somerſet.

Exmouth, a ſeaport town of England, on the S coaſt of the county of Devon, at the mouth of the river Ex: 10 miles S Exeter.

Eye, a town of England, county of Suffolk; a very ancient borough, ſending 2 members to the Britiſh parliament: 21 miles N Ipſwich.

Eyerlandt, an iſland at the entrance into the Zuyder Sea from the German Ocean, N of the Texel, about 2 miles and a half in length, and about half a mile wide; joined to the iſland of Texel by a bank of ſand, and overflowed only at high water.

Eymouth, a ſeaport town of Scotland on the E coaſt of the county of Berwick, with a ſmall harbour, principally for fiſhing veſſels, lon. 2 10 W, lat. 55 46 N.

Eymoutiers, a town of France, department of the Upper Vienne, on the Vienne; containing about 2000 inhabitants, with a conſiderable trade in ſkins, leather, and rags: 6 leagues N Limoges.

Eyſdale, a ſmall iſland, near the W coaſt of Scotland, celebrated for its quarries of excellent ſlate: 7 miles S E Mull.

Eyſach, a river which riſes in the county of Tyrol, which runs into the Adige, near Bolzano.

Ezel, an iſland of Ruſſia, in the Baltic Sea, of a triangular form, about 8 miles in circumference, lat. 58 20 N.

Ezion-geber, a ſeaport of the Red Sea, celebrated in the reigns of Solomon and Jehoſhaphat. Here Solomon built a navy. (1 Kings 9. 26.) Near the mouth of the harbour, is a ridge of rocks, on which was wrecked, the fleet fitted out jointly by Jehoſhaphat and Ahaziah, king of Iſrael, which deſtroyed the credit of this harbour. Dr. Shaw ſuppoſes it to be the ſame with that which is now called by the Arabians, *Meenah-el-Dſahab*, or "The port of Gold." It lies in the Gulf of Eloth, 2 days' journey from Mount Sinai; is ſpacious, and has plenty of lobſters and other ſhell fiſh. [Shaw.]

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FAABORG, a ſeaport town of Denmark, on the S coaſt of the iſland of Funen, in a flat but fertile country, the harbour is not good; the principal trade is in proviſions: 17 miles S Oldenſee, lon. 10 16 E, lat. 55 12 N.

Fabriano, a town of Italy, in Ancona, at the foot of the Apennines, celebrated for its excellent paper; it contains ſeveral rich monaſteries, and is called one of the four caſtles of Italy: 33 miles S W Ancona.

Faenza, a town of Italy, in the Romagna: with a manufacture of pottery to which it gives name, 20 miles S W Ravenna.

Fahlun, a town of Sweden, in Dalecarlia, ſituated in the midſt of rocks and hills, and between two large lakes, near ſome celebrated copper mines, whence the town is ſometimes called *Copperſberg*. It contains 1200 houſes, 2 churches roofed with copper, and about 7000 inhabitants, many of whom are employed in the mines: 70 miles N Stroemſholm, lon. 15 32 E, lat. 60 52 N. [Coxe.]

Faido, a town of Switzerland among the Alps; it is the residence of a Bailif, who is nominated by the Canton of Uri. He remains in office 4 years, during which time his power is almoſt unlimited. Inſurrections in 1712 and 1755, deprived the people, who were ſtruggling for an imaginary liberty and equality, of moſt of their real privileges. Not content with the ſubſtance, ſeizing the ſhadow, they loſt all, and find themſelves under the hand of oppreſſion, 12 miles N Bellinzona. [Pennant.]

Fairford, a town of England, county of Glouceſter: celebrated for the glaſs windows in the church, curiouſly painted with ſcripture hiſtories, done from the deſigns of Albert Durer; the preſent of John Tame, a merchant of London, who took them in a prize ſhip bound for Rome, and built the church for the purpoſe of placing them in it, 81 miles W London.

Faiſans (Iſle de,) or *Iſle of Conference*, a ſmall neutral iſland in the river Bidaſſoa, which ſeparates France from Spain, celebrated for being the place where the peace of the Pyrennées was concluded, in the year 1669, between France and Spain: and for the interview between the kings of France and Spain, on the marriage of Louis XIV. About 2 miles from Fontarabia.

Fakenham, a town of England, county of Norfolk, about 6 miles from the ſea, 110 miles N N E London.

Faloiſe, a town of France, department of the Calvados, on the Ante: it has manufactures of ſerges, linen, and lace: famous as the birthplace of William the Conqueror, 6 leagues S Caen.

Falkenau, a town of Bohemia, on the Eger; where are manufactures of alum, ſulphur, and vitriol: 66 miles W Prague.

Falkenberg, a ſeaport town of Sweden, on the Scaggerac; the chief trade of the inhabitants is fiſhing: 52 miles N Helſingborg, lon. 12 27 E, lat. 56 54 N.

Falkenburg, a ſtrong town of Germany, in the New Mark of Brandenburg: 124 miles N E Berlin.

Falkenſtein, a ſmall country of Germany, on the confines of France. Containing the town of Winweiler, a town of its own name, and about fifteen villages: the inhabitants are principally Lutherans.

Falkirk, a town of Scotland, county of Stirling; chiefly ſupported by the markets of cattle which are brought here from the northern parts of Scotland for ſale, of which 15,000 have been ſold ſometimes at one market: 20 miles W Edinburgh, and 8 S E Stirling

Falkland, a town of Scotland, county of Fife, formerly the reſidence of the kings of Scotland; the palace is now in ruins: 18 miles N E Edinburgh.

Falmouth, a ſeaport town of England, county of Cornwall, ſituated at the mouth of the river Fale, at the entrance into the Engliſh Channel, with a good harbour, and the road for ſhipping ſuppoſed to be the beſt in Great Britain, capable of receiving veſſels of any burthen: guarded by two caſtles: packets for Spain, Portugal, and the Weſt Indies, ſail regularly from this port, which is the occaſion of conſiderable trade and advantage to the town. It is a corporation, governed by a mayor and alderman, 95 miles S W Exeter, and 268 W S W London, lon. 5 4 W, lat. 50 9 N.

Falſe Bay, a bay of Africa, to the eaſtward of the Cape of Good Hope, and weſtward of Cape Falſe; frequented by ſhips when the N W winds prevail, lon. 18 33 E, lat. 34 10 S.

Falſter, an iſland of Denmark, ſituated at the entrance of the Baltic, ſouth of Zealand, from which it is ſeparated only by a narrow ſea, about 60 miles in circumference; exceedingly fertile, and abounding in game; the principal towns are Nyekioping and Stubbekioping, lon. 12 E, lat. 54 50 N.

Falſterbo, a ſeaport town of Sweden, in the province of Schonen, chiefly known for a light-houſe and its herring fiſhery: 22 miles S S W Lund.

Faluga, a ſmall iſland in the Mediterranean, near the W coaſt of Sardinia.

Faluga, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, on the weſt bank of the Euphrates: 25 miles S E Bagdad.

Falun, ſee *Fahlun*.

Falun, a river of Swiſſerland, which runs into the lake of Neufchatel, near Yverdun.

Fam-cham, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Pe-tche-li: 25 miles S W Peking.

Fam-chan-pou Hotun, a town of Aſia, in the kingdom of Corea: 612 miles E N E Peking

Famars, a town of France, department of the North; near which the French, in the beginning of the year 1793, had a fortified camp for the defence of Valenciennes, taken by the allies in April, 3 miles S Valenciennes.

Famagoſta, a ſeaport town of the iſland of Cyprus, on the E coaſt of the iſland; with a good harbour, but much choaked

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up, the entrance into which is defended by 2 forts, oppofite each other. Once a fpacious, fplendid city, now little more than a heap of ruins, with fcarcely 200 inhabitants. It is the fee of a Greek bifhop, fuffragan of Nicofia. It was formerly well fortified by the Venetians, but was taken by the Turks, who had an army of 200,000 men, in the year 1571, after a fiege of ten months: fince which the fortifications have been neglected: 40 miles E Nicofia, lon. 35 55 E, lat. 35 10 N. [Mariti.]

Famine, or *Famene*, a fmall country of the Netherlands, in the weftern part of the duchy of Luxemburg, the principal towns are Marche and Roche.

Fano, a town of Naples, 9 miles S S W Teramo.

Fano, a feaport town of Italy, duchy of Urbino, on the Adriatic. It is furrounded with a lofty wall of brick and ditches; with towers at fmall diftances, and baftions towards the fea. It has feveral monafteries, and fome beautiful churches. Here are the remains of a triumphal arch, erected in honor of Auguftus, 17 miles E Urbino, lat. 43 52 N.

Fanoe, a fmall ifland of Denmark, near the coaft of Slefwick, about 5 leagues in circumference, chiefly inhabited by fifhermen, lon. 8 25 E, lat. 55 23 N.

Fantin, a country of Africa, on the Gold Coaft, which extends about 3 miles along the fhore of the Atlantic. The foil is fertile, producing fruits, maize, and palm-wine. European nations trade here for gold and flaves: the inhabitants are bold, cunning, and deceitful. Their government is ariftocratic; their chiefs are a fupreme judge or governor, attended by a council of old men. Each town has a chief. Their inteftine divifions are the chief fecurity of their neighbours, being able to aflemble an army of ten thoufand men. The fmall towns are very numerous, and they reckon about 4000 fifhermen on the coaft. The capital is of the fame name, and is fituated about 4 leagues up the country.

Faoua, or *Foua*, a town of Egypt, on the W branch of the Nile, formerly a feaport, though now 20 miles from the fea. The Venetians formerly kept a conful here, and merchandife was brought thither by the canal from Alexandria; but the canal, not being now navigable, the town has loft its commerce, and Rofetta flourifhes on its decay: 16 miles S E Rofetta, and 70 N N W Cairo, lat. 31 10 N.

Farebam, a town of England, county of Hants, on the N W fide of Portfmouth harbour, with a quay, at which veffels of 200 tons can unload; a confiderable trade is carried on in coals, corn, &c. and a manufacture of facks and cordage; bricks and tiles are made here of a fuperior excellence, 74 miles S W London.

Farn Iflands, 2 groups of fmall iflands and rocks, 17 in number, in the German Sea, near the Engliih coaft, oppofite Bamborough Caftle, lon. 1 44 W, lat. 55 29 N.

Farnham, a town of England, county of Surry, on the river Wey; celebrated for its plantations of hops, the beft in England: 38 miles S W London.

Faro, an ifland of Sweden, 30 miles in circumference, feparated from the N E part of the ifland of Gothland by a narrow channel. It is populous and fertile; the principal town has the fame name, and is fituated on the S E coaft, lon. 19 7 E, lat. 57 50 N.

Faro, a feaport of Portugal, in the gulf of Cadiz, lat. 37 2 N.

Faro of Meffina, a ftrait of the Mediterranean, between Sicily and Calabria, about 7 miles acrofs, remarkable for the tide ebbing and flowing every 6 hours.

Faroe Iflands, in the North Sea, belonging to Denmark, about 170 leagues S of Iceland, but fomething more to the W of Norway, and are 25 in number; though but 17 are inhabited. They extend about 70 miles in length, and 50 in breadth. The fummers and winters are very moderate in this climate; and as the latter are neither long nor fevere, the cattle feed here in the open air all the year round. However, the dampnefs of the air makes the inhabitants fubject to many diftempers, as coughs, the fcurvey, &c. Thefe iflands are, indeed, fo many folid rocks, but the furface of them is covered with earth, or mould, to the depth of 2 feet, and this fhallow foil is fo fertile as to yield 20 for 1. The paftures are excellent, efpecially for fheep, in the great flocks of which the wealth of the inhabitants conffts. Here is a great plenty both of land and water fowl, and fifh. The commodities vended here to foreigners are falted mutton, goofe quills, feathers, and eider down; knit woollen waiftcoats, caps, and ftockings; tallow, &c. There are here 7 parifhes and 39 churches, under the diocefe of Zealand. Thefe iflands, together with Iceland, are under one governor; but they have their refpective provincial and inferior judges, and king's conful, who fuperintends the trade of the iflands, lat. 61 15 to 62 10 N.

Farringdon,

Farringdon, a town of England, county of Berks, near the Thames, 74 miles W N W London.

Farſiſtan, a province of Perſia, bounded N by a deſart, S by the Gulf of Perſia; about 420 miles long, 360 broad. Towards the S the air is very hot, and the land ſo ſandy that it produces little elſe than palm trees; northward it is full of mountains, on which are found the moſt beautiful falcons in Perſia, a great number of wild ſwine and wild cats. The parts which are cultivated ſcarcely yield ſufficient for the inhabitants; the principal productions are rice and fruit; the centre is the moſt fertile. In the foreſts is found a tree from which the inhabitants gather maſtic; emeralds are common. The celebrated city of Perſepolis, now in ruins is in this province.

Fartach, or *Fartak*, a ſeaport of Arabia Felix, 480 miles E Mocha, lon. 68 10 E, lat. 14 40 N.

Fatatenda, a town of Africa, on the river Gambia, about 600 miles from its mouth, where the Engliſh had a factory, but from the behaviour of the king of Tomani, were compelled to abandon it in the year 1734. The Gambia at this town is as wide as the Thames at London bridge, and the tide riſes 3 or 4 feet, lon. 12 W, lat. 12 45 N. [Moor.]

Fattaconda, the capital of Bondou. All the houſes belonging to the king are ſurrounded by a lofty mud wall, which renders the whole a kind of citadel. The interior is divided into different courts. The people are hoſpitable and kind, lon. 11 45 E, lat. 14 25 N. [Park.]

Fatſiſio, an iſland of Japan, about 80 miles from the S coaſt of the iſle of Niphon, whither the emperor baniſhes the grandees who have incurred his diſpleaſure; to be employed in making ſilk ſtuffs embroidered with gold; the iſland is barren and almoſt inacceſſible.

Fattipour, a town of Hindooſtan, province of Agra, once a magnificent city, now falling to decay: 28 miles W S W Agra, lon. 78 8 E, lat. 27 10 N.

Favagnana, an iſland, 7 miles in circumference, near the weſtern coaſt of Sicily. It is fertile, with ſome excellent meadow land, ſometimes yields from the fiſheries 80,000 livres, lat. 38 N.

Faucigny, a province of Savoy, bounded W by the Genevois. Wood and paſtures form the principal riches of the country.

Fauquemont, a town of the Netherlands, duchy of Limburg, on the Geule, 12 miles W Aix-la-Chapelle.

Fayal, the moſt weſtern of the Azore iſlands, about 9 leagues long, and 3 wide. The climate is good, and the air always mild and pure. It produces wheat, Indian corn, and plenty of paſture for cattle; birds are numerous, and fiſh are caught on the coaſt. The chief place is Orta, which has not a glaſs window in it except in the churches and the houſe of the Engliſh Conſul. Fayal was firſt peopled by Flemings, who, imagining the Portugueſe garriſon to be a kind of oppreſſive tax upon them, petitioned his Catholic Majeſty for leave to take upon themſelves the defence of the iſland. Their requeſt was granted, and the event almoſt fatal; for the Engliſh, at different times, under the earls of Cumberland and Eſſex, made deſcents on Fayal, took it, and deſtroyed the fortifications, after having taken and burnt a ſquadron of rich homeward bound ſhips that lay in this harbour. This diſaſter induced the king to reſume the defence of the iſland; ſince which time a Portugueſe garriſon has conſtantly been maintained here, lat. 38 32 N. [Cook.]

Fayd, a town in Syria, on the frontiers of Arabia Deſerta: 400 miles E Damaſcus.

Fayence, a town of France, department of the Var, celebrated for its manufacture of earthen ware; 10 miles N E Draguignan.

Fayoum, or *Feium*, a province of Egypt, ſituated on the W ſide of the Nile, formerly the province of *Arſinoe*, and interſected by canals which once formed a communication between the river and the lake; formerly one of the wealthieſt and moſt fertile provinces of Egypt, now much declined in its fertility, through the oppreſſion of the Turks; inſtead of flouriſhing cities, only mud wall villages are found; the canals are moſtly dry, and the lake *Maris*, reduced to two thirds of its former extent; notwithſtanding all this, wherever the waters can penetrate, the ſame productions are found in the ſame abundance. The Copts ſtill cultivate the olives and the vines, which their forefathers planted; ſtill gather excellent grapes, of which they make a moſt agreeable white wine. The whole country is now covered with wheat, barley, and dourra, which riſe, in ſucceſſion, uninterruptedly, for 7 or 8 months. The tall flax, the ſugar-cane, and vegetables of all kinds ſprout up, almoſt without culture; cucumbers, and near 20 ſpecies of melons, melting, ſweet, and wholeſome, adorn the banks of the rivulets, cluſtering fruit trees are

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ſcattered over the plain. Amid a diverſity of trees and plants, foreſts of the roſebuſh grow near villages. Roſewater, diſtilled from its odoriferous flowers, forms an extenſive branch of commerce. The canals and lakes ſwarm with fiſh, which are caught in prodigious quantities, and eat in the province, or carried to the neighbouring cities, and are as cheap as at Damietta. When the froſt and ſnow of winter is felt in the northern countries, innumerable flocks of birds reſort to the lake Mœris, and the canals of Fayoum. The people catch abundance of geeſe, with golden plumage, and a moſt agreeable flavour, fat and delicate, ducks, teal, ſwans, the ſkins of which are uſed like furs, and pelicans.

Fayoum, capital of the above province, formerly contained public baths, markets, and colleges; and was divided by the canal of Joſeph, and ſurrounded by gardens. At preſent it is only half a league in circumference, and ſtands on the eaſtern ſhore of the canal. The remainder is deſtroyed, and the colleges are no more. Houſes built of ſun-dried bricks, preſent a gloomy aſſemblage of huts; their inhabitants are poor, and deprived of energy, their arts are reduced to ſome manufactures of mats, coarſe carpets, and the diſtillation of roſewater: 49 miles S S W Cairo, lat. 29 27 N.

Fazuelo, a province of Africa between the Nile and White river. [Bruce.]

Fecamp, a ſeaport town of France, department of the Lower Seine. It contains about 1000 houſes. The principal commerce is in linen, ſerges, lace, leather, and hats: the herring fiſhery employs a conſiderable number of veſſels; and ſmaller boats fiſh along the coaſt; 24 miles N E Havre de Grace.

Fedala, a ſeaport of Africa, in Morocco, on a bay of the Atlantic.

Feldkirch, a ſmall county of Germany, formerly in Swabia, now a part of the Tyroleſe; bounded S by the Griſons; W by the Rhine. Feldkirch is the capital; 60 miles N W Tyrol.

Felicudi, one of the Lipari iſlands, in the Mediterranean: 28 miles W Lipari, lat. 39 32 N.

Felletin, a town of France, department of the Creuſe: the chief trade is in cattle. Near it is a medicinal ſpring: noted for its tapeſtry. 7 leagues S S E Gueret, lat. 45 53 N.

Fellin, a town of Terra di Livora: 13 miles N N E Naples.

Felling, 3 towns of Germany, in the arch-duchy of Auſtria: one 11 miles S Vienna.

Feloops, a nation in Africa, S of the mouth of the Gambia. They are of a gloomy diſpoſition, never forgive an injury; but tranſmit their quarrels from father to ſon; yet they poſſeſs gratitude, and affection for their benefactors, are remarkably honeſt in their dealings, and faithful to every truſt repoſed in them. How deſirable it is that their minds ſhould be enlightened by the gentle beams of Chriſtianity! Were the miſſionaries of Jeſus to viſit theſe— [Park.]

Feltri, a town of Italy, capital of the Feltrin, belonging to Venice, at the foot of mountains, generally covered with ſnow, which renders the air cold. The principal trade is iron; 53 miles N E Verona, lat. 46 2 N.

Femern, an iſland in the Baltic, ſeparated from Holſtein by a narrow ſtrait, called *Femern Sound*, about 9 leagues in circumference. It contains the town of Burg, and a few villages, lon. 11 5 E, lat. 54 30 N.

Fenefirelle, a town of Savoy, in a valley, on the river Cluſon: 18 miles W Turin.

Ferabad, a town of Perſia, province of Mezanderan, near the S coaſt of the Caſpian Sea; containing about 16,000 inhabitants, principally deſcendents of Georgians and Armenians, who are active, lively, and induſtrious: the environs produce ſugar, cotton, and ſilk: 90 leag. N Iſpahan, lon. 53 21 E, lat. 37 14 N.

Fere, a town of France, department of the Aiſne, Picardy, 75 miles N E Paris.

Ferentino, a town of Italy, on a mountain, 44 miles S E Rome.

Fermanagh, a county of Ireland, province of Ulſter; divided into 2 parts by the extenſive lake Erne; the number of houſes is nearly 12,000, and of the inhabitants 72,000. The ſurface of the country is hilly, in ſome parts mountainous; the linen manufacture, and raiſing cattle are the chief employment of the inhabitants, principal town, Enniſkillen.

Fermo, a town of Italy, in Ancona, near the coaſt of the Adriatic. It contains 10 churches and 16 convents, 93 miles N N E Rome.

Fermoſa, ſee *Benin*.

Fernando-Po, an iſland of Africa, in the Atlantic, near the coaſt of Benin, 20 leagues in circumference; the land is high, and the ſoil fertile in manioc, ſugar canes, rice, fruit, and tobacco: the inhabitants

itants are rude and uncivilized, lon. 10 45 E, lat. 3 20 N.

Ferrara, a city of Italy, and capital of the Ferrareſe, on a branch of the Po, in the frontiers of the Venetian States. It is about 4 miles in circumference, and defended by a citadel, ſtrong walls, and baſtions. The ſtreets are handſome, with many magnificent palaces and beautiful churches. The cathedral is remarkable for its antiquity. They reckon 100 churches, 38 convents, and hardly 14,000 inhabitants. The environs are marſhy, and the air unwholeſome, conſequently thinly inhabited. It was taken by the French in 1796; 67 miles N Bologna, and 40 S E Mantua, lat. 44 51 N. [Moor.]

Ferrareſe, province is W of the gulf of Venice, E of Mantua and Modena. The whole country is fertile, but low and marſhy, being frequently overflowed by ſeveral branches of the Po, and other rivers which run through it, ſo that travelling is ſometimes dangerous without guides. It contains but few towns, and, though in itſelf fertile, is badly cultivated, and thinly inhabited.

Ferre-anab, a town in the kingdom of Tunis, with conſiderable ruins, whence it is ſuppoſed to have been the ancient Thala: 130 miles S W Tunis.

Ferro, or *Hiero*, one of the moſt weſterly of the Canary Iſlands, 6 leagues in circumference. It contains no ſprings of freſh water, the inhabitants making uſe of what is collected in ciſterns and reſervoirs during the rainy ſeaſon. Voyagers ſpeak of a large tree in the middle of the iſland, the top of which is always covered with a thick cloud, which, during the night, produces water enough to ſupply the wants of the whole iſland. But this is probably a popular error, as the French geographers, who ought to know, deny the exiſtence of any ſuch tree. Without being very fertile, the inhabitants raiſe corn, ſugar, fruits, and legumes, and feed a great number of cattle. The French geographers take their firſt meridian from the W extremity of this iſland: 100 leagues S from the iſland of Madeira, lon. 17 46 W Greenwich, lat. 27 47 N.

Ferrol, a ſeaport town of Spain, in Galicia, in the bay of Corunna, with a very ſafe harbour, ſtrongly fortified: The Spaniſh ſquadrons, in time of war, reſort here for ſafety: 7 leagues N E Corunna, lat. 43 28 N.

Ferté-Aleps, or *Alais*, a town of France, department of the Seine and Oiſe; 3 leagues N E Eſtampes.

Ferté-Bernard, a town of France, department of the Sarte; ſurrounded with walls, and containing 3 fauxbourgs: 7 leagues N E Le Mans.

Fethard, a borough town of Ireland, county of Tipperary: 86 miles S S W Dublin.

Fetu, a province of Africa, on the Gold coaſt, E Commendo, 160 miles in length; well ſituated for European commerce. Grain, cattle, palm wine, and oil, conſtitute its principal riches. Once it was a powerful kingdom, ſpreading terror into ſurrounding nations, but wars, kindled by ſlave dealers, have drained and deſtroyed their reſources. In this fertile and once populous country there are not people enough to cultivate their lands. The inhabitants are pagans, but conſiderably advanced in civilization. Every Tueſday they obſerve as a ſabbath. In this territory is Cape Coaſt caſtle, a ſtrong fortreſs of the Engliſh, defended by heavy artillery. In this is a large, well-built Chapel. The Negro town is large, and populous; their principal employment is fiſhing and agriculture. The garden of the Engliſh fort is 8 miles in circumference. It produces pine apples, oranges, lemons, cinnamon, and tamarinds. The Dutch have ſeveral forts in this country.

[Boſſman, Moor.]

Feverſham, a town of England, county of Kent, on a river navigable for veſſels of 130 tons, which communicates with the E Swale, an arm of the ſea, between the iſland of Sheepey, and the main land; it is a town of great antiquity, having been inhabited by the Britons. It contains about 600 houſes, and 5000 inhabitants. It trades with London, Pruſſia, and Sweden. The oyſter fiſhery is conſiderable. A large manufacture of gun-powder is carried on here. It is a corporation town, governed by a mayor, 11 jurats and 24 common council: 9 miles W Canterbury, and 47 E London.

Feurs, a town of France, department of the Rhone and Loire, 23 miles S W Lyons.

Fez, a kingdom of Barbary in Africa, bounded N by the ſtraits of Gibralter and the Mediterranean, E by Algiers, W by the Atlantic Ocean. It is divided into 9 provinces, or diſtricts, and the whole united to the empire of Morocco. The ſoil is fertile, producing, in the greateſt abundance, corn, fruit, flax, ſalt, gum, wax, &c. Oranges, lemons, figs, and olives, every where abound. The Moors, however, are but bad farmers, and cultivate only in proportion to their wants, ſo that

two.

two thirds of the country lie waſte. The principal exports are hides and leather of all ſorts, particularly that ſtyled Morocco, ſkins, furs, wool, dates, almonds, figs, raiſins, olives, honey, wax, ſilk, cotton, flax, horſes, oſtrich feathers, gold-duſt, &c. The imports chiefly conſiſt in ſpicery, cochineal, vermillion, iron, braſs, ſteel, wire, arms, ammunition, drugs, watches, ſmall looking-glaſſes, quickſilver, tartar, opium, alum, aloes, Engliſh and other linen and woollen clothes, muſlins, calicoes, fuſtains, gold wire, ſilk of all kinds, brocades, damaſks, velvets, red woollen caps, toys and trinkets of all ſorts, Guinea coweries, combs, paper, and a great variety of earthen ware.

Fez, capital of the above, is conſidered by the Moors as a ſacred aſylum, and an object of devotion. It has a moſque called Carubin, one of the fineſt edifices in the empire, and, perhaps, in Africa. The city contains ſome tolerably convenient inns, the ſtreets are ill paved, and ſo narrow, that in many places two horſemen cannot ride abreaſt. Fez, which, in paſt ages, attracted the attention of travellers, is not preferable to the other cities of the empire, except by its ſituation, ſchools, induſtry, and ſomewhat more of urbanity: it has about 80,000 inhabitants. The ſituation of Fez is remarkable for its ſingularity; it is ſeated at the bottom of a valley, and ſurrounded by hills in the form of a funnel, flattened at the narrow end. The upper part of the valley is divided into gardens, planted with high trees, orange groves, and orchards. A river winds along the valley, watering it in various directions, turning by its declivity a number of mills, and ſupplying water in abundance to all the gardens and moſt of the houſes. On the height of Old Fez is a plain capable of great cultivation. Jacob-Ben-Abdallah, built, in the 13th century, New Fez, contiguous to the Old, and, by its ſituation, keeping the latter in awe. The high town, which is well ſituated, contains ſome old palaces, in which the ſons of the emperor live. The New Town is inhabited by ſome Mooriſh families, but by ſtill more Jews, who trade with Old Fez, 200 miles N N E Morocco, 160 S Gibralter, lat. 34 4 N.

Fezzan, a country of Africa, S of Tripoli, divided from Egypt by the deſerts of Lybia, 60 journies W from Cairo, containing, according to the report of travellers, 28 towns, and 100 villages; the chief productions are dates and ſenna. The capital Mourzook is ſaid to be in lon. 44 E Cape Verd, lat. 26 N.

Fiano, a town of Italy, in the patrimony of St. Peter, on the Tiber: 15 miles N Rome.

Fianona, a ſeaport town of Venetian Iſtria, on the Gulf of Venice, with a good harbour: 19 miles E Rovigno.

Fiaſcone, an epiſcopal town of Italy, in the territory of the church, noted for fine muſcadine wine. It is on a mountain near Lake Bolſena, 12 miles N W Viterbo, lat. 42 34 N.

Ficheruolo, a town of Italy, on the Po, on the frontiers of Mantua: 13 miles W N W Ferrara.

Fichtelberg, a mountain in Franconia, one of the higheſt in Germany. It is about 50 miles in circumference.

Fie-Foo, a town of Cochin China. It is an aſſemblage of wretched bamboo huts. The market is well ſupplied, the country round is fertile, were the people induſtrious, they would enjoy abundance. Having little knowledge of agriculture, like ſavages, they live principally on the ſpontaneous produce of the earth, and viler than the brutes, make their women a branch of their traffic. [Macartney.]

Fieſola, a town of Tuſcany: 3 miles N E Florence.

Fifeſhire, a county of Scotland, bounded N by the river Tay, E by the German Ocean. The county of Fife is extremely populous and fertile, abounding with cattle, coal, iron, free and lime-ſtone, and well furniſhed with manufactures. The number of towns is unparalleled, for the whole ſhore from Crail to Culroſs, about 40 Engliſh miles, is one continued chain of towns and villages. Nor are the houſes of the nobility and gentry leſs thick in the interior parts than the towns on the coaſt. Numerous and valuable plantations of trees are formed in different parts of the county, thoſe towards the coaſt have been much injured by the ſpray of the ſea; thoſe in the interior parts flouriſh. Cupar is the county town.

Figeac, a town of France, department of the Lot, on the Selle, containing about 3300 inhabitants; 16 leagues N E Montauban, lat. 44 37 N.

Figer, or *Fiſju*, a rich and extenſive province of Japan.

Fighig, a town of Africa, on the S ſide of the Atlas, in the country of Biledulgerid. The women manufacture cloth, of wool of exquiſite fineneſs, much valued in Barbary, and ſold at a high price. The inhabitants carry on a great trade with the inhabitants of Morocco and Fez

and

and with the Negroes : 240 miles E S E Mequinez, lon. 1 5 W, lat. 32 20 N.

Figueiro-dos-Venbos, a town of Portugal, in Eſtremadura, near ſome lofty mountains ; celebrated for its wine : 20 miles N Thomar.

Filleh, a town of Hungary, on the Ipol ; 16 miles E S E Korpova.

Finale, a town of Italy in Modena, on an iſland formed by the Panaro : 18 miles N N E Modena.

Final, a town of Italy, on the coaſt of Genoa, with a ſtrong citadel, 2 forts, and a caſtle : 30 miles S W Genoa, lat. 44 14 N.

Finale, a ſeaport town of Italy, with a good harbour on the coaſt of the Mediterranean, and capital of a ſmall marquiſate, ſubject to the Genoeſe : 31 miles S W Genoa, lat. 44 10 N.

Findhorn, a fiſhing town of Scotland, on the N coaſt of the county of Murray, at the mouth of the river Findhorn, with a tolerable harbour, and a large and convenient bay : 9 miles W Elgin, lon. 3 40 W, lat. 57 38 N.

Finiſterre, a department of France, bounded N, W, and S by the ſea ; containing the weſtern part of what was heretofore called *Bretagne*. Quimper is the capital.

Finland, a country of Europe ; one of the 5 general diviſions of Sweden, bounded N by Lapland, E by Ruſſia, W by the Gulf of Bothnia. The land is fertile, but badly cultivated, and thinly inhabited. On a tract of more than 8000 ſquare leagues, hardly a million of ſouls are to be found. The paſtures are exceedingly good, but the cattle are ſmall. The foreſts of firs furniſh the principal articles of commerce, in wood, charcoal, timber, and planks, which are ſent to Stockholm for exportation. Game is abundant of various kinds. The lakes and rivers abound in variety of fiſh, and pearls are found on the coaſts. There are ſome mines of lead. Along the coaſts lie a great number of ſmall rocky iſlands. The inhabitants are in general brave and warlike, but have ſuffered much from the ravages of war. They cultivate rye, barley, and buck-wheat ; and the poorer ſort of inhabitants, for want of better food, dry even ſtraw, bruiſe and mix it with ſome meal to make bread. Finland was formerly a kingdom, and independent ; at preſent, it is an archduchy, and annexed to Sweden. In the 12th century, great pains were taken for the converſion of the Finns to Chriſtianity. Lutheraniſm is the eſtabliſhed religion ; but the Ruſſians have introduced the Greek worſhip.

Finland Proper, a province of Finland, having the Gulf of Finland on the S, and the Gulf of Bothnia on the W. The ſoil is fertile, and the land, eſpecially in the ſouthern parts, bears good corn, hay, and hops. Their principal commerce is in grain, meal, cattle, butter, talc, linen, yarn ſtockings, &c. Abo is the capital.

Finmark, a province of Norway, bounded N, W, and E by the Northern Ocean and the territories of Ruſſia, S by Swediſh Lapland. There are neither towns nor villages, though the coaſt is pretty well inhabited. The inhabitants ſubſiſt chiefly by fiſhing, and the beſt ſalmon of any in Norway are caught in this province. Finmark has a particular governor, regiſter, and judge. It is divided into Weſt Finmark, which includes 12 churches and chapels, ſerved by 5 preachers, and Eaſt Finmark, in which are 9 churches and chapels, ſerved by 3 preachers.

Fionda, a town of Natolia, on the Gulf of Satalia, in ruins : 28 miles S Satalia.

Fiorenzuola, a town of Tuſcany, in a valley among the Appennines, on the ſite of the ancient Fidentia : 22 miles N Florence.

Fiorlita, a ſmall iſland of the Mediterranean, at the entrance of the Gulf of Tarento, near the coaſt of Naples : 11 miles from Aleſzano.

Firam, a ſmall iſland in the Red Sea, about 6 leagues from the coaſt of Arabia, lon. 41 30 E, lat. 17 13 N.

Firando, an iſland and kingdom of Japan, with a good harbour, in the ſea of Corea.

Fiſh River, Great, a conſiderable river of Africa, which riſes in the unknown interior regions, divides Caffraria from the country of the Hottentots, and falls into the Indian Ocean, in lat. 30 30 S. The deepeſt parts of this river are inhabited by the hippopotamus, and the adjacent woods by elephants, rhinoceroſes, and buffaloes.

Fiſtella, or *Fezza*, a town of Africa, in the empire of Morocco ; the inhabitants are rich, courteous, and warlike : 150 miles N E Morocco.

Fivel, a river of the United Dutch States, which runs into the Ems, near Delfzyl ; it gives name to a ſmall country on its banks, between Groningen and the mouth of the Ems ; containing 25 ſmall towns and villages.

Fladſtrand,

Fladſtrand, a ſeaport town of Denmark, in North Jutland, and dioceſe of Aalborg, on the E coaſt, with a harbour defended by 3 forts; not ſheltered from every wind. Fiſhing is the chief employment of the inhabitants: 30 miles N N E Aalborg, lat. 57 33 N.

Flamborough Head, a lofty cape or promontory of England, on the E coaſt of the county of York, lon. 0 4 E, lat. 54 8 N.

Flanders, a country of the Netherlands, and at one time a conſiderable country, bounded N by the mouth of the Scheldt and the German Ocean, W by the Engliſh Channel and Artois. Its greateſt length is about 60 miles, and its breadth about 50. It once contained 30 cities or walled towns, a great number of market-towns, 1154 villages, and 48 abbies, beſides a great number of priories, colleges, and monaſteries. The towns were ſituated ſo near together that the Spaniards, who followed Philip II. ſuppoſed that all Flanders was but one town. Since that time, this country has ſuffered very ſeverely from almoſt continual wars. Flanders has been generally divided into 3 parts: Flemiſh Flanders, where they ſpeak the language of the country; French Flanders, where they ſpeak the Walloon language; and Imperial or Auſtrian Flanders, on account of the county of Aloſt, which has for a long time been dependent on the empire. The firſt extends from the North Sea and the Scheldt to the river Lys, and contains Ghent, Bruges, Ypres, Sluys, Oſtend, Nieuport, Dunkirk, Furnes, Bergues-Saint-Vinoc, Courtray, Oudenarde, Caſſel, Gravelines, &c. The ſecond, or French Flanders, contains the towns of Lille, Douay, Tournay, and Orchies. The third is ſituated between the Scheldt and the Dender, and contains the towns and diſtricts of Aloſt, Hulſt, Axel, Aſſenede, and Bochoult. Flanders has been otherwiſe divided, into French, Auſtrian, and Dutch Flanders; but in a country ſo much expoſed to the depredations of ambitious or tyrannical ſtates, the limits of each muſt be uncertain; at preſent the whole has been conquered by the armies of the French republic, and great part long conſidered as French dominions, Lille, Dunkirk, and ſeveral other towns having been comprehended in the department of the North, in the new diviſion of France, before hoſtilities were commenced, or perhaps even thought of. The climate is temperate and wholeſome; the ſoil, in general, is fertile and fit for tillage. In ſome places the fertility is uncommonly great. The land bears all kinds of corn and vegetables. Flax is a great ſource of riches to the country. The paſture grounds are excellent, and nouriſh a valuable breed of cattle, which produce rich cheeſe and butter. The breed of horſes and ſheep is alſo conſiderable. The Flemings were at one time the principal manufacturers of Europe; from them the Engliſh were taught the art of weaving, and perhaps too, the art of agriculture. The moſt beautiful table linen is yet the manufacture of this country, and the lace is ſuperior, perhaps, to all others. The principal rivers are the Scheldt and the Lys.

Flavigny, a town of France, department of the Côte-d'Or, on the Ozerain: 9 leagues W N W Dijon.

Flèche, a town of France, department of the Sarte, containing about 6000 ſouls; 7 leagues S S W La Mans.

Fleckeren, an iſland in the N Sea, near the S coaſt of Norway, with 2 ports, defended by a fortreſs, lon. 8 18 E, lat. 58 4 N.

Fledirborn, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and duchy of Pomerania: 16 miles from New Stettin.

Fleet, a river of England, in the county of Nottingham, which runs into the Trent, 8 miles N Newark.

Fleet, a river of Scotland, which runs into Wigton Bay, by a wide mouth, 7 miles W Kircudbright. On the W ſide of this river are the veſtiges of a camp, a druidical circle, and a vitrified fort.

Flenſborg, a ſeaport town of Denmark, on the eaſtern coaſt of the duchy of Sleſwick, in a gulf of the Baltic, called *Flenſborgerwieck*, which extends as much as 6 leagues inland, and forms a good harbour, with depth of water for the largeſt veſſels which are unloaded at the quay, and ſcreened from all winds by ſurrounding hills. It is one of the handſomeſt and moſt commercial towns in the duchy: 16 miles N Sleſwick, lon. 9 28 E, lat. 54 53 N.

Fleurus, a village of the Netherlands, in Namur, on the confines of Brabant, remarkable for the number of battles fought near it; the laſt was fought here in June, 1794, between the Auſtrians and the French, in which the former were defeated with great loſs: 6 miles N E Charleroy.

Flie, or *Vlielandt*, an iſland on the coaſt of Holland, at the middle of the entrance into the Zuyder Zee.

Flie,

Flie, or *Vlie*, a river, or channel, which runs from the Zuyder Zee, near the coaſt of Frieſland, into the German Ocean, between the iſlands of Schelling and Vlielandt.

Flint, a town of N Wales, and capital of a county to which it gives name, ſituated a ſmall diſtance from the river Dee; with a caſtle: 12½ miles W N W Cheſter, and 194 N W London.

Flintſhire, a county of N Wales, bounded N by the Iriſh Sea. It is mountainous, intermixed with vallies: the hills are generally barren on the ſurface, but abound with lead ore, calamine, limeſtone and coals; the vallies are fertile, and produce both corn and hay; the ſeparated part is moſtly a level country. The principal towns are Flint, Mold, Holywell, and St. Aſaph.

Flitſingne, a fortreſs or ſmall iſland in the Eaſtern Indian Sea, a little to the W of Amboyna.

Flix, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, on the river Ebro, which ſurrounds it: 20 miles N Tortoſa.

Florence, a city of Italy, and capital of Tuſcany, on the river Arno, at the foot of the Apennines; firſt founded by the ſoldiers of Sylla; embelliſhed and enlarged by the triumvers; deſtroyed by Totila; and rebuilt by Charlemagne. The environs are beautiful, rich, and populous, containing, as is ſaid, 6000 country houſes. The circumference of the city is about 2 leagues; the fortifications conſiſt only in a wall and ditch, with 2 or 3 forts which defend it, and command a part of the town. This city is, next to Rome, the moſt beautiful in Italy, and by ſome even preferred to Rome itſelf. The buildings are magnificent, moſt of the ſtreets clean, and paved with ſquare ſtones, ſo as to appear like a rock made level: they are generally winding, and many of them too narrow for carriages to paſs each other. They reckon 17 public ſquares; 7 fountains conſtantly playing; 6 pillars or columns, 2 pyramids, 160 beautiful ſtatues, placed either in the public ſquares, or in the ſtreets, or in the front of ſome palaces; 1 metropolitan church, 12 collegiate, and 44 parochial; 35 convents for men, 60 for women, 37 hoſpitals, and about 9000 houſes. The number of inhabitants, in the year 1761, were found to be 72,000. The metropolitan church was built in the 13th century, of Gothic architecture, the cupola has the form of an octagon, and the deſign ſo bold, that Michael Angelo judged it inimitable; it is 140 feet from one angle to the other, and 270 feet in height. Moſt of the churches contain a great number of the moſt beautiful paintings and ſtatues by the firſt maſters of Italy. In the Palazzo Pitti, which is the reſidence of the grand duke, is a library, containing about 35,000 volumes, with a great number of pictures by Raphael, Rubens, Titian, Andrea-del-Sarto, Tintoret, Guercino, &c. The Palazzo Vecchio, or old palace, contains a room 172 feet long, and 70 wide, for public entertainments; in which the moſt celebrated actions of the republic are painted, by Vaſari, in freſco; in the corners are 4 great hiſtorical pictures by Cigoli Ligozzi and Paſſignani. Both palaces have a communication with the famous Florentin gallery, which is indeed an inexhauſtible fund of entertainment in antique ſculpture and painting; open to the public from day-light till evening, except between the hours of 1 and 3. Here ſtrangers have the freeſt acceſs; either walking about the open corridors at their leiſure, or attending in the cabinets by the Cicerones, who look for a handſome gratuity at your departure. This gallery contains a wonderful collection of paintings, ſtatues, buſts, drawings, bronzes, medals, cameos, intaglios, precious ſtones, &c. with a numerous and valuable library, both of printed books and manuſcripts. Among thoſe is the celebrated Venus of Medici, of white marble, the ſtandard of taſte in female beauty and proportion, the work of Cleomenes. A celebrated ſociety was inſtituted here for the improvement of the Italian language, who ſtyled themſelves *Academia della Cruſca*, the deſign of the inſtitution being to throw out, like *bran*, all words which are not good Tuſcan. The manufactures of Florence are chiefly ſilks and ſattins, of excellent fabric. The woollen manufacture, once extenſive, now ſcarcely ſupplies the common people. The wine of the neighbourhood is excellent, and they have a conſiderable trade for it both in Italy and other countries. Anciently, the city of Florence, with its diſtricts, formed a republic, having purchaſed its freedom of the emperor Rodolphus, for the ſum of 60,000 guilders. In the year 1530, the republican conſtitution was deſtroyed, and Alexander de Medicis appointed duke, by the emperor, Charles V, under the title of grand duke of Tuſcany. The Florentin

tin is one of the moſt fertile countries of Italy: Florence is ſituated 125 miles N N W Rome, lon. 11 15 E, lat. 43 47 N. [Moor, and others.]

Flores, one of the Azore iſlands, containing 2 towns and ſome hamlets; Santa Cruz is the capital. Lagens is the moſt populous. The number of inhabitants is about 1300 or 1400, lat. 30 34 N.

Flotz, a town of Upper Saxony: 6 miles N W Zerbſt.

Fluſhing, a ſeaport town of the Dutch State of Zealand, in the iſle of Walcheren, on the N ſide of an arm of the Scheldt, and defends the paſſage not of that river only, but all the iſlands of Zealand, of which it is one of the moſt important keys; it was on this account that Charles V, when he abdicated his crown, particularly enjoined his ſon Philip, to take care and preſerve it ſafe: The port lies between 2 moles that break the waves of the ſea, which enters the town by means of 2 canals, forming 2 baſons, ſo that loaded veſſels may ſail into the town, to the great convenience of the merchants. The Stadthouſe, built according to the model of that at Amſterdam, is a ſuperb building, and well deſerves the attention of travellers. It ſurrendered to the French, January, 1795: 28 miles N E Oſtend, lon. 3 35 E, lat. 51 29 N.

Fochabers, a town of Scotland, county of Bamff, near the Spey, with a magnificent ſeat of the Duke of Gordon: 18 miles W Bamff.

Fo-chan, a village of China, in the province of Quang-tong. It is called a village becauſe it has no walls nor a preſiding governor, although it has a great trade, and contains more houſes and inhabitants than Canton. It is reckoned to be 9 miles in circumference, and to contain 1,000,000 of inhabitants. It is 12 miles from Canton.

Fochea Nova, a ſeaport town of Natolia, on the Gulf of Smyrna, at the mouth of the Hermus; 28 miles N W Smyrna, lat. 38 44 N.

Fodwar, a town of Hungary, on the Danube, oppoſite Colocza, lat. 46 39 N.

Fogaras, a town of Tranſilvania, on the Alauta, 28 miles W Cronſtadt.

Foggia, a town of Naples, the ſtaple for all the wool in the country, and the price is fixed by the magiſtrates: 42 miles N E Benevento.

Foglia, a river of Italy, which runs into the Adriatic, at Peſaro.

Fohr, or *Fora*, an iſland of Denmark, near the coaſt of Sleſwick, in the German Ocean, about 12 miles in circumference, with a ſmall ſeaport, and a ſafe road for ſhips; the ſoil is fertile, and it contains 3 pariſhes, lon. 8 31 E, lat. 54 44 N.

Foix, before the revolution, a country of France, on the banks of the Arriege, now the department of Arriege. The ſoil is fertile in corn, fruit, and wine; and abounds in game; the vallies produce excellent paſturage. Mines of iron abound; thoſe of ſilver, copper, and lead are neglected; there are likewiſe quarries of marble, jaſper, &c. and many medicinal ſprings. It was once an independent country. The principal town is Foix, which contains about 3500 inhabitants, and is defended by a caſtle, on a rock: 3 leagues N Taraſcon, lat. 42 58 N.

Fo-kien, a province of China, bounded E by the Chineſe Sea. This is one of the leaſt, but one of the richeſt provinces of the empire; its ſituation is commodious for navigation and commerce, the climate is hot, but the air is very pure and healthy. As part of it borders upon the ſea, they catch great quantities of fiſh, which are dried and ſalted to be carried into the midland provinces of the empire. Its ſhores are indented with a number of bays; there are many fortreſſes built to guard the coaſts. It contains 9 cities of the firſt rank, and 60 of the third; among the 9 is reckoned Taiouan, capital of the iſland of Formoſa. Its mountains, by the induſtry of the Chineſe, are almoſt every where diſpoſed into a kind of amphitheatres, with terraces placed one above another, and all covered with rice; the fields are all watered by great rivers, and ſprings that iſſue from the mountains, which the huſbandmen conduct in ſuch a manner as to overflow the rice whenever they pleaſe, as it grows beſt in watery ground; they have the ſecret of raiſing the water to the top of the higheſt mountains, which they convey from one mountain to another by pipes of bamboo, found in great quantities in this province. The province of Fokien abounds with every thing that grows in moſt other provinces of the empire; the commerce which the inhabitants have with Japan, the Philippine Iſlands, Formoſa, Java, Camboya, Siam, &c. renders it extremely rich. They have muſk, precious ſtones, quickſilver, ſilk, hempen cloth, calico, ſteel, and all ſorts of utenſils, wrought to the greateſt perfection; and they import from other countries, cloves, cinnamon, pepper, ſandal wood, amber, coral,

coral, and many other commodities of this nature. Its mountains are covered with trees fit for building of ships; they have mines of lead and iron; and it is supposed they have also gold and silver, but it is forbidden to dig for these under pain of death. Every city has its particular dialect, which is very incommodious to travellers. Fou-tcheou is the capital.

Foligno, a town of Italy, in the province of Umbria, celebrated for its confectionary, paper mills, and silk manufactures. It contains 8 churches, and 23 convents: 69 miles N Rome.

Folkestone, a town of England, county of Kent, on the English Channel, and a member of the cinque port of Dover. The town is populous, and many of the inhabitants are engaged in fishing, in which business a great number of smacks are employed. There is good anchorage before the town, in 8 and 10 fathoms of water. Two hoys sail alternately every other week to London, when wind and weather will permit: 7 miles S W Dover, and 72 E S E London.

Folkingham, a town of England, county of Norfolk, 27 miles S Lincoln.

Fondi, a town of Naples, near a lake to which it gives name; 10 miles E Teracina.

Fong-tsiang, a city of China, of the first rank, in the province of Chensi, which takes its name from an imaginary bird, the figure of which the Chinese are fond of wearing on their dress: 558 miles S W Peking, lat. 34 36 N.

Fong-yang, a city of China, of the first rank, in the province of Kiang-nan, on a mountain, near the Yellow River: 340 miles S Peking, lat. 32 52 N.

Fonia, a kingdom of Africa, on the borders of the river Gambia.

Fontainebleau, a town of France, department of the Seine and Marne, and celebrated for its magnificent palace, the general autumnal residence of the kings of France, thus described by cardinal Bentivoglio:—"Fontainebleau is a vast palace, worthy of a great prince as the king of France, and though there are many piles, joined to each other at different times, without order or symmetry, forming a confused mass of buildings of different architecture; this confusion has nevertheless an air of surprising majesty and grandeur. It stands in a bottom, and has nothing pleasant when the country and trees are deprived of their verdure, surrounded by a vast forest, in the midst of small hills crowned with rocks, which produce nothing to support life, or please the eye. As there is a great number of deer, the king comes to take the diversion of the chace, and affords by his presence a relief which it has not of itself. The gardens are neat and very extensive, and besides the grand fountain, which, from the excellency of the water, gave name to the place; there is a great number of others to adorn this charming residence." The forest of Fontainebleau is said to contain 26,480 acres; the figure is round, and the town and chateau are in the centre. The principal trade depended on the palace, and its situation in the high road from Paris to Lyons, with a manufacture of thread lace; the number of inhabitants about 3000: 35 miles S E Paris.

Fontanges, a town of France, in the department of the Cantal: 10 miles N W Murat.

Fontarabia, a town of Spain, province of Guipuscoa, separated from France by the river Bidassoa, which forms a harbour at its mouth; built in the form of an amphitheatre, at the foot of the Pyrennées; it is the key to Spain; it opened its gates to a detachment of the French troops, on the 31st of August, 1794: 18 miles S W Bayonne, lat. 43 23 N.

Fontenay le Comte, a town of France, capital of the department of La Vendée; containing about 7000 souls; situated in a fertile valley, on the Vendée, near the bay of Biscay; the principal commerce of the inhabitants is in cloth, woollen stuffs, and cattle; 25 miles N E Rochelle, lat. 46 30 N.

Fontenoy, a village of the Netherlands, in Hainault, on the confines of Flanders, near which a battle was fought between the French and the allies, in May, 1745. The allied army left 12,000 on the field of battle, and the loss of the French was not much less: 4 miles S E Tournay.

Fontevrauld, a town of France, department of the Mayne: here was a celebrated abbey, in the church of which several of the kings and queens of England lie buried: 2 leagues E Saumur.

Foosht, an island in the Red Sea; the inhabitants are poor, naked fishermen. The town consists of 30 huts, made of grass faggots. There are appearances of a former volcano here. [Bruce.]

Foota Jallo, an interior kingdom of Africa, 350 miles long, 200 broad. The climate is good, the soil strong, one third of it extremely fertile. It produces rice and maize, which the women cultivate, and the men market. In some of their trading

ing journies they carry provisions for 8 weeks. They have iron mines, very deep, wrought by women. They carry on several kinds of manufactures, have schools, and many possess books of law and divinity. They are Mahometans and pray 5 times in a day.

[Watt, Winterbottom.]

Foradada, a small island in the Mediterranean, near the island of Majorca, where the son of the king of Aragon built a college, for the purpose of instructing some Franciscan monks in the Arabic language, to convert the Moors.

Forcalquier, a town of France, department of the Lower Alps, on the Laye; 7 leagues S W Digne.

Forcheim, or *Forchaing*, a strong town of Franconia with a fine arsenal; taken by the French, August, 1796, but soon abandoned; 12 miles S Bamberg.

Fordingbridge, a town of England, county of Hants: the chief manufacture is ticking; in which a great number of looms are employed: 12 miles S Salisbury.

Fordingiano, a town of the island of Sardinia: 22 miles S E Bosa.

Fordsand, a small island of Denmark, near the coast of Sleswick, in the German Ocean, lon. 8 35 E, lat. 55 1 N.

Foreland (North,) a promontory of England, on the N E extremity of the coast of Kent, at the mouth of the Thames, on which a seamark has been erected 80 feet high, in which lights are kept burning every night: 2 ¼ N Ramsgate, and 2 ¼ S E Margate, lon. 1 17 E, lat. 51 23 N.

Foreland (South,) a cape of England, on the E coast of the county of Kent, between Dover and Deal; between these two capes is the noted road called *The Downs*, to which they are a great security, lon. 1 17 E, lat. 51 23 N.

Forest (Black,) or *Schwartz-wald*, a large forest in Swabia, on the right side of the Rhine. This forest consists chiefly of mountains, which traverse the greatest part of Swabia from N to S, and from E to W, and from them issue most of the rivers, which, after watering the country, lose themselves in the Rhine or the Danube. The name is now principally confined to that part which is situated between the Rhine, Switzerland, and the duchy of Wurtemburg, round the Forest Towns.

Forest Towns, a name given to 4 towns in the Black Forest, on the frontiers of Switzerland, viz. Rheinfeld, Seckingen, Laufenburg, and Waldshut. They are ancient domains of the house of Austria.

Forez, a province of France: now part of the department of the Rhône and Loire. It is a large and fertile valley, intersected with small rivers, which run into the Loire; the soil is fertile, but the air not reckoned wholesome. It produces corn, hemp, excellent wine, chesnuts, and other fruits: in several places are mines of coal and iron; and medicinal springs.

Forfar county, see *Angusshire*.

Forfar, a neat town of Scotland, on an extensive plain, capital of the county of Angus; with a considerable linen manufacture: near it is a hollow, where formerly witches were burned; 42 miles N Edinburgh.

Forges, a town of France, department of the Lower Seine, celebrated for its medicinal springs: 60 miles N W Paris.

Forli, a town of Italy, in the state of the Church: it contains 10 churches, and 23 convents: 12 miles S S W Ravenna.

Formentara, a small island in the Mediterranean: deserted on account of the number of serpents on it; separated from Iviça by a strait of 4 miles.

Formicola, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, in the province of Terra di Lavora: 6 miles E Capua.

Formigales, a town of Spain, in the province of Aragon: 10 miles S E Ainsa.

Formignano, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Urbino: 7 miles from Fossombrone.

Formigni, or *Fourmigni*, a village of France, in the department of the Calvados; near which the English were defeated, in the year 1450: 7 miles W Bayeux.

Formigue, a small rocky island near the French coast, in the Mediterranean, lat. 43 8 N.

Formoche, a small island in the Grecian Archipelago: 3 leagues N Patmos.

Formosa, an island in the Chinese Sea, separated from the province of Fo-kien, in China, by a strait 60 miles where narrowest. The island is about 240 miles in length from N to S, and 60 from E to W, in its broadest part; but greatly contracted at each extremity. It is one of the most pleasant islands in the world. In many parts it produces two harvests in a year. It has a rich variety of trees, fruits, plants, animals, birds and poultry. Wholesome water is the only thing wanted in Formosa. It is extraordinary that every kind of water found here, is deadly poison to strangers. Numerous rivulets and rivers fall from its hills and mountains; spacious

ſpacious plains and fertile vallies, feed flocks of ſheep, cattle, and goats. Their waters abound with fiſh; the coaſts are rocky and high, without any harbours or creeks. There is but one bay at the mouth of a river, and this is ſo narrow and ſo well defended by forts and high rocks, that there is no entering it by ſurpriſe, though when the ſhips are once in, they are ſheltered from all winds. Their mountains produce coal, copper, cinnabar, ſilver and gold. The inhabitants of the weſtern ſide are civilized, and governed by the Chineſe, from whom they are deſcended. The Emperor of China ſends, annually, an ambaſſador, with a fleet of 500 ſail to receive his tribute. This is paid in rice, wheat, ſalt, ſilk, cotton, ſilver, mercury, gold, &c. In every province there are ſeveral towns, which ſupport ſchools for reading and writing. Their letters and figures are Chineſe. The inhabitants being indolent, their mines, except in the Chineſe provinces, are not worked. Cotton is the clothing of the common people. Their commerce is with China and Japan; their towns are built on plains, their villages on hills. The houſes of the better ſort are ſpacious and beautiful; the poor build huts covered with ſtraw or reeds. The apartments of the women are always ſeparate from the houſe. The independent diſtricts are governed by kings, who are abſolute in power, and proprietors of the ſoil. Many of the wealthy have from 1 to 2000 ſlaves. The councils of the Prince are military officers. The frontiers are at all times defended by ſoldiers; every town and village has a military guard; the prince has 5 or 600 troops about his perſon, from the principal families of the nation. They have many veſſels of two maſts, with twenty-four oars; the uſe of fire arms is not univerſal; cannon they have none. Their religion conſiſts in believing in *one* GOD. They have reputed ſorcerers. No taverns are found in the country. The weary traveller ſits down near a houſe; as ſoon as obſerved, the maſter invites him in and regales him, in the patriarchal ſtile, with the beſt he has. Thoſe who ſettle here muſt be protected by paſſports from the Chineſe mandarins, and theſe paſſports are ſold at a dear rate; ſecurities are beſides required. They fear, and with great reaſon, eſpecially ſince the Tartar emperors have been on the throne, that if any revolt ſhould happen in Formoſa, its influence might ſpread and occaſion great diſturbance in the whole empire: on this account a garriſon is kept of 10,000 men, which they take care to change every 3 years, or oftener if they judge neceſſary. Beſides the capital, Tai-ouan, the Chineſe have alſo 2 other cities and ſome villages, which they inhabit alone; for they do not permit the Indians, who are their ſubjects, to live among them: they ſuffer none to remain but thoſe who are either their ſlaves or domeſtics. Theſe Indians are united into 45 villages, 36 of which lie to the N, and 9 towards the S. The eaſtern part of the iſland is mountainous, and inhabited by a people courteous and honeſt, ready to aſſiſt each other, careleſs of gold and ſilver, which they conſider of no value; never giving offence, and never forgiving an injury; as the Chineſe have found to their coſt, to whom they are irreconcileable enemies, for having formerly maſſacred the inhabitants of a ſmall town, for the ſake of ſome ingots of gold which they ſaw there. In the year 1782, a terrible earthquake almoſt deſtroyed the iſland; the account from Tai-ouan ſays, that of 27 ſhips that were in the harbour 12 diſappeared, 2 were daſhed to pieces, and 10 ſo damaged as to be unfit for ſervice; beſides upwards of 100 ſmaller veſſels ſwallowed up or daſhed to pieces with their cargoes, among which were 100,000 buſhels of rice. The inundation of the ſea was ſo great, as almoſt to cover the whole iſland; the proviſions were either ſwept away or ſpoiled, and the crops entirely loſt. The capital of Formoſa is Tai-ouan, a name which the Chineſe give to the whole iſland. Between Formoſa and the continent are a great number of ſmall iſlands, called *Pong-hou* by the Chineſe, and *Piſcadores* by the Europeans; they form a ſmall archipelago; the principal of which only is inhabited by a Chineſe garriſon, under the command of a mandarin, lon. 19 44 to 121 44 E, lat. 22 5 to 25 20 N. [Beneyowſki & others.]

Formoſa, an iſland of the Atlantic, near the coaſt of Africa, about 2 leagues long, and 1 wide: the ſoil is fertile, and well covered with trees; but wants ſprings of good water, lon. 14 20 W, lat. 11 29 N.

Forres, a town of Scotland, county of Murray; near which is an ancient pillar, 25 feet high, carved with ſoldiers on horſeback and on foot, &c. called the *Daniſh Pillar*, ſuppoſed to have been erected in memory of the defeat of the Danes near this ſpot, in the year 1008, by Malcom II. On a moor near this

town

town is placed, by Shakeſpeare, Macbeth's converſation with the witches: 10 miles W Elgin, and 8 E Nairn, lat. 57 35 N.

Forſta, a town of Luſatia, on the river Neiſs; the chief trade of the inhabitants is in manufacturing fine woollen and linen cloths and carpets, and brewing beer: 54 miles N N E Dreſden.

Fort Auguſtus, in Scotland, at the S end of Loch Neſs: 29 miles S W Inverneſs.

Fort des Autels, in France, 2 miles N W Cherburg.

Fort Badenſtein, in Africa, belonging to the Dutch, on the Gold Coaſt.

Fort Charlotte, on the E coaſt of Shetland.

Fort Chriſtianſburg, in Africa, belonging to the Danes, on the Gold Coaſt.

Fort Crevecœur, in Africa, on the Gold Coaſt.

Fort Dauphin, on the iſland of Madagaſcar, ſouthern coaſt, built by the French, in the year 1643; but has been abandoned ſome years.

Fort Frederick Henry, at the mouth of the Scheldt: 10 miles N W Antwerp.

Fort Galet, in France, a mile N Cherburg.

Fort Leydſaambeyde, on the Gold Coaſt, in the kingdom of Acron, belonging to the Dutch.

Fort Louis, a town and fortreſs of France, department of the Lower Rhine. It was taken by the Auſtrians, in November, 1793, who evacuated it on their defeat near Wiſſemburg; but not before they had blown up great part of the fortifications. It is now called *Fort Vauban*; 18 miles N N E Straſburg.

Fort Louis, in Senegal, built by the French; taken by the Engliſh, in 1758.

Fort Naſſau, on the Scheldt, between Tolen and Berg-op-Zoom.

Fort Naſſau, on the coaſt of Guinea, with a good harbour; built by the Dutch, in 1612.

Fort Nieulet, near Calais and the ſea, to guard the ſluices.

Fort Penthievre, on the Peninſula of Quiberon; 3 miles N Quiberon.

Fort St. Julian, in Portugal, on the N ſide of the mouth of the Tagus: 9 miles below Liſbon.

Fort de St. Martin, on a mountain near the river Sieve: 10 miles N Florence.

Fort St. Philip, an iſland of Minorca, on a rock near the coaſt, to defend Port Mahon.

Fort Saſtingue, on the Scheldt, between Hulſt and Berg-op-Zoom.

Fort Urbano, on the frontiers of Modena: 13 miles E Bologna.

Fort Wedenburg, a town of Africa, in the country of Commendo, on the Gold Coaſt.

Fort William, 45 miles N Inverary, in Scotland.

Fortaventura, one of the Canary Iſlands, about 50 miles in length, and from 8 to 24 broad. The ſoil is in general fertile in corn, roots and fruits, and beautifully diverſified with hills and vallies, well watered, and ſupplied with a variety of timber. This iſland produces, beſides the other fruits common to the Canaries, a prodigious abundance of dates, maſtic, and olives, with orchel for dying, and a ſpecies of figtree, that yields a medicinal balm, as white as milk; but the virtues of it are wholly unknown in Europe. An incredible quantity of goat-milk cheeſe is made in Fortaventura, as may be eaſily conceived from that iſland's breeding upwards of 50 thouſand kids every year. The fleſh is fat, better coloured and ſweeter than in any other country; each of them weighing between 40 and 50 pounds. There are 3 towns ſituated on the eaſtern coaſt, Langla, Tarafaro and Pozzo Negro, with a good road for ſhipping between this iſland and the iſland of Lobos, lon. 14 32 W, lat. 28 4 N.

Forth, a fine river of Scotland, which runs into the German Ocean by a broad mouth, called the *Frith of Forth*, about 20 miles below Edinburgh.

Fortore, a river of Naples, which runs into the Adriatic, about 2 miles E from Civita a Mare.

Fortroſe, a town of Scotland, county of Roſs, near the Frith of Murray, which is here a mile broad: 6 miles S W Cromarty.

Fortune Iſland, a ſmall iſland in the Indian Sea, near the S W of the iſland of Sumatra, lon. 90 25 E, lat. 1 35 S.

Foſs, or *Foſſe*, a river of England, which runs into the Ouſe, near York.

Foſſano, a town of Piedmont, on the Stura; celebrated for its ſprings, and on that account called *Fons Sanus*. Beſides the cathedral, it contains 3 pariſh churches, 3 convents, and about 9000 inhabitants: 5 miles E Savigliano.

Foſſe, a town of Weſtphalia, between the Sambre and the Meuſe: 7 miles W Namur, lat. 50 22 N.

Foſſombrone, a town of Italy, 10 miles S E Urbino.

Fotheringay, a town of England, Northampton county, 9 miles S Stamford; here Mary queen of Scots was beheaded.

Foue, an ancient town of Egypt, on the Nile; 40 miles E Alexandria.

Fougeres,

Fougeres, a town of France, department of the Ille and Vilaine, containing about 4000 inhabitants, whose principal trade is in leather; 8 leagues N E Rennes, lat. 48 22 N.

Fou-ko, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Quang-tong: 65 miles N N E Kia.

Fougerolle l'Eglise, a town of France, department of the Upper Rhone, 5 miles N Luxeuil.

Fougerolles, a town of France, department of Mayenne, 15 miles N W Mayenne.

Foul Sound, a ſtrait of the Atlantic, between the iſlands of Iniſhere, and Iniſmain, on the W coaſt of Ireland.

Foulange ſur Yonne, a town of France, in the department of the Yonne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Auxerre, ſituated on the Yonne: 5 leagues S Auxerre, and 2 N Clamecy.

Foulaou, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Ardra.

Foulahs of Guinea, a people of Africa, S of Gambia, on the Rio Grande. Their complexion is tawny, their hair ſoft and ſilky, their features pleaſing. In the paſtoral ſtate of ſociety, they have introduced themſelves into all the kingdoms on the windward coaſt, as herdſmen and huſbandmen, paying tribute for the land they hold. Wherever they dwell they are viewed as ſtrangers: yet they conſider the natives as their inferiors, and rank themſelves with white men. Like the Jews they introduce themſelves wherever they can gain a good living. The majority are Mahometans. Small ſchools are eſtabliſhed in different towns, in which they are taught to read the Koran. Great ſkill they diſplay in the management of their cattle. Milk is not uſed till four; no cheeſe is made. Theſe people are remarkably induſtrious. On the Gambia the greater part of the corn is raiſed by them. Their lands and flocks are more productive and numerous than the Mandingoes, who are lords of the ſoil. In Bondou they are opulent in a high degree, and in great profuſion enjoy all the neceſſaries of life. They are viſible proofs of what ſuperior induſtry and enterpriſe can effect. Scarcely any Mandingo town, but has a Foulah village near it. So diſtinguiſhed are they for benevolence and hoſpitality, that the natives think it a great privilege to have a Foulah ſettlement in their neighbourhood. Rarely are they angry, living together in great friendſhip; they cheerfully ſupport their aged, lame, blind, and poor of every deſcription. *Teembo*, lon. 10 E, lat. 10 N, is their capital.

[Moor, Park.]

Fouli, or *Fuily*, or *Pholey*, a country of Africa, ſituated on the ſides of the river Senegal, extending 160 leagues from E to W; the boundaries from N to S are unknown. The country is populous, the ſoil fertile, and capable of furniſhing an advantageous commerce. They are in general of a tawny complexion, though many of them are completely black. They are diligent as farmers and graziers, and raiſe millet, rice, tobacco, cotton, peaſe, roots, and fruits with abundance of care; nor are they leſs expert in rearing cattle, in which conſiſts great part of their traffic with the neighbouring countries. As their chief wealth conſiſts in their cattle, ſome of them lead a wandering life, and roam about from field to field, from country to country, with large droves of cows, ſheep, goats, and horſes; for although they have ſome fixed habitations, yet they uſe them but little, removing them, as the dry or wet ſeaſons require, from low to the high lands, reſiding in no one place longer than the paſture for their cattle will admit. This hard laborious life is greatly increaſed by the continual neceſſity they are under of defending themſelves and their cattle againſt the depredations of thoſe fierce animals with which the country abounds: lions, tigers, and elephants, aſſaulting them from the land, and crocodiles from the rivers. At night they collect their flocks within a circle of tents and huts in which they live, and where they light fires to terrify thoſe animals from approaching them. The king of this country is called Siratick, and though he ſeldom appears with the badges of majeſty, he is a prince of great authority over his ſubjects, and as much reſpected by his neighbours as any one on the coaſt. Although none but princes of the blood can be called to the throne, yet the crown deſcends not from father to ſon, but from brother to brother, or nephew to nephew. The people of Fouli are celebrated by travellers as an extremely hoſpitable nation; all perſons, without diſtinction of country, being freely admitted into their huts, and treated with the beſt accommodations they can afford; nor is their humanity in another particular leſs commendable, for as ſoon as any of them has the misfortune to fall into ſlavery, all the reſt join ſtock to redeem him. Their arms are compoſed of bows and

and arrows, lances, ſwords, daggers, and occaſionally a kind of ſmall fuſee, all of which they uſe with great dexterity and addreſs, ſuperior to moſt negro nations, particularly in hunting, a diverſion in great eſteem among them. Elephants, lions, tigers, and the fierceſt animals, are the game they purſue. Twenty or 30 of them, ſome on foot, ſome on horſeback, follow the chace, and ſeldom return but laden with the ſpoils of ſome of theſe deſperate animals. The elephants' teeth, the lions, leopards, and tigers' ſkins they ſell, and the fleſh is ſmoked and dried for uſe and winter ſtore. In ſuch numbers are the elephants bred here, that they are ſeen in droves of 200 together, plucking up the ſmall trees, and deſtroying whole fields of corn; pleaſure therefore alone is not the object of their hunting, but neceſſity and ſelf preſervation.

Foulneſs, an iſland ſeparated by a narrow arm of the German Ocean, from the main land of England, 12 miles in circumference: 6 miles E from Rochford.

Fou-tcheou, a city of China, of the firſt rank, in the province of Fo-kien, and one of the moſt conſiderable in the province, on account of its trade, the number of learned men, and the convenience of its rivers and harbour. It has a bridge of 100 arches of white ſtone. It is the reſidence of a viceroy: 870 miles S Peking, lat. 26 4 N.

Fou-tcheou, a city of China, of the firſt rank, in the province of Kiang-ſi, formerly one of the moſt beautiful cities of China, but almoſt ruined by the invaſion of the Tartars: 735 miles S Peking, lat. 27 55 N.

Fowey or *Foy*, a ſeaport town of England, county of Cornwall, near the Engliſh Channel, with a commodious and ſafe harbour, capable of receiving large veſſels, defended with 3 batteries; the town is populous and flouriſhing; and beſides the pilchard fiſhery, which is very conſiderable, the inhabitants carry on ſome foreign trade. It is a corporation, governed by a mayor, alderman, recorder, &c. and ſends 2 members to the Britiſh parliament: 26 miles W Plymouth, lon. 4 38 W, lat. 50 19 N.

Fox Iſlands, a group of iſlands in the Northern Archipelago. They are 16 in number, and lie between the coaſt of Kamtſchatka and the W coaſt of America, between 52 and 55 N lat. The dreſs of the inhabitants conſiſts of a cap, and a fur coat that reaches down to the knees. They feed upon the fleſh of all ſorts of ſea animals, and generally eat it raw: but when they dreſs their food, it is placed in a hollow ſtone, which they cover with another, and cloſe the interſtices with lime or clay; they then lay it horizontally on 2 ſtones, and light a fire under it. The proviſion intended for keeping, is dried without ſalt in the open air. Their weapons are bows, arrows, and darts; and, for defence, they uſe wooden ſhields. The moſt perfect equality reigns among them; they have neither chiefs nor ſuperiors, neither laws nor puniſhments. They live together in families, and ſocieties of ſeveral families united, which form what they call, a race, who, in caſe of attack or defence, mutually aid each other. They feed their children, when very young, with the coarſeſt fleſh, and for the moſt part raw. If an infant cries, the mother immediately carries it to the ſeaſide, and whether it be ſummer or winter, holds it naked in the water till it is quiet. This is ſo far from doing the children any harm, that it hardens them againſt the cold; and they accordingly go barefooted through the winter, without the leaſt inconvenience. They ſeldom heat their dwellings; but when they would warm themſelves, they light a bundle of hay, and ſtand over it; or they ſet fire to train oil, which they pour into a hollow ſtone. They have a good ſhare of plain natural ſenſe, but are rather ſlow of underſtanding. They ſeem cold and indifferent in moſt of their actions; but if an injury, or even a mere ſuſpicion, rouſe them from this phlegmatic ſtate, they become furious and inflexible, taking the moſt violent revenge, without any regard to the conſequences. The leaſt affliction prompts them to ſuicide; the apprehenſion of even an uncertain event often leads them to deſpair; and they put an end to their days with great apparent inſenſibility. The Ruſſians call theſe iſlands the Lyſſie Oſtrova.

[Mavor.]

Fox Iſland, an iſland in the Atlantic, on the W coaſt of Ireland, 7 miles E Slyme Head.

Foxerna, a town of Sweden, in the province of Weſt Gothland: 25 miles N Gothenburg.

Foyle, a river of Ireland, which paſſes by Londondery, and 4 miles below expands itſelf into a large bay, called *Lough Foyle*, 12 miles long, and 7 broad.

Fraga, a town of Spain, in Aragon, on the frontiers of Catalonia, ſituated on a ſharp rock near the Cinca: 30 miles S Balbaſtro, lat. 41 27 N.

Framlingham,

FRANCE,
Divided into
DEPARTMENTS;
agreeable to the
Decrees of the
NATIONAL
ASSEMBLY.
Boundaries of Metropolitan Circles
Do of Departments
Metropolitans Seats
Bishops Seats
the Chief Town in each Department is underlined as Metz
Names of the Metropolitan Circles
1 Circle of Paris
2 of the Coasts of the Channel
3 of the N.E and
5 of the S.E
6 of the Coasts of the Mediterranean
7 of the South
8 of the S.West
9 of the N.West
10 of the Centre
British Statute Miles
10 20 40 60 80 100 120
Meridian of Paris
London
N.B. the Island of Corsica is a Department of itself
ENGLISH CHANNEL
BAY OF BISCAY
MEDITERRANEAN SEA
SWITZERLAND
GERMANY
ITALY
SPAIN

Framlingham, a town of England, county of Suffolk, surrounded with thick walls, with a caſtle : 87 miles N N E London.

Frampton, a town of England, county of Dorſet, on the river Frome : 6 miles W N W Dorcheſter.

France, formerly a kingdom, now ſtyled a *Republic*, of Europe, bounded, before the Revolution, N by the Engliſh Channel and the Netherlands ; E by Germany, Swiſſerland and Italy ; S by the Mediterranean Sea and Spain ; W by the Atlantic ; about 200 leagues long, and 188 wide. The preſent limits of France are more extenſive. As a general peace will probably produce alterations, we omit giving the new boundary lines. The kingly government of France continued from Clovis, who eſtabliſhed himſelf at Soiſſons, in the year 486, till January 21, 1793, when Louis XVI was executed on a public ſcaffold at Paris, and with him ended the monarchy of France. His ſon, a minor, remained in priſon till his death, which happened in the month of June, '95. Thus France, after continuing a monarchy upwards of 1200 years, has been, by the national aſſembly, declared a republic ; with the fall of monarchy, or indeed before, all titles of nobility were aboliſhed ; and all eccleſiaſtical domains, ſuch as abbies, monaſteries, convents, &c. were decreed national property ; all tithes were aboliſhed ; the revenues of the higher orders of the clergy reduced, and the number leſſened. The ancient diviſion into provinces, or governments, was alſo, by a ſolemn decree of the nation, changed into that of 83 departments, which generally took the names of the rivers which paſſed through them. The number of departments has ſince been increaſed to 103. In the year 1793, a new calendar was formed, dividing the year into 12 months, of 30 days each, with five intercalary days, which are dedicated to national feſtivals, and called *ſans-culotides*. Each month is divided into decades, and the day of reſt is appointed for every tenth day, inſtead of every ſeventh. Thus the Sabbath is aboliſhed. By a decree of the national convention, a free exerciſe of religion is allowed to all. This great revolution of France was not brought about without alarming the neighbouring powers of Europe, who entered into a formidable alliance. Dreadful and bloody has the conteſt been hitherto, and the aweful ſcene is not yet cloſed. There is no country of Europe more beautiful or more agreeable to live in than France ; the air in general is pure and wholeſome, and the change of ſeaſons is leſs inconvenient than in almoſt any other. It is not ſubject to ſuch ſevere cold as Germany, nor to the violent heat of Italy and Spain. In the ſouthern parts the winters are indeed ſharp, but of ſhort duration. The ſeaſons are more regular than in England. The ſoil, diverſified by mountains and plains, is watered by a great number of large and ſmall rivers, which ſerve to fertilize the country, and, together with the canals of Languedoc, Dehune, Burgundy and New Criſſac, to convey merchandiſe from one extremity of the nation to the other. The induſtry of the inhabitants, joined to its natural advantages, renders it one of the moſt fertile countries in Europe. It abounds in corn, legumes, fruit, wines, oil, paſture, hemp, and flax, ſufficient for its own inhabitants, and much to ſpare. Here are mines of iron, lead, and copper, there are likewiſe ſome of ſilver and gold, but the laſt are not rich enough to defray the expenſes of working. The chief productions of France, for exportation, are wines, as Champagne, Burgundy, claret, &c. brandy, vinegar, fruit, ſuch as prunes and prunelloes, dried grapes, pears, apples, oranges, and olives ; corn, ſalt, hemp, flax, ſilk, refin, oil, ſoap, cork, kidſkins, perfumes, drugs, &c. The manufactures are ſilks, ſuch as luſtrings, modes, brocades, velvets, &c. woollen cloth, linen, coarſe and fine, lace, paper, China, of exquiſite beauty and fineneſs, ſoap, &c. The French have for ſome years paſt obtained the ſecret from Spain of making Caſtile ſoap, as it is called, and have very large manufactures both at Marſeilles and Toulon, and have thereby deprived the Spaniards of that valuable branch of trade. Nor is this the only benefit the French receive by this manufacture ; for as one of the chief ingredients of making this ſoap is Levantine olive-oil, their large ſale for their ſoap gives them the advantage of conſtant back freights from the Levant with theſe oils ; which, it ſeems, has proved one means of the French advancing their Turkey trade upon the ruin of the Engliſh. As France is certainly the moſt populous and extenſive country of Europe, ſo its inland traffic is proportionate, and in many particulars far beyond any country in Europe ; being carried on with great eaſe and little expenſe, by means of many large navigable rivers and canals. The arts and ſciences have always been encouraged in France.

The

The art of engraving has obtained great excellence; architecture, civil and military, has attained a high degree of perfection, and the conſtruction of their ſhips has not been out-done even by the Engliſh themſelves. The principal rivers are the Seine, the Loire, the Garonne, and Rhone. France is ſaid to contain 400 cities or walled towns, 43,000 ſmall towns of villages, and 25,000,000 of inhabitants. According to a cenſus made by order of the National Aſſembly of France, the inhabitants amounted to upwards of 26 millions. In 1796, excluſive of the new departments, the Directory made them upwards of 28 millions; including theſe they amount to upwards of 30 millions. Paris is the capital.

France (Iſle of,) a part of France, ſo called before the revolution, being bounded by the rivers Seine, Marne, Oiſe, Aiſne, and Ourque. Paris was the capital, and ſituated in the centre.

France (Iſle of,) ſee *Mauritius*

Francfort on the Maine, an Imperial city of Germany, in the Upper Rhine, ſituated in a pleaſant, fertile, and healthy country, on the river Maine, by which it is divided into 2 parts; that on the N which is the largeſt, and is properly called *Francfort*; the other on the S ſide is called *Saxenhauſen*. The kings of the Franks reſided here, as likewiſe the immediate ſucceſſors of Charlemagne: the emperors of Germany have ever ſince been elected and crowned here to this time. Francfort is about a league and a half in circumference. The inner wall is lined with towers; beyond are ditches filled with water, ramparts, baſtions, &c. The garriſon conſiſts of 13 companies of ſoldiers. The principal ſtreets are handſome, the others are narrow. The Roman Catholics have 3 churches, and the Lutherans 6. The Jews, about 7,000 in number, are confined to a narrow ſtreet, where they are ſhut up every night; they have a ſynagogue, a ſeminary, and an hoſpital; but they are excluded from the public walks, ſuffer great indignities, yet ſtill find it their intereſt to reſide here. Among the archives of the town-houſe is kept, in a caſket of gold, the golden bull of the emperor Charles IV; which is a parchment book of 43 quarto leaves, containing the fundamental inſtitutes of the empire, written in Latin, in capital letters. Francfort is a place of conſiderable trade, which is aſſiſted by two annual fairs. The magiſtrates are divided into 3 benches; the firſt is compoſed of 14 echevins, the ſecond of 14 counſellors, the third is compoſed chiefly of tradeſmen and artificers. All affairs of importance are decided by the 2 former, out of whom 2 burgomaſters are annually choſen; the third bench executes offices relating to the police. The territory of Francfort contains a great number of country houſes, and ſeveral villages, containing 30,000 ſouls. Francfort was taken by the French in 1792, but ſoon after ſurrendered by them to the Pruſſians: 20 miles E Mentz, lon. 8 40 E, lat. 50 N.

[Moor.]

Francfort on the Oder, a town of Upper Saxony, with an univerſity, compoſed of Calviniſt profeſſors. It has beſides a noble academy, a ſociety for the promoting of arts and ſciences, 2 colleges, 2 fauxbourgs, and ſeveral churches: 48 miles E Berlin, lat. 52 24 N.

Franche-Comté, a province of France, anciently a part of the kingdom of Burgundy. Almoſt one half of the country is level, abounding in grain, wine, paſture, hemp, &c. The reſt is mountainous, but breeds excellent cattle, and produces ſome corn and wine. There are mines of copper, iron, lead, and ſilver, and ſome mineral ſprings, with quarries of alabaſter and marble. It is now divided into the 3 departments of Mount Jura, the Doubs, and Upper Saône.

Franchimont, a town of Weſtphalia, 13 miles S E Liege.

Franconia, a circle of Germany; bounded E by Bohemia and the Upper Palatinate, S by Bavaria and Swabia. It is ſituated near the centre of Germany. In the centre the land is fertile in corn, wine, fruit, &c; but the frontiers are full of foreſts and mountains, and little cultivated. The principal river is the Maine. The inhabitants of many towns are Roman Catholics, though the principal part are Lutherans. The French penetrated into this country in the ſummer of 1796, but were driven back by the Auſtrians in September following.

Francker, a town of the United Dutch States, in Frieſland; it is watered by 2 canals, navigable for barges, and has a caſtle, where the governors of the country ſometimes reſided. It has a celebrated univerſity, eſtabliſhed by the States and William Louis, comte of Naſſau, in the year 1585. It is one of the neateſt towns in Frieſland, and the ordinary reſidence of the nobleſſe of the country: 9 miles W Lewarden, lat. 53 11 N.

Frankendal, a town of Germany, in the Lower

Lower Rhine, on a fertile plain, on a navigable canal, which communicates with the Rhine. It owes its rise to two convents, one of men, and the other of women. Some Flemings, who fled from persecution, settled here, and it became a flourishing town, when, with the rest of the palatinate, it felt the miseries of war, and was destroyed by the French: but, by the care of the prince, soon after rebuilt in a regular and handsome manner. The inhabitants are engaged in manufactures of porcelain, cloth, serges, silk, stuffs, stockings, soap, &c. It was taken by the French again, in 1793, and laid under contribution. It contains 3 churches and a handsome hospital: 8 miles N N W Manheim, and 8 S Worms.

Frankenfels, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Austria, situated on the river Noderspatch: 20 miles W S W Hainfelden, and 36 W Vienna.

Frankenhausen, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and principality of Schwartzburg-Rudolstadt: divided into Old and New Town, situated on a branch of the Wipper. It contains a chatteau, 3 churches, and a school, formerly a Cistertian convent; with rich salt works, which are very profitable, and belong to the citizens: 10 miles E Sondershausen, and 26 N Erfurt, lon. 12 0 3 E, lat. 51 16 N.

Frankland's Island, a cluster of islands on the N E coast of New Holland, in the S Pacific Ocean: about 2 leagues from the land, lon. 146 E, lat. 17 19 S.

Frascati, a town of Italy, in the state of the Church, on the declivity of a hill; celebrated for the number of palaces and country seats of Italian princes and cardinals, in which are found most beautiful paintings and sculptures. Frescati, with Tivoli and Albano, is the favourite abode of the landscape painters who travel into Italy for improvement. Nothing can surpass the admirable assemblage of hills, meadows, lakes, cascades, gardens, ruins, groves, and terraces, which charm the eye, as it wanders among the shades of these delightful villages. Here are 7 convents. It was the ancient Tusculum, destroyed by the Romans in the year 1191: 10 miles S E Rome. [Adam, Moor.]

Fraserburgh, a seaport town of Scotland, county of Aberdeen, with a tolerable harbour: 32 miles N Aberdeen.

Frauenfeld, a town of Swisserland, 20 miles N E Zurich, and 14 S W Constance.

Fraustadt, a town on the frontiers of Silesia, remarkable for a battle fought here in the year 1706, in which the Saxons were defeated by the Swedes: 70 miles N W Breslau.

Fredeburg, a town of Westphalia: 52 miles E Cologn.

Fredericia, a strong seaport town of Denmark, in North Jutland, on the Little Belt, with a custom house, where all vessels pay a toll. The circumference is extensive, but not filled with houses or people. The fortifications, though in good condition, are of so large compass that they would require a numerous garrison to defend them. Fredericia has also several commercial privileges, but as it wants a good harbour, it cannot improve them to the best advantage. Here are 2 Lutheran churches, a Calvinist church, a popish church, a synagogue, a grammar school, and good arsenal. A considerable quantity of tobacco is planted both within and without the walls, lon. 9 44 E, lat. 55 37 N.

Frederickburg, a town of Pomerania: 30 miles S S W Colberg.

Frederickshall, a seaport of Norway, on the frontiers of Sweden, at the mouth of the river Tiste, in a bay called the *Swinesund*; the harbour would be safe and commodious, but from the quantity of sawdust brought down the river from the sawmills up the country, which it is necessary to remove at least yearly. The town contains about 3000 inhabitants. Near it is the fortress of Oever-Bierget, or Fredericstein, in the siege of which the brave Charles XII lost his life. The principal commerce is in timber: 50 miles S Christiania.

Frederickstadt, a fortress and seaport town of Norway, on the river Glomme, containing a well supplied arsenal. It is the most regular fortress in the southern part of Norway. The number of inhabitants is less than a 1000, who carry on some trade in planks, masts, and timber: 43 miles S Christiania, lon. 11 1 E, lat. 59 2 N.

Frederickstadt, a town of Denmark, in Sleswick, on the N coast of the Eider. The inhabitants are principally employed in manufactures of silk and woollen, navigation and commerce: 18 miles W S W Sleswick, lon. 9 10 E, lat. 54 26 N.

Frederikswerk, a seaport town of Denmark, situated in a bay on the N coast of the island of Zealand; where is a cannon-foundery, and manufactures of military articles, established in the year 1756.

Fredericsfund, a seaport town of Denmark, in the island of Zealand; the chief trade is in corn: 19 miles N W Copenhagen.

Freimersheim,

Freimerſheim, a town in the palatinate of the Rhine, taken by the French in the year 1794: 4 miles N N E Landau.

Freiſach, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Carinthia, on the Metnitz. It has a caſtle, college, a convent of Dominicans, and a commandery of the Teutonic order: 4 miles N N E Gurck.

Fréjus, a town of France, department of the Var; formerly a ſeaport, but now 2 miles from the ſea. It was flouriſhing as early as the time of Julius Cæſar, and is ſuppoſed to have been founded by a colony from Marſeilles; many monuments of its ancient grandeur ſtill remain, ſuch as an aqueduct, an amphitheatre, ſtatues, inſcriptions, &c. 40 miles N E Toulon, lon. 6 50 E, lat. 43 28 N.

Fremona, a town of Abyſſinia, kingdom of Tigré, where the Portugueſe miſſionaries took up their firſt reſidence: 135 miles from the iſland Maſſuah.

Freſcati, ſee *Fraſcati*.

Freudenſtadt, a town of Swabia, duchy of Wurtenburg, founded in the year 1600, as an aſylum for the Proteſtants who were perſecuted in Germany; it is ſituated in the Black Foreſt, fortified in the modern manner, and defended by a citadel: 36 miles S W Stutgard, and 24 S E Straſburg, lat. 48 23 N.

Freudenthal, a town of Sileſia, celebrated for its breed of horſes, and manufacture of fine linen. It belongs to the houſe of Auſtria: 17 miles W Troppnu.

Freyberg, or *Friedberg*, a town of Upper Saxony, on a branch of the Muldaw, near ſome mountains which ſeparate the country from Bohemia. It contains 6 churches, 2000 houſes, and 60,000 ſouls. In the environs are mines of copper, tin, lead, and ſilver, which employ a great many hands, and produce about 10,000 rix dollars a year. The ſoil, though mountainous, is fertile. Here is the general ſepulture of the princes of the electoral houſe of Saxony: 19 miles W S W Dreſden, lat. 50 53 N.

Freyburg, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and circle of Thuringia: 16 miles S Halle, and 4 N N W Naumburg.

Freye Aemter, a country of Swiſſerland, ſurrounded by Zurich, Bern, Lucerne, Zug, and Baden. The inhabitants are Roman Catholics; their chief employment is the cultivation of their fields and vineyards. The country is about 7 or 8 leagues in length, and 3 or 4 in breadth. The number of inhabitants about 20,000.

Freyenwalde, a town of Upper Saxony, whoſe inhabitants carry on a conſiderable trade in fiſh, corn, beer, linen, medicinal waters, and alum: 32 miles N E Berlin.

Freyſingen, an eccleſiaſtical principality in Bavaria, between the cities of Munich and Landſhut.

Freyſingen, a town of Bavaria, and reſidence of the biſhop of Freyſingen, on the Moſach, one part at the foot of a mountain, the other on its ſummit. The epiſcopal palace and cathedral church are beautiful edifices, and both ſituated in the upper part of the town; 17 miles N N E Munich, lat. 48 20 N.

Freyſtadt, a town of Sileſia, containing a Roman Catholic church, a convent, and a Lutheran church and ſchool, the privilege for the 2 latter was purchaſed for 90,000 florins. Here is a manufacture of good cloth: 19 miles W N W Gros-Glogau.

Frias, a town of Old Caſtile, on an eminence near the Ebro: 138 miles N Madrid.

Friburg, one of the cantons of Swiſſerland, the length about 40 miles, the breadth about 20. It is almoſt ſurrounded by the canton of Bern. The N W part of the country is more level than the reſt, and produces abundance of corn and fruit, the other parts are mountainous; their mountains paſture 15,000 cows, from which more than 3,000,000 pounds of cheeſe are made for exportation. Beſides theſe they have 12,000 cows kept for domeſtic ſupplies. They alſo raiſe great numbers of oxen and horſes for ſale. In ſome places they cultivate vineyards and make wine. There are ſeveral medicinal ſprings. The inhabitants are Roman Catholics, under the Biſhop of Lauſanne, in number 72,800, who live in 7 towns, and 103 pariſhes.

Friburg, a town of Swiſſerland, capital of a canton of the ſame name. The public buildings, eſpecially the cathedral, are very handſome, and the inhabitants are papiſts. It is governed in ſpirituals by the biſhop of Lauſanne, who reſides here, and in temporals by a council, over which an avoyer preſides. Its ſituation is very extraordinary, for only the W ſide is near plain ground, and all the reſt is built among rocks and hills. Three miles from this town is a celebrated hermitage, cut in a rock, which contains a church and ſteeple, a veſtry, a kitchen, a large hall, 2 rooms on each ſide, 2 pair of ſtairs; and a cellar. The length of the whole is more than 400 feet. The church is 63 feet long, 36 broad, and 22 high: but the moſt wonderful thing of all is the ſteeple, which

which is 70 feet high above the rock; and the chimney of the kitchen is 90 feet in height. It is almoſt inconceivable how one man, with his ſervant, could perform ſo difficult a work, though they were 25 years about it. Friburg is ſeated on the river San, 15 miles S W of Bern, lon. 6 53 E, lat. 46 48 N. [Addiſon, Coxe.]

Friburg, a town of Suabia, capital of Briſgaw; remarkable for the ſteeple of the great church (which, except that of Straſburg, is the fineſt in Germany), and for its univerſity. The inhabitants are famous for poliſhing cryſtal and precious ſtones. It has been ſeveral times taken and retaken; the laſt time by the French, in June, 1796. It is ſeated on the river Triſer, 10 miles E of Briſach, and 26 S of Straſburg, lon. 7 57 E, lat. 48 10 N.

Fricenty, a town of Naples, 12 miles N W Conza.

Fridberg, or *Friedberg*, an Imperial town of Germany, in the Upper Rhine, on the Eſbach; which holds the twelfth ſeat on the bench of the Imperial towns of the Rhine, and ſits and votes at the diets of the Upper Rhine: 12 miles N Franckfort on the Maine.

Friedewalde, a town of Weſtphalia, endowed, in the year 1324, with the ſame privileges as Franckfort; 9 miles S Siegen.

Friedeburg, a town of Upper Saxony, Brandenburg: 46 miles N E Franckfort on the Oder.

Frideburg, a town of Weſtphalia, E Frieſland: 22 miles E N E Emden.

Friedland, a town of Moravia, 18 miles N N E Olmutz.

Friedlingen, or *Fridlingen*, a town of Swabia, near the Rhine, 4 miles N Baſle.

Friendly Iſlands, a cluſter of iſlands in the Southern Pacific Ocean, of great extent, and upwards of 150 in number; ſome of which are large, and ſome lofty, with volcanoes. They are in general fertile, and well planted with cocoa nut and bread fruit trees, plantains, ſugar canes, yams, &c: fowls are large and good; parrots and paroquets are found of various kinds; pigeons, with plenty of wild ducks and other water fowl. The inhabitants were hoſpitable and kind, on which account captain Cook, who firſt diſcovered them, in the year 1773, gave them the name they bear; the number of ſouls is ſuppoſed to be about 200,000. The climate is healthy: they themſelves are active and induſtrious, and acquainted with neither riches, want, nor oppreſſion. The ſea coaſts abound with fiſh, in catching which they are exceedingly expert, and on their coaſts are found great numbers and variety of ſhell fiſh. They are exceedingly fond of iron; and will readily give the produce of the iſlands in exchange, ſuch as hogs, fowls, fiſh, yams, bread fruit, plantains, cocoa nuts, ſugar canes, &c; good water is ſcarce, or generally it is difficult for navigators to obtain it in a ſufficient quantity; lon. 184 46 to 185 45 E, lat. 19 40 to 21 30 S.

Frieſland, one of the ſtates of the United Netherlands, bounded N by the German Ocean, S by Overiſſel and the Zuyder Zee. As to its air and ſoil it reſembles Holland, eſpecially in the N W parts, which lie lower than the ſea, and are particularly remarkable for fine paſtures, in which, beſides excellent oxen, cows, and ſheep, a great number of large horſes are bred, for ſale into Germany and other countries. In the more elevated parts is found good corn land, and the wheat is particularly eſteemed for the fineneſs of the ears and whiteneſs of the flour. Peat forms one of the principal articles of fuel. The inhabitants, for want of ſand hills along the ſea coaſt, are under the neceſſity of ſecuring themſelves by means of dykes, which are attended with vaſt expenſe. To preſerve themſelves from the calamities of an inundation, the inhabitants raiſed eminences, from 20 to 25 feet high, and of conſiderable circumference; to which, unleſs by the rapidity of the inundations intercepted, they betook themſelves with their cattle and houſehold furniture, and there remained till the flood ſubſided. In proceſs of time houſes, or rather whole villages and towns, were built on theſe tumuli. In the year 1570, the dykes were ordered to be made higher and wider, at the charge of the public; and ſince this the erruptions of the ſea have been leſs frequent. Frieſland may vie with Holland in the number of canals with which it is in all parts interſected; and great is the convenience of theſe canals, both for the carrying off the ſuperfluous waters into the ſea, and likewiſe for facilitating traffic and intercourſe. The principal reaches from Harlingen through Franeker, as far as Lewarden and Dokkum, and Groningen, and even to the frontiers of E Frieſland. In the whole province are 11 towns, and 336 villages. The inhabitants ſtill retain that ſtrong paſſion for liberty which diſtinguiſhed their anceſtors. Lewarden is the capital.

Frieſland (Eaſt,) a principality of Germany; bounded N by the ſea, W by Groningen. The air is moiſt and thick, but

but much purified by sea breezes; the spring and harvests are late; the land is low, and defended by strong and lofty dykes against the waves of the sea. The land along the coasts is rich and fertile, chiefly meadow land, with few cornfields. The cattle are of an extraordinary size and goodness, as are the sheep and horses. It is not uncommon for a ewe to yean 4 lambs. The butter and cheese are abundant and rich. In the centre of the country the soil is for the most part sandy, interspersed with fens and moors, in which the inhabitants dig peat for fuel, a circumstance of the more importance as wood is scarce. Fowl and game are plentiful, and the geese in particular of an uncommon size, even to weigh as much as 24 pounds a piece. One third of the principality is uncultivated. The principal river is the Ems, by means of which the trade and navigation of the country is very considerable. The exportation principally consists in large horses, horned cattle, cheese, butter, oats, beans, rape seed, and fine linen, which they sell for Holland. The principal towns are Aurich, Norden, and Emden. The revenue to the sovereign is about 300,000 rix dollars.

Frina, a small, rapid river of Africa, a branch of the Niger. Allegators render it dangerous to enter its waters. [Park.]

Frisch Haff, a gulf on the coast of Prussian Pomenaria, S of the Baltic; through which the Oder passes at the eastern extremity.

Frisch Haff, a bay between Konigsberg and Elbing. It communicates with the Baltic by a narrow passage, near Pillaw.

Friuli, a province of Italy, belonging to the states of Venice; bounded E by the county of Goritz and the gulf of Trieste, S by the gulf of Venice. It is fertile in wine and fruit. Udina is the capital.

Friuli, a town in the above province, 32 miles N N W Trieste, lat. 46. 15 N.

Frodlingham, a town of England, county of York, 12 miles N Beverly.

Frodsham, a town of England, county of Chester, at the conflux of the Wever and the Mersey. The principal trade is in salt, of which near 7000 tons are annually refined. A cotton manufacture has lately been established: 10 miles N E Chester.

Frome, a town of England, county of Somerset, on the Frome, near the forest of Selwood; long celebrated for its manufactures of woollen cloth, of which 160,000 yards are made annually, four-fifths are broad cloths, the rest are narrow cloths and kerseymeres: in which 1450 packs of wool are consumed, of 240 pounds each. The number of families in the year 1786, was 1348, and the number of inhabitants 6342: 13 miles S Bath, and 104 W London.

Fronsac, a town of France, department of the Gironde, on the Ille; 2 miles N W Libourne.

Fronteira, a town of Portugal, 10 miles N Estremos.

Frontigniac, a town of France, department of the Herault, celebrated for its excellent wine, generally called Frontigniac: 4 leagues S S W Montpellier.

Frutingen, a town of Switzerland, canton of Bern, which gives name to a bailiwick, one of the most beautiful places in Switzerland: 30 miles S E Friburg.

Fuego, one of the Cape Verd islands. The name it received from a volcano, which issues from a lofty mountain, and throws out flames that may be seen at a great distance in the night, clouds of ashes, which suffocate cattle, pumice stones, which float on the sea, and torrents of sulphur. The island is without rivers, almost without fresh water; yet is fertile in maize, gourds, water melons, wild figs, oranges, and apples. There is a great number of goats, which run wild upon the mountains; the profit on their skins is a revenue of the crown. The inhabitants export the skins of cattle, horses, asses, and hogs. The island is about 5 leagues in length, lon. 24 20 W, lat. 15 10 N.

Fuen-hou-fou, a city of China, province of Pe-tcheli, celebrated for its extent and the number of its inhabitants, as well as for the beauty of its streets and triumphal arches. It has under its jurisdiction 2 cities of the second rank, 8 of the third, and many fortresses, which bar the entrance of China against the Tartars. It is seated near the great wall, amid mountains.

Fuen-tcheou-fou, a commercial city of China, in the province of Chang-si. Its baths and springs, almost as hot as boiling water, attract a great number of strangers. Its district contains 1 city of the second, and 7 of the third class. It is seated on the river Fuen-ho, 250 miles S W of Pekin.

Fuente-Duenna, a town in New Castile, on the Tagus: 24 miles S E Madrid.

Fuente de la Piedra, a village of Spain, in Grenada, in which is a medicinal spring, whose virtues were known to the ancients, and celebrated for curing several disorders,

disorders, particularly the gravel: 2 leagues from Antequera.

Fuessen, or *Fussen*, a town of Swabia, on the Lech: a frontier town to Bavaria and the Tyrolese, with a Benedictine abbey and convent of Franciscans: 47 miles S Augsburg, 65 E Constance.

Fula, or *Thule*, one of the Shetland islands, W of Mainland. It is thought by some to be the same, which the ancients reckoned the ultimate limit of the habitable globe, and to which, therefore, they gave the appellation of *Ultima Thule*.

Fulda, a bishopric and principality of Germany, in the Upper Rhine; bounded N by Hesse Cassel. The country is mountainous and woody, with some rich arable lands, and some salt and medicinal springs.

Fulda, is the capital of the above bishopric, on the river Fulda. The bishop resides here in a handsome palace. Besides the cathedral, it has a collegiate church, an university, founded in the year 1734, a college, an academy, and a convent of Benedictines. The library contains a number of ancient and rare manuscripts: 63 miles E N E Mentz

Fulham, a village of England, county of Middlesex, on the Thames, over which is a toll bridge. The bishop of London has a palace here: 4 miles W London.

Fullan, a country in the interior part of Africa, W of the kingdom of Cashna. Its boundaries have not yet been ascertained, nor has the face of the country been described. All the information obtained of it is, that the dress of the natives resembles the plaids of the Scotch Highlanders.

Funchal, a seaport town, and capital of the island of Madeira, situated in a valley on the S coast of the island. The harbour is defended by several batteries, and a castle. It contains 6 parishes, several chapels, and 6 convents, with several hospitals. It is ill defended on the land side. The English and French Roman Catholics are supposed to exceed the Portuguese in number and wealth; besides these, there are multitudes of Mulatto and Negro freemen. The streets of Funchal are drawn by a line, all the houses neat, and the windows sashed with lath-work, but with openings wide enough for those within to see and be seen. The principal trade of the inhabitants consists in wine and sweet meats, lon. 16 49 W, lat. 32 32 N.

Funen, or *Fyen*, an island of Denmark, at the entrance of the Baltic, of an oval form, 35 miles long. It is a fertile and a pleasant island: most of the Danish nobility have seats here. The soil yields great crops of corn, nearly 100,000 barrels are annually exported to Norway and Sweden, exclusive of the consumption at home. The inhabitants keep a great number of bees, and with the honey make mead, which forms a considerable article of trade, being sent to every part of the kingdom. Here are several lakes and rivers, abounding in fish, but none navigable; great quantities of cod, herrings, turbots, and other fish, are caught in the bays along the coast. Odensee is the capital, lon. 9 40 to 10 50 E, lat 55 7 to 55 42 N.

Furnes, or *Vuerne*, a town of Flanders, on the canal from Bruges to Dunkirk, about a league from the sea. The town house is a good building, adorned with many figures of kings and princes; it has a handsome tower, with musical chimes: 15 miles S W Ostend, lat. 51 4 N.

Furrackabad, a town of Hindoostan, capital of a small district belonging to a prince of the Patan Rohilla tribe: about 30 miles in length along the W bank of the Ganges: 75 miles E Agra, lon. 79 52 E, lat. 27 23 N.

Furshout, an ill built, ruinous town, upon the Nile, in a cultivated, extensive plain, which is 9 miles over, all sown with wheat. It is supposed to contain 10,000 people. The Franciscan missionaries have a convent here, under the name of Physicians. Here resides the great Sheik, who governs W to the borders of Assouan, lat. 26 3 30 N. [Bruce, Pococke.]

Furstenberg, a town of Swabia, with an ancient castle, on a mount near the Danube: 14 miles N N W Schaffhausen, on the lake Constance. The source of the Danube, is in the principality of Furstenberg.

Furstenberg, a town of Lusatia, on the Oder. Its tolls bring in about 5000 crowns yearly to the king of Prussia: 13 miles S Franckfort on the Oder.

Furstenfeld, a town of Stiria, on the confines of Hungary, near the conflux of the rivers Feistritz and Laufnitz: 68 miles S Vienna, lat. 47 6 N.

Furstenwalde, a town of Upper Saxony, Brandenberg: 26 miles E Berlin.

Futtypour Sicri, a considerable town of Hindoostan Proper, in the province of Agra. It is seated under a range of hills, the southern boundary of an immense plain, in which, for the greatest part, not a shrub is to be seen, and the soil is almost as fine as hair powder; a circumstance, productive of the most disagreeable effects,

fects, when this fine duft is taken up by the hot winds from the weftward. Its fituation too is unhealthy, from the indifferent water with which the whole country abounds; but the country next the town, is in tolerable cultivation. On the fummit of the higheft hill is a large mofque, built by the emperor Acber, in the firft ftile of Mooriſh architecture; and at the foot of this hill are the ruins of an imperial palace, which occupy a great extent of ground. It is 42 miles W of Agra, lon. 77 45 E, lat. 27 0 N.

Fyal, fee *Fayal*.

Fyres, a river of Scotland, which runs into Loch Nefs, in the county of Inverneſs, 10 miles N E fort Auguſtus. There is a conſiderable cataract, or fall, about 2 miles from its mouth.

Fyzabad, a town of Hindooſtan, province of Oude, on the Gogra; founded by Sadatkhan, a Perſian, who was 40 years governor of the province, near the ancient city of Oude. He firſt built a palace, with extenſive gardens, and made it the place of his reſidence; many houſes were added, till, by degrees, it became a large city, and for ſome time the capital of the province: it was defended with a fortreſs, a ditch, towers, ramparts, &c; 65 miles E Lucknow, and 80 N Allahabad, lon. 82 24 E, lat. 26 45 N.

G

GABARET, a town of France, department of the Landes, on the Geliſe: 20 miles W Condom.

Gabian, a village of France, department of the Herault, with a mineral ſpring; near it, from a rock, iſſues petroleum, or native tar: 7 miles N W Pezenas.

Gabin, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Rava: 40 miles W Warſaw.

Gabou, or *Jabou*, a country of Africa, btween Benin and Dahomy, about 150 miles from the coaſt; the chief trade is in ſlaves.

Gadamis, an iſland in the ſand, N W of Fezzan. It is 24 journies S of Tunis, ſometimes tributary to Tripoli, and frequently to Tunis. The ſoil is dry and barren, producing little elſe but dates and corn, camels and goats. They ſpeak the original African language. In their country is a ſpring alternately hot and cold, lat. 32 N. [Morgan.]

Gademis or *Gademir*, a country of Africa, W of Fezzan, and 100 leagues from the Mediterranean, ſaid to contain 92 villages; the capital bears the ſame name, lon. 11 E, lat. 31 30 N.

Gadona, or *Gadua*, a country of Africa, on the S ſide of the river Senegal, containing mines of gold, iron, and ſaltpetre, lon. 8 W, lat. 13 30 N.

Gadora, an iſland in the ſea of Marmora. Its buildings are a few cloyſters and houſes of monks, who are its only inhabitants. [Thevenot.]

Gaeta, a ſeaport town of Naples, on *The gulf of Gaeta*: the harbour is defended by a citadel. It is at the foot of a mountain near the ſea: 40 miles N W Naples.

Gago, an extenſive and populous kingdom of Negroland, in the interior of Africa. It abounds with gold; the inhabitants carry on a flouriſhing commerce with ſurrounding nations. The capital is Gago, 400 miles S of Tombuctoo. They are farmers and ſhepherds; the land is fruitful, and well watered. The country produces abundance of corn, rice, fruits, and is covered with hamlets and villages, lon. 1 54 E, lat. 10 N. [Leo Africanus.]

Gaillac, a town of France, department of the Tarn. It is a place of conſiderable trade, and the wine made in the environs is much eſteemed. It is ſituated on the Tarn, which is here navigable: 9 leagues N E Toulouſe.

Gaillon, a town of France, department of the Eure. Near it was a celebrated Carthuſian monaſtery, burned down in 1764: 3 leagues N W Vernon.

Gainſborough, a town of England, county of Lincoln, on the E bank of the Trent, and brings tolerable ſized veſſels with the tide up to the town, about 40 miles from the Humber. By means of the navigation it is a place of conſiderable trade: 18 miles N W Lincoln, and 148 N London.

Galacz, or *Galatz*, a town of Bulgaria, near the Danube: 54 miles W Iſmael, lat. 45 24 N.

Galam, a fort of Africa, built by the French on the river Senegal, ceded to the Engliſh by the peace of Verſailles, in the year 1763. During the American war it was taken by the French, in whoſe poſſeſſion it remained by the peace of 1783.

Galaſhiels, a flouriſhing little town of Scotland, county of Selkirk, on the *Gala*, at its union with the Tweed, with a conſiderable woollen manufacture; 5 miles N Selkirk.

Galaſo, a river of Naples, which runs into the ſea near Tarento.

Galata, a ſmall iſland in the Mediterranean, near the coaſt of Tunis, lon. 9 30 E, lat. 38 15 N.

Galeron,

Galeron, a town of the iſland of Celebes, celebrated for its fiſhery.

Galicia, a province of Spain, bounded N and W by the ſea, S by Portugal, from which it is ſeparated by the river Minho. It is mountainous, with ſome ſmall plains on the ſea coaſt. There are ſome excellent ports, yet has but little commerce. The inhabitants plant many vineyards and fruit trees, and cultivate wheat, rye and flax. The ſea coaſts abound with fiſh; the foreſts ſupply good ſhip timber. In the mountains are found mines of gold, copper, iron, lead, and vermillion. It has likewiſe ſome excellent paſtures. It contains 64 cities and towns, but few conſiderable ones, 3242 pariſhes, 242,264 families, 12,637 religious, 11 cathedrals, 34 hoſpitals, 14 colleges, 79 convents of men, and 24 of women. The inhabitants are faithful and courageous: poverty compels great numbers of them to ſeek a living in the neighbouring provinces, where they hire themſelves to the moſt ſervile and laborious employments, for which they are deſpiſed by the other Spaniards. The principal town is Compoſtella.

Galicia, a large country in the S of Poland, which conſiſts of that part of Little Poland on the S ſide of the Viſtula, almoſt the whole of Red Ruſſia, and a ſlip of Podolia. It was forcibly ſeized by the Auſtrians in 1772, and incorporated into the Auſtrian dominions, under the appellation of the kingdoms of Galicia and Lodomeria. The population of Galicia and Lodomiria, in 1776, amounted to 2,580,796. The mountainous parts produce fine paſture; the plains are moſtly ſandy, but abound in foreſts, and are fertile in corn. The principal articles of traffic are cattle, hides, wax, and honey; and theſe countries contain mines of copper, lead, iron, and ſalt, of which the latter are the moſt valuable. Lemburg, or Leopold, is the capital of the whole country, which extends 380 miles from E to W; its greateſt breadth being 190 miles.

Gall, St. or *St. Gallen*, a town of Swiſſerland, in Thurgau, with a rich abbey, in which is a library, containing ſeveral manuſcripts of the claſſics, to which we are indebted for Petronius Arbiter, Silius Italicus, Valerius Flaccus, and Quintillian, copies of which were found here in 1413; alſo 13 volumes of manuſcript letters, from the firſt German and Swiſs reformers. (Theſe might throw much light on the reformation.) The town owes its flouriſhing ſtate to a very extenſive commerce, ariſing chiefly from its manufactures of linen, muſlin, and embroidery. It is ſeated in a narrow, barren valley, between 2 mountains, and on 2 ſmall ſtreams, 37 miles N E of Zuric, lon. 9 20 E, lat. 47 26 N. [Coxe.]

Galla, a wild, barbarous race, inhabiting the inland regions of Africa, round the head of the Nile. A ſtrange, wandering race, they have ſometimes ravaged the breadth of Africa, from Sierra Leonna, to Arabia. Their complexion is whiter than the other Negroes, but they ſlaſh their own faces, turn their upper eyelids outwards, to appear terrible to their enemies. Surpaſſing other tribes in agility and ſtrength, their courage is invincible. They neither plant, nor ſow, living by plunder and carnage. They neither give nor take quarter; but eat the fleſh of their enemies, and drink their blood from cups, made of human ſkulls. When annoyed by rain or thunder, they bend their bows againſt heaven, and curſe the ſkies. [Bruce, Battel, &c.]

Galle or *Ponte Galle*, a ſeaport town and fort of the iſland of Ceylon, on the S W coaſt, about half a league in circumference within the walls, defended by baſtions towards the land; on the ſide towards the ſea are banks and rocks; the fortreſs is on a tongue of land: the bay is expoſed only to the weſterly winds; but is ſaid not to be large, nor convenient, and the entrance dangerous on account of the rocks. The Dutch took it from the Portugueſe in the year 1640. The air is healthy, and the heat of the climate moderated by the land and ſea breezes; 98 miles S Candy, lon. 80 20 E, lat. 6 N.

Gallipoli, a ſeaport town of European Turkey, province of Romania, on the ſea of Marmora, with a good harbour; the reſidence of a pacha, and the ſee of a Greek biſhop. It contains about 10,000 Turks, 3500 Greeks, and many Jews. The houſes of the latter, have doors not above 3½ feet high, to prevent the Turks riding into them: 80 miles S Adrianople, 108 W S W Conſtantinople, lat. 40 24 N.

Gallipoli, a ſeaport town of Naples, province of Otranto, ſituated on a rock, ſurrounded by the ſea, and attached to the land only by a bridge. The environs are planted with olive and cotton trees, which produce the chief articles of its commerce: 21 miles W Otranto, lat. 40 18 N.

Gallipoli, a ſtrait between European and Aſiatic Turkey. It forms the communication between the Archipelago and the ſea of Marmora, and is defended at the S W entrance by the Dardanelles. It is here

2 miles

2 miles over, and is 33 miles long. It was anciently called the Helleſpont. See *Dardanelles.*

Galloway (New,) a town of Scotland, near the Ken: 15 miles N Kircudbright.

Galloway (Upper, or *Weſt,)* a name ſometimes given to the county of Wigton, in Scotland.

Galway, a county of Ireland, province of Connaught, next to Cork, the moſt conſiderable in point of ſize in the kingdom, but the leaſt populous; bounded, S by the county of Clare and *Galway Bay*, W by the Atlantic Ocean; containing 116 pariſhes, and 28 churches. The number of houſes is 28,212, and about 142,000 ſouls. The ſoil is warm and fertile, with a lime-ſtone bottom. This lime-ſtone riſes ſometimes ſo near the ſurface as to render it unfit for tillage, but yielding excellent paſture. Some parts are mountainous, with quarries of black and white marble. Great quantities of kelp are made along the coaſt, and ſeaweed gathered for manure, of great advantage to the families that dwell there, who are little farmers, and hardy fiſhermen. On the ſea coaſt is a large bay, ſheltered by the three ſouthern iſlands of Arran. The ſound between theſe iſlands is a ſafe road.

Galway, capital of the above county, is on a river, ſurrounded with ancient walls. The houſes are generally well built, in number 950, and about 12,000 inhabitants. It was formerly the moſt commercial town in Ireland, and has now a conſiderable trade. The port is very commodious and ſafe, but ſo diſtant from the city, that lighters are neceſſary to carry goods into the town. Galway is governed by a mayor, recorder and ſheriffs: 96 miles W Dublin, lon. 8 58 W, lat. 53 15 N.

Gambia, a country of Africa, which takes its name from the river which paſſes through it; ceded to the Engliſh by the peace of 1783.

Gambia, or *Gamba*, a deep, muddy river of Africa, which empties into the Atlantic. The banks are frequently covered with thickets of mangrove; the country is flat, and ſwampy. Abundance of fiſh are caught, many of which are unknown in Europe. Here are ſharks, alligators, and the hyppotamus, an amphibious animal, which may be called the ſea elephant. He is of a timid, inoffenſive diſpoſition. The river is navigable for ſloops 600 miles, and annually overflows its banks like the Nile. Its mouth is in lat. 13 20 N. [Park.]

Gambron or *Gomron*, a ſeaport town of Perſia, in the province of Lariſtan. This town, called alſo *Bender Abbas*, was famous till the beginning of the laſt century, as the port of Schiras, and of all the S of Perſia. Its trade was, at that time, very extenſive. At preſent it is very low, nor is there a ſingle European counting-houſe in the city. This decline has been occaſioned by the domeſtic diſturbances in Perſia, and the wars and diſputes between the French and the Engliſh. The Dutch, for a while, continued to carry on a conſiderable trade here. But ſince they formed a ſettlement in the iſland of Karek, they have entirely deſerted Gambron, lon. 57 E, lat. 27 20 N.

Gammo, a town of Africa, on the Ivory Coaſt.

Gamps, a town of Swiſſerland, canton of Schweitz, and Glaris, in which is a ſulphurous medicinal ſpring: 5 miles S Appenzel.

Ganara, a country of Africa, with a town of the ſame name, on the banks of the Niger. The country is populous and fertile: the articles of commerce are gold, ſena, and ſlaves, lon 16 E, lat. 12 20 N.

Ganderſheim, a town of Lower Saxony, and principality of Wolfenbuttel, on the river Gande, with a celebrated abbey of Proteſtants, compoſed of an abbeſs, who is a princeſs, and 4 ladies of noble families: 20 miles W Goſlar.

Gandia, a ſeaport town of Spain, in Valencia, with a ſmall univerſity: 40 miles N N E Alicant.

Gandicotta, a town and fortreſs of Hindooſtan, ſituated on the top of a lofty mountain, on the ſide of the river Penner, in Cuddapa. The road to it is narrow, and formed in the rock, by the ſide of a frightful precipice. Below is a ſmall plain, well watered by a number of ſprings, in which the inhabitants cultivate rice and millet. Near it is a diamond mine: 33 miles N W Cuddapa, lon. 78 29 E, lat. 14 45 N.

Ganges, a river of Aſia, which riſes by 2 branches from the mountains of Kentaiſſe, in the country of Thibet; theſe 2 branches take a weſterly direction, inclining to the N, for a courſe of about 300 miles in direct diſtance, when, meeting the great chain or ridge of mount Himmaleh, which extends from Cabul along the N of Hindooſtan, and through Thibet, the rivers are compelled to turn to the S, in which courſe they unite their waters, and form what is properly termed

ed the river Ganges. This body of water now forces a paſſage through the ridge of mount Himmaleh, at the diſtance, poſſibly, of 100 miles below the place of its firſt approach to it, and ſapping its foundation, ruſhes through a cavern, and precipitates itſelf into a vaſt baſon, which it has worn in the rock, at the hither foot of the mountains. Fancy has given to this baſon the form of a cow's head, and they call it the *Cow's Mouth*, and pay it divine honors. From this ſecond ſource (as it may be termed) of the Ganges, its courſe becomes more eaſtwardly than before, through the rugged country of Sirinagur, until, at Hurdwar, it finally eſcapes from the mountainous tract, in which it has wandered for about 800 Britiſh miles. At Hurdwar it opens itſelf a paſſage through mount Sewallick; which is the chain of mountains that borders on the level country, on the N of the province of Delhi. After entering Hindooſtan, it flows with a ſmooth navigable ſtream, through delightful plains, during the remainder of its courſe, in which it receives 11 conſiderable rivers. Soon after it joins the Sanpoo it divides into a multitude of branches, called *the Mouths of the Ganges*, which empty themſelves into the Bay of Bengal, in lat. 21 40 to 22 N. A circumſtance attending the courſe of the Ganges and the Burrampooter rivers, in reſpect to each other, is very ſingular. Iſſuing from oppoſite ſides of the ſame ridge of mountains, they direct their courſes toward oppoſite quarters, till they are more than 1200 miles aſunder, and afterwards meet in one point near the ſea, after each has performed a winding courſe of more than 2000 miles. In the annual inundation of this immenſe river, the country is overflowed to the extent of more than 100 miles in width; nothing appearing but villages and trees, excepting, very rarely, the top of an elevated ſpot, the artificial mound of ſome deſerted village, appearing like an iſland. The riſe of the water is, on an average, 31 feet. In a word, it is, in every reſpect, one of the moſt beneficial rivers in the world; diffuſing plenty immediately by means of its living productions, and ſecondarily by enriching the lands, affording an eaſy conveyance for the productions of its borders, and giving employment to many thouſand boatmen. It is no wonder, therefore, that the Hindoos regard this river as a kind of deity that they hold its waters in high veneration, and that it is viſited annually by a prodigious number of pilgrims from all parts of Hindooſtan.

Ganjam, a town of Hindooſtan, on the ſea coaſt of the bay of Bengal, lon. 85 20 E, lat. 19 23 N.

Gannat, a town of France, department of the Allier, containing about 3000 inhabitants: 9 leag. S Moulins, lat. 46 5 N.

Gaoga, a country of Africa, W of Nubia, with a town of the ſame name, ſituated on a large lake. The inhabitants are barbarous; lon. 26 E, lat. 16 N.

Gap, a town of France, and capital of the department of the Higher Alps; near it is a mineral ſpring: 15 leages S Grenoble.

Gareck, an iſland in the Gulf of Perſia, near the mouth of the Euphrates, remarkable for a fine pearl fiſhery.

Gard, a department of France, bounded E by the Rhone, S by the Mediterranean. Nimes is the capital.

Garda, a lake of Italy, between the Veroneſe and the Breſſan, 30 miles long and 4 wide, on which is a town of the ſame name: 12 miles N W Verona.

Gardelegen, or *Gardeleben*, a town of Upper Saxony, containing 4 churches, 4 hoſpitals and a manufacture of cloth; celebrated for its hops and beer: 72 miles W Berlin, lat. 57 3 N.

Gard, Pont du, a Roman aqueduct in France, 9 miles N E of Niſmes, erected, it is ſuppoſed, by Agrippa, in the time of Auguſtus. It is 160 feet in height, and conſiſts of 3 bridges riſing above each other, and uniting two craggy mountains. The higheſt of theſe bridges has 6 arches, of great blocks of ſtones, without cement; the centre one has 11; and the loweſt (under which flows the Gardon, an inconſiderable, but rapid river) has 36. Lewis XIV, when he repaired, in 1699, the damages which this ſtupendous work had ſuſtained by time, cauſed a real bridge, over which travellers now paſs, to be conſtructed by the ſide of the lower range of arches. This aqueduct was built, in order to convey to Niſmes the water of the ſpring of Eure, which riſes near Uzes.

Gared, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Suz, on the river Suz, celebrated for its Morocco leather.

Gar-el-Mailah, a ſeaport of Africa, on the E coaſt of Tunis; 4 miles W Cape Zibeeb.

Garnache (La,) a town of the Vendée, 1 league N N E Challans.

Garonne, a river of France, which riſes in the Pyrenées, and joining with the Dordogne,

Dordogne, about 12 miles below Bourdeaux, changes its name to Gironde.

Garonne (Upper,) a department of France, bounded S by Spain. It takes its name from the Garonne, which paſſes through it. Toulouſe is the capital. It has a navigable communication with the Mediterranean, by its junction with the Royal Canal.

Garrachicha, a ſeaport town of the iſland of Teneriffe, deſtroyed by an earthquake and eruption of the volcano on the Peak, in 1704; ſo that houſes are now built where ſhips then lay at anchor.

Garret Dennis, an iſland in the Eaſtern Pacific Ocean, about 14 leagues in circumference, inhabited by blacks, who are armed with lances, bows and arrows, ſituated to the N of New Ireland: lon. 151 25 E, lat. 2 30 S.

Garrows, a country of Aſia, ſituated to the E of Bengal, W of Aſſam, and S of Burhampooter river.

Garſtang, a town of England, county of Lancaſter: 10 miles S Lancaſter.

Gartz, a town of Pruſſian Pomerania, on the Oder, 13 miles S Stetin: lat. 53 13 N.

Gaſcony, a late province of France, ſituated between the Garonne, the ſea, and the Pyrenées. The Gaſcons have a great deal of ſpirit; but their exaggeration, in deſcribing their exploits, has made the term *Gaſconade* proverbial. The Gaſcons who dwell near the Pyrenées, are originally from Spain.

Gaſtein, a town of Bavaria, celebrated for its warm baths, and mines of lead, iron and gold: 36 miles S Saltzburg, and 16 W S W Radſtadt.

Gateſhouſe, a town of Scotland, county of Kircudbright, near the mouth of the Fleet, not far from the Iriſh Sea, with a cotton manufacture. Sloops come up near to the town: 13 miles W Kircudbright.

Gateſhead, a village of England, on the Tyne, oppoſite to Newcaſtle, to which it appears like a ſuburb; celebrated for its grindſtones, which, under the name of Newcaſtle, are exported to all parts of the world.

Gath, the principal of the five ancient cities of the Philiſtines, in Paleſtine. It ſtood on a hill E of Aſhdod, on the coaſt of the Mediterranean, on the borders of the tribe of Dan. Here Goliah was born. When David took and diſmantled this city, it was populous and ſtrong. Its exact ſite is not now known.

[Sanſon, Topog. Dict.]

Gatinois, or *Gaſtinois*, a province of France. It now forms part of the departments of the Seine and Marne, Seine and Oiſe, and Loiret.

Gatton, a borough of England, county of Surry, which ſends 2 members to parliament: 20 miles S London.

Gavi, a town of Genoa, once very ſtrong, but the fortifications have been deſtroyed: 25 miles N Genoa.

Gauts, or *Indian Appennines*, a ſtupendous wall of mountains, extending from Cape Comorin, the S extremity of Hindooſtan, to the Tapty or Surat River, at unequal diſtances from the coaſt; in one ſhort ſpace only, it approaches within 6 miles, the common diſtance is 40, and it ſeldom exceeds 70. They riſe abruptly from the low country, called the Concan, or Cockum, ſupporting in the nature of a terrace, a vaſt extent of fertile and populous plains, which are ſo elevated, as to render the air cool and pleaſant. This celebrated ridge does not terminate in a promontory, when it approaches the Tapty; but, departing from its meridional courſe, it bends eaſtward, in a wavy line, parallel with the river; and is afterward loſt among the hills, in the neighbourhood of Burhampour. In its courſe along the Tapty, it forms ſeveral paſſes, or deſcents toward that river. The height is not well known, but ſuppoſed to be between 3 and 4000 feet; which will prevent the great body of clouds from paſſing over them; and, accordingly, the alternate N E and S W winds (called the monſoons) occaſion a rainy ſeaſon only on the windward ſide of the mountains.

Gazva, a village on the Nile. Here are ruins of Egyptian architecture. A ſmall temple, with 3 colums in front, has its capitals entire: lat. 27 20 N. [Bruce.]

Gaza, an ancient town of Paleſtine, in the tribe of Judah, once a ſtrongly fortified and magnificent city of the Philiſtines. It ſtood on an eminence, 3 miles from the ſea, with an indifferent port. It was in the S W corner of Canaan, on the ſkirts of the deſert which led to Egypt. It was the gates of this city that Sampſon carried away; and here, afterwards, he pulled down the houſe of Dagon on the lords of the Philiſtines. Here, after the city was ſo far laid in ruins that it was called a *Deſert*, (Acts 8, 26,) Philip baptized the Eunuch, of Ethiopia. The preſent Gaza, ſtands about 2 miles from the Mediterranean, contains hardly 2000 inhabitants. Here is a manufacture of cotton, which employs 500 looms in the

town.

town and neighbourhood. The caravans, which paſs between Egypt and Syria, and the Arabs, who bring their plunder here, and ſell it for leſs than its value, furniſh the articles of commerce for Gaza. It has a ſtrong caſtle, not large, but is fenced, having two iron gates, over againſt which is the ſeraglio of the Baſha. At a little diſtance is ſhewn a heap of rubbiſh, ſaid to be the ruins of the temple, pulled down by Sampſon. The Greeks have here a handſome church, whoſe roof is ſupported by marble pillars of the Corinthian order, with all their proper ornaments. The Armenians have a church here. Without the city are ſome beautiful moſques, once chriſtian churches. The caſtle is the reſidence of the Sangiac, whoſe government includes 300 villages. The country round Gaza is extremely fruitful, producing, without culture, pomegranites, oranges, dates and flowers, in great repute even at Conſtantinople. It is 20 miles N of the frontiers of Egypt, 50 S W Jeruſalem, lon. 34 44 E, lat. 31 28 N. [Bowen, Thevenot, Top. Dict.]

Gearon, or *Jaroon*, a town of Perſia, province of Farſiſtan; celebrtaed for its excellent fruits, raiſins, pomegranites, dates and quinces; 70 miles S E Schiras, lat. 28 15 N.

Geba, a town and country of Africa, on a river of the ſame name, which joins the river St. Domingo, lon. 13 30 W, lat. 12 10 N.

Ge-bel-tor, an iſland in the mouth of the Red Sea, in poſſeſſion of the Engliſh, who eſtabliſhed a port here 1801, about 60 leagues N W Mocha. [Capt. Dana.]

Gebel-el Mokatab, or the *Written Mountains*, are mountains of Arabia. They are ſo called, becauſe, for the ſpace of an hour's travel, their marble rocks are engraved with unknown characters. The inſcriptions are from 10 to 14 feet from the ground, in a place where there is neither water nor food. Travellers, acquainted with the Arabic, Greek, Hebrew, Syriac, Coptic, Latin, Armenian, Turkiſh, Illyrican and Bohemian languages, have been unable to read them. Some conjecture they were written by the Chaldeans, or ſome other perſons, long before the coming of Chriſt. Others ſuppoſe they are the original Hebrew character, loſt in the captivity of Babylon, and were the amuſive employment of Iſraelites in the 40 years they wandered in this wilderneſs.

[Journey to Mount Sinai.]

Geeſh, a ſmall diſtrict of Abyſſinia, remarkable for nothing but from having in it the celebrated fountains which are the head of the Nile. It riſes from three ſmall ſprings, in a triangular marſh, which is about 86 yards broad. The Agows, who reſide in the vicinity, pay divine honors to the Nile. Here thouſands of cattle have been, and are ſacrificed to the Spirit of the river. Here the ſurrounding tribes annually aſſemble and make offerings to the God of peace. No feud is laſting, the ſolemn anniverſary cancels all. The high prieſt of the Nile, if we may believe him, ſees and converſes with the ſpirit of the river. The river is ſtyled "Moſt High God, Saviour of the World, God of Peace, Father of the Univerſe." To him they direct their prayers. [Bruce.]

Geſſle, or *Giawle*, a town of Sweden, province of Geſtricia, on an arm of the Gulf of Bothnia, which divides the town and ſurrounds it, forming two iſlands. The town is ancient, populous and commercial, with many rich merchants, but neither regular nor handſome. The harbour is good: the principal exports are iron, pitch, tar and planks. Two thirds of the inhabitants are fiſhermen: 60 miles N Upſal, lon. 17 1 E, lat. 60 50 N.

Gehmen, a town of Weſtphalia, on the Aa, 16 miles N E Weſel.

Geiſlingen, an Imperial town of Swabia, on the Kocher; 12 miles W Ulm.

Gelnhauſen, a town of the Upper Rhine, ſubject to the count of Hanau, 12 miles E Hanau.

Gemappe, a village of Hanault, at the junction of the rivers Haiſne and Trouille; remarkable on account of a battle fought there the 5th of Nov. 1792; in which, after a moſt obſtinate reſiſtance, the Auſtrians were compelled to leave the field, and retire to Mons. The loſs on both ſides in this action was very great: 2½ miles S W Mons.

Gemblours, a town of Brabant, on the Orneau, which runs into the Sambre; it was formerly in poſſeſſion of a celebrated library, containing a number of valuable, ancient manuſcripts, among which was the Chronicum Gemblacenſe, well known among the learned, began by Sigebert, a monk, who died in the year 1112, and continued by Anſelm, the abbot, to his death, in 1137: 10 miles N W Namur.

Gemund, an Imperial town of Swabia. The magiſtracy is choſen out of the body of the people: 24 miles E Stutgard.

Gemund, a town of Auſtria, on the Traun Sea; celebrated for its ſalt works: 24 miles

miles S S W Lintz, and 108 W S W Vienna.

Genadel, a mountain of Africa, in the country of Nubia, over which the Nile paſſes, and forms a cataract, 45 miles N Jalae.

Genap, a town of Brabant, on the Dyle 5 miles E Nivelle.

Geneva, a city and republic, till lately, in alliance with the Swiſs, ſituated on the confines of Savoy, France and Swiſſerland, at the ſouthern extremity of the lake, called the *Lake of Geneva* or the *Leman Lake*; the Rhone paſſing through it, and dividing it into two unequal parts. Julius Cæſar made it a place of arms. It flouriſhed under the ſucceſſors of Cæſar: the inhabitants became Chriſtians in the third century, and, at leaſt as early as the middle of the fourth, it was the ſee of a biſhop. Geneva, which lies partly in the plain on the borders of the lake, and partly on a gentle aſcent, is irregularly built, and contained, before the late revolution, 24,000 ſouls. In the year 1535, in full council, the doctrines of the reformation were adopted; in conſequence of which the canton of Fribourg renounced the alliance. The celebrated John Calvin arriving accidentally at Geneva, towards the cloſe of the following year, was induced to remain and complete the work that was begun. Geneva was now regarded as the centre and aſylum of the reformed religion, both by the French and Italians, and by the retreat of the perſecuted Proteſtants, the arts and commerce became daily more flouriſhing, and population increaſed. In the year 1559, an academy was founded by the celebrated John Calvin. In this academy children of all the citizens might receive an education. Conſcious that the Chriſtian religion derives ſupport from every branch of knowledge, he liberally promoted the cultivation of ſcience, and the ſtudy of elegant literature. Though he refuſed the office of perpetual Preſident, he obtained it for his fellow labourer, Beza. In this new ſeminary Calvin, and his colleagues, all men of eminence, read lectures with ſo much reputation, that ſtudents reſorted here from all quarters of the proteſtant world. Before this Geneva was hardly known, except to Switzerland and Savoy. They have a public library, containing 25,000 volumes, to which all the citizens have free acceſs. In no city of Europe, or perhaps of the whole world, are the people ſo well informed. It is not uncommon to find mechanics in the intervals of their labour, amuſing themſelves with the works of Newton, Locke, and other books of the kind. In 1547 a quarrel happening, the two parties took arms; Calvin ruſhed between them, in the moment of their vengeance, telling them, if they thirſted for blood to take his. Awed by his virtue, they retired. Farel, Viret, Beza and Calvin, have been their Paſtors. Here, but a few years ſince, ſermons and public worſhip were attended with remarkable punctuality and decorum. Such *were* the Genevans: but their moral glory is departed. The preſent clergy of Geneva, by a public act of ſhameleſs apoſtacy, from pretended gratitude to France, have abandoned their religion, and betrayed their Saviour. Voluntarily they have exchanged the ſabbath of chriſtians for the decade of athieſts. Geneva is revolutionized, cruſhed, ruined, by foreign domination. Their liberty and religion are annihilated. In 1798, Geneva was annexed to the French Republic, and now makes a part of the department of Leman: 126 miles N W Turin, lon. 6 10 E, lat. 46 12 N. [Bowen, Moor, Coxe, Du Pan, Scott.]

Geneva Lake of, a magnificent expanſe of water, in Swiſſerland, which extends from the city of Geneva to Villeneuve, 54 miles in length; its breadth, in the wideſt part, is 12. It is in the ſhape of a creſcent, of which Swiſſerland forms the concave, and Savoy the convex part. Savoy affords a rude and awful boundary of aſpiring Alps, craggy, and covered with the ice of ages. From Geneva to the environs of Lauſanne, the country ſlopes, for a conſiderable way, to the margin of the lake, and is enriched with all the varieties that nature can beſtow. The long ridge of the Jura, fertile in paſturage, and varied with woods, backs this beautiful tract. Near Lauſanne, the banks riſe conſiderably, forming a charming terrace, and a few miles beyond the town, is a rapid deſcent. Near Vevay, begins a plain, which is continued far beyond the end of the lake, but contracting, by the approach of the mountains toward the water; the depth of which is various, the greateſt yet found by ſounding, 160 fathoms. Like all inland lakes, encloſed within high mountains, it is ſubject to ſudden ſtorms. Among the birds that frequent this lake, are the tippet grebes of Pennant, which appear in December and retire in February. Their ſkins are an elegant article of luxury, and ſell for 12 or 14s each. Theſe birds are obliged to breed in other places, this

this lake being almoſt totally deſtitute of reeds and ruſhes, in which they form their floating neſt. The river Rhone runs thro' the whole extent of the lake, from its E to its S W extremity.

Genevois, a province of Savoy, bounded W by France, from which it is ſeparated by the Rhone: Geneva and its territory formerly made a part of it. Annecy is now the capital.

Gengenbach, an Imperial town of Swabia, 15 miles S E Straſburg.

Gennep, a town of Weſtphalia, near the Meuſe, 9 miles S S W Cleves.

Genoa, a ſtate and city of Italy; bounded N by Piedmont, the Milaneſe, and the Parmeſan, E by the ſtates of the duke of Tuſcany, S by the Mediterranean Sea, W by the county of Nice; about 120 miles in length, from 8 to 20 in breadth. The country is mountainous, and part of it covered with barren rocks, which ſerve for its defence. Some of the mountains are covered with wood, and ſome yield good paſture. There is but a ſmall quantity of arable land, ſo that the inhabitants are obliged to purchaſe great part of their corn from Naples, Sicily, and other places; however, they carefully cultivate every place they can, and throughout the year, are ſupplied with excellent legumes and vegetables for the table. They make a conſiderable quantity of wine, and have abundance of excellent fruit, eſpecially citrons, oranges, pomegranates, almonds, and figs. A great number of mulberry trees are raiſed to feed ſilk-worms, and olives grow in great plenty, eſpecially round the Gulf of Spezzia. Salt is produced for exportation. Here are found quarries of marble and other ſtone. The manufactures are not ſo flouriſhing as they formerly were; the moſt conſiderable are velvet, pluſh, damaſk, different kinds of ſilk, for which they purchaſe a great deal of raw ſilk from Meſſina and other places; gold and ſilver ſtuffs, lace, gloves, ſtockings, ribbons, ſoap, paper to imitate the Indian, &c. Other articles of commerce are oil, fruit, macaroni, confectionary, Parmeſan cheeſe, anchovies, &c. The manufactures of the Genoeſe are greatly reduced, too great a price being paid for the articles which they manufacture, and the inſecurity of their ports contribute greatly to enfeeble their commerce. Genoa has been declared a free port; but Leghorn is likewiſe a free port, and with ſtill greater liberty. The banking buſineſs in Genoa is very conſiderable, and the bankers are eſteemed the richeſt in Europe. The city of Genoa was formerly the capital of Liguria. The fleet of this republic, anciently ſo celebrated for its victories over all the neighbouring nations, is now reduced to 6 gallies.

Genoa City, capital of the above republic, is about 10 miles in circumference, and defended towards the land by a double wall. Several baſtions are erected along the ſea ſhore, on rocks which riſe above the water. It has a good harbour, with a mole 560 paces in length, 13 in breadth, 15 above the level of the water. The ſtreets are in general narrow, but clean and well paved; 2, called the *Strada Nuova* and *Strada Balbi*, are filled with magnificent palaces, fronted with marble. It is the ſee of an archbiſhop. The cathedral is built in the Gothic ſtyle, and paved with black and white marble, in the treaſury of which is preſerved, a curious hexagon diſh, ſaid to be of a ſingle emerald, found at Ceſarea, in the time of the cruſades, which the Genoeſe received as their ſhare of the plunder. Beſides the cathedral, it contains 32 pariſh churches, many of which are magnificent, and adorned with ſculptures and pictures by the beſt maſters. The doge's palace is large, without decoration, except 2 ſtatues of John Andrew Doria and Andrew Doria, larger than the life, at the entrance. The arſenal contains arms for 34,000 men, machines, models for bridges, the armour worn by a number of Genoeſe women in the cruſades, a ſhield containing 120 piſtols, made by Julius Ceſar Vacche, for the purpoſe of aſſaſſinating the doge and ſenate at one time, &c. Other public buildings are the Albergo, which ſerves as a poor-houſe and houſe of correction, where is a beautiful relievo, the Virgin ſupporting a dead Chriſt, by Michael Angelo; and the aſſumption of the Virgin, in white marble, by Puget, an inimitable piece of ſculpture; a large hoſpital for the ſick of all nations and religions; the Conſervatory, for educating and portioning 300 poor girls; and a great number of palaces belonging to the nobility. They reckon at Genoa 69 convents of men and women. The number of inhabitants is eſtimated at 150,000: 63 miles S Milan, lon. 8 41 E, lat. 44 25 N.

Georgia, a country of Aſia, between the Caſpian and the Black Seas, but particularly applied to a country between the Caſpian Sea and Mingrelia, anciently known by the name of *Iberia*. The air is dry,

dry, very warm in ſummer, and very cold in winter. Fine weather commences in the month of May, and continues till the end of November. The ſoil is exceedingly fertile, provided the ground be watered. The bread and fruits are excellent, and the paſtures feed a great number of cattle, fat and lean. The game is of excellent flavour, and the wild hogs delicate. Nature ſeems to have laviſhed on this country, every production that can contribute to the happineſs of its inhabitants. They make wine, which they ſell into Armenia and Perſia, eſpecially to Iſpahan for the king's table. Silk forms a conſiderable branch of trade to Erzerum; but the inhabitants are not acquainted with the beſt method of winding it. Georgia was in one kingdom, of which the inhabitants were Chriſtians; but ſince the year 1639, they have become a mixture of Mahometans; and the king of Perſia having conquered the country, has divided it between 2 native princes, by themſelves called kings, but by the ſophi ſtyled only governors, or viceroys. The moſt powerful of the 2 is that of Teflis, called in the language of the country, the king of Cartela. Each of theſe princes has generally a guard of Mahometan horſe in their pay. The king of Perſia obliges them to embrace the Mahometan religion, to preſerve the dignity in the family. The Chriſtians of the country in part follow the rites of the Armenian, and in part that of the Greek church, and are repreſented as the moſt tractable of all the Chriſtians of the E. Their money bears the name of the kings of Perſia, but juſtice is adminiſtered by Chriſtian magiſtrates. The Georgians have wonderful ſkill in the uſe of the bow, and have the reputation of being the beſt ſoldiers of any in Aſia. The women are celebrated for their beauty, and being educated in convents, can generally read and write, which cannot be ſaid of the men, even of the higheſt rank. As the country produces ſtrong wine, the Georgians are great drunkards, and are particularly fond of brandy, the women as well as the men. The manners and cuſtoms of the Georgians are a mixture of thoſe nations which are ſituated about them. The men have no virtue, but courage. Girls are betrothed at the age of 3 or 4 years, and ſometimes even in their cradles. This is done to prevent their tyrants from giving them for concubines or ſlaves. The country is thinly inhabited, for the governors ſell their ſubjects, the lords their tenants, the maſters their ſervants, and even parents their children, and huſbands their wives. The women are without modeſty, and, although very handſome, love to paint. There are only 4 conſiderable towns, viz. Teflis, Gori, Suram, and Ali.

[Chardin.]

Georgia, Southern, an iſland of the S Pacific Ocean, diſcovered by captain Cook in 1775, and ſo named by him. It is 31 leagues long, and 10 in its greateſt breadth. It ſeems to abound with bays and harbours, which the vaſt quantities of ice render inacceſſible the greateſt part of the year. Two rocky iſlands are ſituate at the N end; one of which, from the perſon who diſcovered it, was named Willis' Iſland: it is a craggy cliff, nearly perpendicular, and contained the neſts of many thouſand ſhags. The other received the name of Bird Iſland, from the innumerable flocks of birds that were ſeen near it, from the largeſt albatroſſes down to the leaſt petrals. Here are perpendicular ice cliffs, of conſiderable height, like thoſe at Spitzbergen; from which pieces were continually breaking off and floating out to ſea. The vallies were covered with ſnow; and the only vegetation obſerved, was a bladed graſs, growing in tufts; wild burnet; and a plant, like moſs, which ſprung from the rocks. Not a ſtream of freſh water was to be ſeen on the whole coaſt. This iſland lies between 38 13 and 35 34 W lon. and 53 57 and 54 57 S lat. [Sparrman.]

Gera, a town of Upper Saxony, on the Elſter, with a handſome college: 30 miles S S W Leipſic, lat. 50 49 N.

Gerar, mentioned ſo often in the hiſtory of Abraham, was a city of the Philiſtines, the ſeat of their firſt kings, in the S W corner of ancient Canaan, near Gaza.

[Wells.]

Gerau, a ſmall country of Germany, ſituated near the conflux of the Maine and the Rhine, in the Upper Rhine. Gerau, and Darmſtadt are the capital towns.

Gerberoy, a town of France, department of the Oiſe, 4 leagues N W Beauvais, lat. 49 32 N.

Gerbes, an iſland on the coaſt of Tunis, producing barley, figs, olives, and grapes. Subject to Tripoli, lon. 10 30 E, lat. 33 56 N.

Gerbeviller, a town of France, department of the Meurte, 5 miles S Luneville.

Gerbſtadt, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and county of Mansfeld:

British Statute Miles
GERMANY and the NETHERLANDS from the latest AUTHORITIES.
GERMAN OR BRITISH OCEAN
BALTIC SEA
DENMARK
POLAND
PRUSSIA
SAXONY
BOHEMIA
MORAVIA
SILESIA
AUSTRIA
BAVARIA
SWABIA
SWITZERLAND
ITALY
TURKEY
HUNGARY
FRANCE
NETHERLANDS
UNITED PROVINCES
WESTPHALIA
LOWER RHINE
UPPER RHINE
LOWER SAXONY
UPPER SAXONY
Hamburg
Lubec
Bremen
Embden
Amsterdam
Rotterdam
Antwerp
Brussels
Liege
Cologne
Frankfort
Heidelberg
Manheim
Spire
Worms
Mentz
Treves
Luxemburg
Metz
Nancy
Paris
Rheims
Strasburg
Basil
Zurich
Berne
Geneva
Lausanne
Augsburg
Munich
Ingoldstat
Ratisbon
Passau
Salzburg
Inspruck
Trent
Milan
Venice
Vienna
Presburg
Gratz
Laubach
Trieste
Aquileia
Villach
Brixen
Tyrol
Dresden
Leipsic
Wittenburg
Berlin
Potsdam
Brandenburg
Magdeburg
Hanover
Brunswick
Gottingen
Cassel
Eisenach
Gotha
Erfurt
Wurtzburg
Nuremberg
Anspach
Stuttgart
Tubingen
Ulm
Memmingen
Kempten
Coblentz
Hanau
Darmstadt
Carlsruhe
Offenburg
Strasburg
Schaffhausen
Constance
Lindau
Fussen
Inspruck
Trent
Roveredo
Verona
Mantua
Modena
Bologna
Florence
Ancona
Rome
Naples
Sicily
Sardinia
Corsica
Genoa
Turin
Savoy
Piedmont
Switzerland
Grisons
Valtelin
Soudria
Milan
Venice
Aquileia
Trieste
Gorizia
Laubach
Zagrab
Croatia
Hungary
Presburg
Vienna
Lintz
Passau
Ratisbon
Ingoldstat
Munich
Augsburg
Ulm
Memmingen
Kempten
Lindau
Constance
Schaffhausen
Basil
Berne
Geneva
Lausanne
Soleure
Zurich
Lucerne
Appenzel
Glarus
Coire

Mansfeld : 30 miles S W Dessau, and 36 S Magdeburg.

Gerdaven, a town of Prussia, province of Natangen, defended by 2 castles : situated on the Omet, near a considerable lake, which is called *the Calendar of Gerdaven*, as prognosticating weather : 30 miles S E Konigsberg.

Gerisau, a village of Swisserland, on the N side of the lake of Schweitz, at the foot of the Rigi. It is a republic, the smallest in Europe. Its territory is 2 leagues in length and 1 in breadth. It contains 1200 inhabitants, who have their general assembly of burgesses, their landamman, council of regency, courts of justice, and militia. Gerisau is composed entirely of scattered houses and cottages, of a very neat and picturesque appearance. The inhabitants are much employed in preparing silk for the manufactures at Basle. This republic is under the protection of the cantons of Lucern, Uri, Schweitz, and Underwalden : and, in case of war, furnishes its quota of men. Gerisau is 12 miles S W of Schweitz.

Gerizzim, and *Ebal*, 2 small mountains or hills, situated, according to St. Jerom, near Jericho ; on the latter of which, Moses enjoined the Israelites, after they passed the Jordan, to set up great stones and plaster them, and write the law upon them, and to build an altar unto the Lord. He directed that the tribes should be divided, 6 tribes to be placed on Gerizzim, and 6 on the opposite Mount Ebal. From Mount Ebal, the Levites were to read the curses, denounced against transgressors of the law ; and from Mount Gerizzim, the blessings promised to the obedient. Sanballat, by permission of the king of Persia, built a temple, on Mount Gerizzim, like that at Jerusalem ; who, with his followers, the Apostate Jews and Samaritans, contended that this, and not Jerusalem was the place, designated for the true worship of God. [Topog. Dict.]

Germany, a country of Europe, in ancient times inhabited by various nations, who derived their origin from the Celtes and Sclavonians, or Vandals, differing in language and in manners.. The Empire, at present, is bounded N by the duchy of Sleswick and the Baltic ; E by Prussia, Poland, Hungary, Sclavonia, and Croatia ; S by the Gulf of Venice, Italy, and Swisserland ; W by the Rhine, the United Provinces, and the German Ocean. All parts do not enjoy the same mildness of climate, nor the same fertility of soil, but, in general, the air is wholesome, and the inhabitants live as long, or perhaps longer than in the neighbouring countries. Germany was formerly covered with wood, and even at this time contains some large forests, though several districts are in want of wood, and burn turf, peat, and coals. The white mulberry-tree is very common, olives grow in several places, and chesnuts, oaks, beech, firs, and fruit-trees, such as apples, pears, cherries, plumbs, peaches, almonds, walnuts, filberts, &c. It yields all kinds of grain, such as wheat, rye, maize, barley, oats, peas, beans, tares, &c. The inhabitants cultivate hemp, flax, hops, anise, cummin, tobacco, madder, woad, saffron, carthamus, or bastard saffron, &c. Germany produces wine, which, in the opinion of many, surpasses the French and Hungarian wines. Of this the best sort grows in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and constitutes the several species of the Rhenish wine (of which that of Rhingau is the best in all Germany) and the Mosel wine. The Franconian, Neckar, Kocher, and Muscadel wines are also excellent. The number of horses, oxen, cows, sheep, goats, and swine, are incredibly great. The numerous rivers, brooks, lakes, and ponds in Germany, abound in various and fine sorts of fish, such as sturgeon, shad, salmon, pike, carp, trout, lamprey, perch, roach, barbel, or red-beard, jack, eel, and many other species. Germany contains mines of gold, silver, lead, tin, iron, copper, loadstone, ochre, cinnabar, quicksilver, coals, &c. with quarries of marble, alabaster, and other stone ; in many places are found agates, cornelians, and even the more valuable precious stones, as diamonds, rubies, emeralds, amethysts, &c. with vitriol, saltpetre, alum, sulphur, and salt springs in abundance. The number of medicinal springs and baths, both warm and cold, is very great. This country, which had anciently nothing but scattered huts, thatched with straw, now contains more than 2300 towns, and about 80,000 villages. The number of inhabitants is estimated at 30,000,000. Some reckon them at 25,700,000. Fortifications existed before towns ; all the eminences were in consequence adorned with castles. The Germans speak different languages ; have spread themselves over Europe ; almost all the kings of this part of the world are of German blood. The empire is composed of a great number of small states, some are free, others are not so. The territorial

territorial lords are called immediate members of the empire, their vaſſals are immediate members, the whole are divided into 10 circles. This inſtitution was eſtabliſhed for the ſake of order and peace. Theſe circles have no determinate rank, but cuſtom has placed them in the following order, viz. Auſtria, Burgundy, Lower Rhine, Franconia, Bavaria, Swabia, Upper Rhine, Weſtphalia, Upper Saxony, and Lower Saxony. The 2 firſt are Catholics, the 2 laſt Proteſtants, the other 6 a mixture of both. Bohemia, Moravia, Luſatia, Sileſia, and ſome other countries are not compriſed in the 10 circles. The diet of the empire is an aſſembly of the emperor, and of all the ſtates, or of all their envoys and plenipotentiaries, in order to conſult about, and come to reſolutions in matters which concern the whole German Empire. This dict is ſummoned by the emperor, who, after conſultation with the electors, appoints the time and place for it, which latter muſt be within the German dominions. Should it once ceaſe, yet it muſt be renewed at leaſt once in 10 years. The firſt diet of an emperor is to be held at Nuremberg. The preſent is held at Ratiſbon. The principal rivers of Germany are the Danube, Rhine, Maine, Elbe, Oder, and Weſer. Vienna is the capital.

Germerſheim, a town of the Lower Rhine, at the conflux of the Queich and the Rhine : 5 miles S Spire.

Gerona, or *Girona*, a town of Spain, in Catalonia : 47 miles N E Barcelona.

Gerri, a town of Africa, in Nubia, ſituated on the Nile, containing about 140 houſes. It is on the margin of the rains, and enjoys the double advantage of ſhowers and the waters of the Nile. It is therefore called "the country of GOD :" 130 miles N N E Sennaar, lon. 30 39 E, lat. 16 15 N. [Bruce.]

Gers, a department of France, bounded N by the department of the Landes and the Lot and Garonne, S by thoſe of the Upper and Lower Pyrenées. It takes its name from the river Gers, which croſſes it from S to N. Auch is the capital.

Gerſau, ſee *Geriſau*.

Gertrudenburg, an ancient town of Brabant, of late years ſubject to Holland. It has a good harbour formed by the Merwe or Maeſe, which is here extended to a very conſiderable lake, called *Bies Boſch*, of about 2 hours paſſage acroſs to Dort. It is built in the form of a creſcent, with regular fortifications, good baſtions, and ſome ſorts, with ſluices, by means of which they can lay the country about it under water. It was ſummoned by the French the latter end of February, 1793, and ſurrendered after 3 days bombardment ; it was evacuated ſoon after ; was again taken by the French in the year 1795 : 10 miles S E Dort, and 7 N E Breda, lat. 51 42 N.

Geſeke, a town of Weſtphalia : 9 miles E S E Lipſtadt.

Geſhur and *Maacah*, two cities, capitals of two ſmall ancient kingdoms, ſituated in the N part of the half tribe of Manaſſeh, E, of the river Jordan. [Top. Dict.]

Geſtricia, a province of Sweden, bounded E by the Gulf of Bothnia, W by Dalecarlia. The mines, forges, foreſts, lakes, and rivers, furniſh the principal riches and ſupport of the inhabitants, who do not much concern themſelves with agriculture. The Dam, the fineſt river in Sweden, meanders through the whole of the province. Geſle is the capital.

Gethſemane, a garden, or plat of ground, between the foot of mount Olivet and the brook Cedron, near Jeruſalem, 57 yards ſquare, famous for its olive-trees. At the upper part of this garden, is ſhewn a ledge of rocks, ſaid to be the place where the apoſtles Peter, James and John fell aſleep, during our Lord's Agony. A few paces from hence is a grotto, ſaid to be the place in which Jeſus underwent that bitter part of his paſſion. Here is ſhewn the path by which Judas entered the garden to betray his Lord. This path is ſeparated from the reſt of the garden by a wall, and is conſidered as accurſed ground. And what is remarkable, this wall was erected by the Turks, who, as well as Chriſtians, deteſt the very ground on which was acted ſo infamous a treachery. [Wells.]

Gevaudan, a mountainous country of France, in Languedoc, of which Mende was the capital. It is now the department of Lozere.

Gex, a ſmall country of France, ſituated between mount Jura, the Rhône, the lake of Geneva and Swiſſerland. It now forms part of the department of the Ain. Gex is the capital, noted for good cheeſe : 3 leag. N N W Geneva, lat. 46 21 N.

Geyer, a town of Upper Saxony, ſituated in the midſt of mines. Here are manufactures of vitriol, ſulphur, alum, and arſenic : 6 miles W S W Wolkenſtein.

Gezan, or *Dſjezan*, a ſeaport of Arabia Felix, on the Red Sea, which carries on a conſiderable trade in ſena and coffee : 23 miles W Abu-Ariſch.

Gezirat,

Gezirat, a town in the province of Diarbekir : 60 miles S E Diarbek.

Geziret Iddabad, or *Iſland of Gold*, an iſland of Egypt, in the Nile : 2 miles S Foua.

Gezula, or *Gazula*, a country of Africa, the moſt ſouthern province of the empire of Morocco. The inhabitants are conſidered as the moſt ancient people of Africa ; the country produces a great deal of barley, and paſture for cattle ; there are mines of iron and copper, of which they make various utenſils, which they exchange for cloth, ſpices, horſes, and other things of which they ſtand in need. Strangers are well received, and every year there is a well regulated fair, which continues 2 months, for the ſale and exchange of cattle and merchandiſe in general. Theſe people are free, being allies rather than ſubjects of Morocco. Their arms conſiſt of ſabres, large, ſharp, two-edged ſwords, and lances. They are numerous, but have no towns, generally living in camps or villages.

Ghalefka, a town of Arabia Felix ; once a celebrated city and ſeaport, but now gone entirely to decay, and only 20 cottages remaining, to ſhew the place where it ſtood : 20 miles S from Hodeida.

Ghana, or *Ghinnah*, capital of Caſhna, in a central part of Africa, being nearly equidiſtant from the Indian Sea, and the Atlantic, the Mediterranean and Ethiopic Sea. It is 90 miles N E of Caſhna ; 208 S of Agadez ; 700 from Germa in Fezzan ; 652 from Tobuctoo ; 760 from Benin ; 1118 from Dongola. The province contains all the countries between Fezzan and the Niger, lon. 13 1 E, lat. 16 10 N. [Rennel.]

Ghanah, or *Ghanara*, a ſtrong town of Africa, in the kingdom of Wangara, ſituated on the Niger, lon. 15 56 E, lat. 15 30 N.

Ghent, a city, and capital of Flanders, ſituated on the conflux of the rivers Scheldt, Lis, Moeze, and Lieve, which, with a great number of canals, cut through it every way, divide the town into 26 ſmall iſlands. The emperor, Charles V, was born in this town the 5th of February, 1500. Beſides the cathedral, it has 6 pariſh churches, and a great many religious houſes ; the ſtreets are large, and the market places ſpacious, in the midſt of one of which is a ſtatue of Charles V, in his imperial habit. It has conſiderable trade in corn, with cloth, linen, and ſilk manufactures, much aſſiſted by 2 navigable canals, one to Sas de Ghent, the other to Bruges, Oſtend, &c. The magiſtracy is compoſed of burgomaſters, echevens, and common council. It has 70,000 inhabitants, and was taken by the French in 1794 : 30 miles S W Antwerp, and 35 N Lille, lon. 3 49 E, lat. 51 4 N.

Ghergonge, a town of Aſia, in the country of Aſſam, on the Burhampooter river : 448 miles E Patna, lon. 95 35 E, lat. 26 26 N.

Gheriah, a ſeaport of Hindooſtan, on the W or Pirate Coaſt, in the country of Concan : ſtrongly fortified by the pirate Angria, from whom it was taken by admiral Watſon and colonel Clive, in the year 1756 : 80 miles N N W Goa, lon. 73 7 E, lat. 16 45 N.

Ghilan, or *Kilan*, a province of Perſia, bounded N E and E by the Caſpian Sea ; about 200 miles from E to W, and 150 from N to S. Suppoſed to be the Hyrcania of the ancients. It is one of the moſt beautiful and fertile provinces in all Perſia, producing ſilk, olives, rice, tobacco, and moſt excellent fruits of all kinds, and in ſo great quantity, as not only to ſupply their own wants, but ſufficient to ſupply a great part of Perſia and Armenia. Whole foreſts are ſeen of mulberry, box, and walnut trees. Every peaſant has a garden to his cottage, filled with orange-trees, citrons, figs, and vines. The inhabitants are Mahometans, of the ſect of Omar, brave, haughty, and induſtrious. This province was ceded to Ruſſia with all its dependencies, by a treaty concluded at Peterſburg, in 1723, between the emperor and the ſchah, but no ſteps ſeem to have been taken on the part of Ruſſia till the year 1780, when the empreſs annexed it to the Ruſſian dominions. It can be entered only through narrow paſſes, which are eaſily defended. Reſhd is the capital. [Hanway.]

Ghinnah, a conſiderable town of Upper Egypt, on the Nile, the reſidence of a powerful Shaik. Here is a manufacture of earthen ware ; the veſſels have convex bottoms, and are ſet in wooden frames. [Irwin.]

Ghizni, or *Gazna*, a town of Aſia, in the country of Cabul, once the capital of a powerful empire of the ſame name : the city is called *the Second Medina*, from the great number of illuſtrious perſons who have been interred there : 150 miles E Candahar, and 54 S Cabul, lon. 68 20 E, lat. 33 40 N.

Ghunfude, a ſeaport of Arabia, on the Red Sea, belonging to the ſherriffe of Mecca. All veſſels which carry coffee

to

to Jidda are compelled to anchor here and pay a duty : 145 miles S Mecca, lat. 19 7 N.

Giant's Cauſeway, a promontory of Ireland, in the county of Antrim, on the N coaſt.

Giavenna, a town of Piedmont, at the foot of the Cottian Alps, near the Sangon. The air is ſalubrious, and the ſituation agreeable ; it is ſurrounded with an ancient wall, with 4 gates : the abbey of St. Michael de l'Ecluſe is the ſpiritual and temporal lord of this and the neighbouring towns, in which they number about 5000 inhabitants : 14 miles W Turin.

Gibeon, capital of the country of the Gibeonites, in Canaan, on an eminence, 7 miles N Jeruſalem. It was a large and populous city, and in the time of Euſebius it exiſted under the ſame name, though reduced to a village.

[Top. Dict.]

Gibraleon, a town of Seville, on the river Odiel, with a harbour for ſmall fiſhing veſſels. It contains about 150 houſes ; it is about 10 miles from the Atlantic : 44 miles W Seville.

Gibralter, a town of Spain, in Andaluſia, but belonging to Great Britain, ſituated on a tongue of land, at the ſouthern extremity of Europe, on the N ſide of the narrow ſea which forms a communication between the Mediterranean and the Atlantic, called *the Straits of Gibralter*. Weſtward is a large bay, to which it gives name, behind it, to the E, is a rocky mountain, which riſes 1700 feet above the level of the ſea, called by the ancients *Calpe*, ſeparated, according to Pagan mythology, from the oppoſite mountain, in Africa, called Abyla, forming the Straits of Gibralter ; theſe 2 mountains were called *the Pillars of Hercules*. From the ſummit of the *Calpe* mountain is a moſt extenſive view over a part of Spain and Africa, and on it is built a tower, in which a guard is kept, to give notice of veſſels paſſing the Straits. The town is not large, but ſtrongly fortified. the garriſon, in March 1801, conſiſted of 4500 men, with upwards of 300 pieces of cannon. At the extremity of a rock, which advances into the ſea, is a large fort, covering a mole made to form a port, 300 feet in length, made to facilitate the anchoring of veſſels ; towards the land is another mole, with a port ; and farther one more fortification. The bay is 2 leagues acroſs from E to W, and 3 from N to S. The town contains ſeveral ſtreets, one of which is well paved, the others are narrow and dirty. It has 3 gates, one Engliſh and one Spaniſh church, and a ſynagogue. The number of Engliſh, beſides the garriſon, is about 2000, and of Spaniards, Portugueſe, Genoeſe and Jews, about as many more. Moors are conſtantly coming from Barbary with cattle, game, fiſh and fruit. A fortified line is drawn by the Spaniards, from ſea to ſea, to cut off the communication of the garriſon with the reſt of Spain. The length of Gibralter from the lines on the Spaniſh ſide, to the moſt ſouthern part, called *Europa point*, is about 3 Engliſh miles, and the circumference 7. On the W ſide ſtands the town of Gibralter, on the water ſide, and is defended by a line of ramparts, forming a continued fortification from the N and perpendicular ſide of the rock, to the extremity of the Moor's Wall, which nearly divides the rock in two equal parts. This wall was built by the Moors about the year 1000, and runs from the water ſide about one third of the way up, with a very rapid aſcent, till it meets an inacceſſible part of the rock, where it was diſcontinued, and another built further to the S, at an acceſſible place. The fortifications have ſince been continued all round the rock, and rendered impregnable by works cut into the interior on the north and eaſtern ſide, where it is perpendicular. The Engliſh, ſince they became maſters of this place, have been indefatigable in excavating the rock, and forming ſubterraneous walks, 5000 feet in length, galleries and caverns, into which the beſieged might retreat during an attack, in caſe the outer works ſhould be carried by an enemy. Theſe galleries form ſeveral tiers or ranks (23 in number) of batteries, from 300 to 1300 feet above the ſurface of the flat country below, called the *neutral ground*, which is between the Spaniſh and Engliſh lines. Were a general battering from all the embraſures to take place at the ſame time, it would afford one of the grandeſt ſpectacles in the world. It would reſemble a huge monſter, with a thouſand mouths, from each vomiting out thunder, ſmoke and red-hot balls. The cannon have all been ſo well practiſed, and are ſo well elevated, that the object aimed at, is hit with as much certainty, as with a fuſee. The whole ſurface of the rock, outſide, is planted with cannon, in every place where it is poſſible to make an attack, even with one or two men only at a time.

Should

Should the water lines be carried by an enemy, they would have to diſpute the aſcent to the top of the mountain, inch by inch, and, in many places, by narrow paſſes, between ſtupendous rocks, which are not more than 25 or 30 feet wide. Should they even ſucceed and obtain poſſeſſion of the whole ſurface of the mountain, they would have to combat with an army in the bowels of the rock, againſt a thouſand mines, and other artifices, which would render the ſituation of the conquerors very unſafe. It is ſaid there are cloſe quarters within the rock for more than 12,000 men, and proviſions for 3 years, always ſtored in the rocks, with a ſufficient quantity of ammunition. Apes, from 4 feet in height, down to the ſize of a kitten, are ſeen here in great numbers, iſſuing from the crevices of the rocks, when an eaſterly wind blows; ſome of them are good markſmen: one of them not long ſince killed a centry with a ſtone. Here are goats climbing the precipices, and oxen, that frequently make a miſtep, and are daſhed to death among the rocks. Gardens have been made here and planted with fruit trees, producing vegetables for their proprietors. Some handſome ſeats have been erected on the margin of this ſtupendous mountain, which is aſcended by eaſy, winding, artificial ſteps. The fort of Algeziras is within cannon ſhot of Gibralter, and ſhots are frequently exchanged; but it has been agreed that they ſhall not hurt each other. The ſtrait of Gibralter is 24 miles long, and 15 broad; a ſtrong current always runs through it from the Atlantic into the Mediterranean. In 1779 the Spaniards beſieged it: but their memorable attack with floating batteries of upwards of 200 cannon, in ſhips of all ſizes, ended only in diſappointment, in the deſtruction of the ſhips and men employed, and in the immortal honor of the brave defenders: 16 miles N Ceuta, and 70 S Seville, lon. 5 17 W, lat. 36 8 N. [Brown.]

Gibyle, a town of Paleſtine, once a beautiful and great city. Here is a church. It is the birthplace of Adonis, and is ſurrounded with extenſive ruins. [Maundrell.]

Gidda, ſee *Jidda*.

Gien, a town of France, department of the Loiret, on the Loire, and containing about 4200 inhabitants: 11 leagues S E Orleans.

Giengen, an Imperial town of Swabia, on the river Brentz: 28 miles N W Augſburg.

Gienſor, a town of Africa: 10 miles S Tripoli.

Gierace, a town of Naples: it contains 13 churches and 4 monaſteries. Near it are ſome ſulphurous baths: 34 miles N Reggio.

Gieſſen, a town of Germany, in Upper Heſſe. It is ſtrong, and defended by a good citadel and arſenal; and ſituated in a fertile country, on the Lahn; and has an univerſity. The French took it in 1796, but it was relinquiſhed to the Auſtrians: 6 miles E Wetzlar, and 36 N E Mentz, lat. 50 25 N.

Giglio, a ſmall iſland in the Mediterranean, near the coaſt of Italy, belonging to Sienna, lat. 42 23 N.

Gijon, a ſeaport town of Spain, province of Aſturia, with an ancient caſtle, 18 miles N Oviedo.

Gilolo, one of the Molucca iſlands in the Eaſtern Indian Ocean, about 70 leagues long, and 250 in circumference, but little known. It is ſaid the air is very hot and unwholeſome, that the country is very fertile in rice and ſago. The inhabitants are repreſented to be well made, but ſavage and cruel, living without laws or fixed habitations. It neither bears cloves or nutmegs. The equinoctial line runs through the ſouthern part of it, lon. 128 E.

Gingee, a town and fortreſs of Hindooſtan, in the Carnatic, once the capital of a kingdom of the ſame name, ſituated on a mountain, defended by 3 caſtles: 34 miles N W Pondicherry, and 70 S W Madras, lon. 79 36 E, lat. 12 16 N.

Gingiro, a kingdom of Africa, ſituated S W Abyſſinia, lon. 30 E, lat. 5 N.

Giornico, famous for the victory of 600 Swiſs over 15,000 troops of Milanois, in 1478. Here firſt Italian ſcenes commenced. Vineyards are loaded with fruit, walnut and cheſnut trees are large. The cheſnut is often 10 feet in diameter. [Pennant.]

Giovenazzo, a town of Naples, near the ſea; containing 4 churches and 4 convents, and defended by a caſtle: 11 miles E S E Trani, lat. 41 16 N.

Girge, a city of Egypt and capital of the Said. It is built along the left bank of the Nile, about 400 yards diſtant. The banks of the river here are ſteep and lofty. The Cophts have a biſhop here. The town is a league in circumference, and has ſeveral moſques, bazars, and ſquares. There are no marble buildings or remains of ancient architecture. A Bey reſides here, it being the firſt city of Egypt, Cai-

re

ro excepted, from which it is 300 miles S and 160 N of Syene, lon. 31 22 E, lat. 26 30 N. [Sonini.]

Girgenti, anciently Agrigentum, a city of Sicily, of an irregular form. It is ſaid once to have contained 800,000 people, but now is reduced to 20,000. The whole mountain on which it ſtands is compoſed of a concretion of ſea ſhells, cemented by ſand, now as hard as marble. Vaſt ruins of its ancient grandeur ſurround the city. The vicinity is extremely fertile; wine, wheat, oil, oranges, lemons, almonds, are the produce of the ſoil. It is the ſee of a biſhop, ſtands on the river St. Blaiſe, 3 miles from the ſea, lon. 13 32 E, lat. 37 28 N. [Mariti.]

Gironde, a department of France, bounded N E by the Lower Charente, S by the Landes, W by the ſea. It takes its name from the river Gironde. Bourdeaux is the capital.

Gironde, a river formed by the union of the Garonne and Dordogne, 4 leagues N from Bourdeaux, runs into the Atlantic, after a courſe of about 9 leagues N N W.

Girvan, a town of Scotland, at the mouth of the river Girvan: the principal trades carried on are tanning of leather and making of ſhoes: 14 miles S S W Ayr.

Giſborn, a town of Yorkſhire, England: 37 miles S E Mancheſter.

Giſborough, a town of England, north riding of the county of York, about 6 miles from the mouth of the Tees: in the neighbourhood of which are conſiderable alum mines and works: 11 miles E Stockton, and 248 N London.

Giſors, a town of France, department of the Eure: 9 leagues E Rouen.

Giti, a town of Thibet: 234 miles N N E Delhi, lon. 79 36 E, lat. 32 10 N.

Gitſchin, a town of Bohemia, 44 miles N E Prague.

Givet, a fortified town of France, department of the Ardennes. The fortifications are the work of Vauban: 8 leagues N Mezieres.

Giula, a ſtrong town of Hungary, on the river Keres: 52 miles N N W Temeſwar.

Giulenei, an iſland in the Caſpian Sea: 130 miles S Aſtrachan.

Giulia Nova, a town of Naples, on the coaſt of the Adriatic: 12 miles E N E Teramo.

Glaciers, a name given to ſome very extenſive fields of ice among the Alps of Swiſſerland. Theſe glaciers may be divided into 2 ſorts: the firſt, occupying the deep vallies ſituate in the boſom of the Alps, is termed by the natives Valley of Ice, but Mr. Coxe calls them the Lower Glaciers; the ſecond, which clothe the ſummits and ſides of the mountains, he calls the Upper Glaciers. The Lower Glaciers are by far the moſt conſiderable in extent and depth. Some ſtretch ſeveral leagues in length: that of des Bois, in particular, is more than 15 miles long, and above 3 in its greateſt breadth. They are bordered at the higher extremity by inacceſſible rocks, and on the other extend into the cultivated vallies. The thickneſs of the ice varies in different parts. M. de Sauſſure found its general depth in the glacier des Bois from 80 to 100 feet; but queſtions not the information of thoſe who aſſert, that, in ſome places, its thickneſs exceeds even 600 feet. Theſe immenſe fields of ice uſually reſt on an inclined plain. Being puſhed forward by the preſſure of their own weight, and but weakly ſupported by the rugged rocks beneath, they are interſected by large tranſverſe chaſms; and preſent the appearance of walls, pyramids, and other fantaſtic ſhapes, obſerved at all heights and in all ſituations, wherever the declivity exceeds 30 or 40 degrees. But in thoſe parts, where the plain on which they reſt is horizontal, or only gently inclined, the ſurface of the ice is nearly uniform; the chaſms are but few and narrow, and the traveller croſſes on foot with much difficulty.

Glamford Briggs, a town of England, county of Lincoln, on a river, or canal, called *Ancholme*, navigable to the Humber, with conſiderable trade in corn, coals, and timber, and a large manufacture of ſkins: 23 miles N Lincoln, and 156 N London.

Glamorganſhire, a county of S Wales, bounded S by the Briſtol Channel. On the N and N E ſides it is very mountainous, the ſoil of the hills extremely varied. In ſome parts they are abſolute rocks, in others full of coal and iron. The ſurface over theſe mines produces plenty of fine wool. What corn grows in the county is principally between the S ſide of the mountains and the ſea, in a ſpacious vale, or plain, open to the latter. The roads over the mountains are exceſſively ſteep, ſtony, ſtrewed, as well as the heaths on each ſide of them, with ſtones of various ſizes, detached from the rocks by the winter rains. The air on the N ſide is ſharp, the S mild and temperate, improved by the ſea breezes. Such is the profuſion

fusion of coal and limestone in this county, that lime is the general manure of it, and there is scarce a cottage that is not whitewashed regularly once a week. The plenty of coal, and the conveniency of exportation, have brought a large copper work to Swansea. Glamorganshire is divided into 10 hundreds and 118 parishes, which contain about 58,000 inhabitants. Two members are returned to the British parliament.

Glandfordbridge, or *Brigg*, a town in Lincolnshire, England, on the Ankam, which is noted for fine eels, and has been lately made navigable for sloops to the Humber. It is 23 miles N Lincoln.

Glaris, or *Glarus*, a canton of Switzerland, and eighth in the order of the league, surrounded with lofty mountains on all sides, except toward the N; these mountains are covered with eternal snow. In the lower parts fruit-trees flourish, the inhabitants cultivate but little grain: their principal riches arise from their meadows and pastures. These pastures in the Alps are of a superior quality; medicinal plants are an object of commerce. The Alps of Glaris afford a large field, not only for the botanists, but for natural history in general, in a prodigious variety of uncommon plants, divers metals and minerals, crystals, medicinal springs, petrefactions, large slate, which forms a considerable article of exportation, &c. It is supposed that 10,000 head of cattle and 4000 sheep may be fed during the summer season on the mountains of this canton. In the main, however, these different productions of the Alps cannot compensate for the inconveniences arising from a cold and mountainous country. The great extent occupied by rocks, precipices, inaccessible forests, barren heaths, and perpetual snow, lessen the enjoyment of man, culture, and population; frequent inundations are caused by sudden thaws or rain, always more abundant in mountainous countries; to these may be added the falls of snow, of earth and rocks from the mountains, storms and tempests. The government is purely democratic; every person who is 16 years of age has a vote in the general assembly, which, except on extraordinary occasions, is only held yearly, in the month of May. This general assembly has a right to make new laws, levy contributions, make alliances, and treat of war or peace. The executive power is entrusted to a council, composed of 48 Protestant members and 15 Roman Catholics. The chief of the republic is called Landamman, who is alternately chosen from the 2 religions, only with this difference, that when a Protestant, his office continues 3 years, and when a Catholic, only 2. Every man from the age of 16 to 60 is obliged to register himself in the national militia. The contribution of this canton for the army of the confederacy is 400 men. The whole population amounts to more than 16,000 souls.

Glaris, capital of the above canton, is situated on the Linth; large and populous. The town house is a handsome structure. The hospital and the church serve both for Protestants and Roman Catholics. It is the seat of justice, and the assemblies of the people are held here in the open air, according to the custom of the ancient Gauls and Germans; 32 miles E Lucerne, lat. 26 58 N.

Glasgow, a city of Scotland, county of Lanerk, on the banks of the Clyde, which, by an act of parliament, and at a considerable expense, has been, within this last 30 years, made navigable for vessels drawing 7 feet 6 inches water. It was formerly the see of a bishop. The principal trade of Glasgow formerly was the curing and exporting of salmon and herrings, the principal market for which was France, from whence they imported wines, brandy and salt. On the union with England, in the year 1707, the merchants of Glasgow first entered into the American trade. And, in the year 1775, they imported upwards of 57,000 hogsheads of tobacco, 5000 of sugar, upwards of 110 puncheons of rum, and 500 bags of cotton. Since the decline of the American trade, the merchants have found out new channels, and the trade is still increasing. Varieties of manufactures are carried on at Glasgow, the principal of which seem to be in the article of cotton, pottery, coarse earthen ware, hats, stockings, gloves, ropes, cordage, glass, and several others. The number of inhabited houses in Glasgow is upwards of 10,000, and near 62,000 inhabitants. Glasgow was originally one parish, but now, for the benefit of the poor, and ease of ministers, divided into eight, with as many churches, besides 3 chapels of ease. Glasgow contains several hospitals and charitable foundations, and a public infirmary. The celebrated university of Glasgow was founded in the year 1454, under the direction of a chancellor, rector, dean, principal, and 14 professors: 38 miles W Edinburgh, lon. 4 15 W, lat. 55 53 N.

Glasgow,

Glaſgow, Fort, a town in Renfrewſhire, on the S ſide of the Clyde, erected in 1710, to ſerve as the ſeaport of the city of Glaſgow, whoſe magiſtrates appoint a bailiff for the government of it. It has an excellent harbour, with a noble pier; but ſtill moſt of the ſhips that trade to the W Indies, ſail from Greenock, and return to that port. The herring fiſheries, in the frith of Clyde, form a conſiderable part of its trade. This port is ſituate 21 miles W by N Glaſgow.

Glaſtonbury, a town of England, county of Somerſet, which owes its origin to a celebrated abbey, ſituated in a low marſhy country. The town comprehends two pariſhes, which contain upwards of 360 houſes. The abbey is ſaid to owe its foundation to Joſeph of Arimathea, *who planted his ſtaff*, that is, *took up his abode here*, and built an oratory in honor of the Virgin Mary. Richard Whiting, the laſt abbot of Glaſtonbury, unwilling to ſurrender his abbey to king Henry VIII, or to lend an ear to any of the ſolicitations which were offered him, was ſeized, in the year 1539, and without much formal proceſs as to law or equity, he was dragged on a hurdle to the Torr hill, where, without the leaſt regard to his age, his ſanctity, or his entreaties to reviſit his convent, he was hanged; his head ſet upon the abbey gate, and his quarters ſent to Wells, Bath, Ivelcheſter, and Bridgwater. The revenues of this houſe, amounted, in 1534, to £3311 7s 6d. ſterl. The foundation plot of ground on which the abbey and its offices were erected, compriſed no leſs than 60 acres of ground. Of this immenſe range of buildings, ſcarce a veſtige now is to be ſeen; and all that remains of this once magnificent pile, are ſome fragments of the church, St. Joſeph's chapel, and the abbot's kitchen. The reſt is reduced to a heap of rubbiſh, loading the ſurface of its ſite with unſightly ruins. Not only the town, but the environs of Glaſtonbury, abound with religious reliques. The moſt conſpicuous is the Tor or Tower of St. Michael, ſtanding upon a very high hill, N E of the town, on which poor Whiting met his untimely end. On this bleak and deſolate ſpot, the Saints and ſucceeding abbots built a large and elegant church, monaſtery, and other buildings, dwelling houſes and offices; and obtained many grants of privileges from ſeveral of the kings. The whole of the buildings which had been erected on this hill by ſeveral abbots, at a vaſt expenſe, were totally deſtroyed by the earthquake which happened in 1271, but afterwards more ſplendidly rebuilt, and that church erected, of which the tower ſtill remains, and lifts its head into the clouds; an object of admiration to travellers, a landmark to ſeamen, and an ornament to the ſurrounding country: 5 miles S S W Wells, and 126 W London.

Glatz, a town of Sileſia, and capital of a principality of the ſame name, on the Neiſſe, built on the ſide of a mountain, on the ſummit of which is a large and ſtrong caſtle. The town contains about 400 houſes within the walls, and as many in 4 fauxbourgs. It is a place of conſiderable trade. It has been frequently pillaged and burnt, and the ſubject of inceſſant diſcords between the Poles and Bohemians: 88 miles E Prague, lat. 50 16 N.

Glatz, a mountainous principality of Sileſia, lying on the borders of Bohemia, ſurrounded on all ſides by mountains. It is interſected with vallies, meadows, cornfields, woodlands and ſmall rivers. In a good year it produces wheat ſufficient, in bad ſeaſons it is ſupplied from the neighbouring countries. It has excellent paſture grounds, which feed great numbers of cattle; wood and game are plentiful. It contains quarries of mill-ſtones, free-ſtone and marble. Jaſper, topazes and cornelians are found in ſome places. Here are mines of coal, copper and ſilver, with ſeveral mineral ſprings. In the year 1742, the empreſs Maria Thereſa ceded it to Frederick II, king of Pruſſia, and his heirs for ever, with entire ſovereignty, and abſolute independence of the crown of Bohemia. The country forms only one circle, divided into 6 diſtricts. Glatz is the capital.

Glaucha, a town of Upper Saxony, on the Mulda, containing about 600 houſes: the inhabitants are engaged in manufactures of ſtuffs: 46 miles W Dreſden.

Glauche, a town of Lower Saxony, joining to the town of Halle, but governed by its proper magiſtrates. Here are four ſchools, or ſeminaries, in which the languages, theology, mathematics, muſic, &c. are taught by one hundred and twenty preceptors. It is ſometimes conſidered a fauxbourg of Halle.

Glencroy, Vale of, a wild and romantic tract, near the N E extremity of Loch Loung, in Argyleſhire. The two ranges of mountains, which overhang this valley, approach each other, and between theſe the traveller is immured. Their ſtupendous height, and the roaring of numerous cataracts

cataracts that pour over their broken surface, produce an awful effect.

Glenorchy, a village and vale of Scotland, county of Argyle : 13 miles N Inverary.

Glenshee, a vale of Scotland, county of Perth : 15 miles E Blair Athol.

Glogau, a principality of Silesia, on each side of the Oder, on the borders of Poland. It produces corn and wine in plenty ; the forests are well furnished with wood, and in some parts are mines of iron ; a great number of sheep are fed, and the wool is wrought into different manufactures. It is divided into 6 circles. In the year 1241 it was governed by princes of its own, after that it belonged to the king of Poland, to the king of Bohemia, to the emperor, and last of all to the king of Prussia. Great Glagaw is the capital, built on the S side of the Oder, and now considered as a fortress, being taken by the Prussians in the year 1741, who strengthened the fortifications. It is the seat of the governor and a commandant of divers tribunals, a bishop's court, &c. It contains two Catholic churches, one of which is collegiate, 3 convents, a Lutheran church and school, and a chapel for Calvinists : 50 miles S S W Posen, and 50 N W Breslaw, lat. 51 39 N.

Glomme, a river of the province of Aggerhuys, in S Norway, which falls into the N Sea at Fredericstadt. It is not navigable in any part of its course from lake Mios to Fredericstadt, its stream being intercepted by such frequent cataracts and shoals, as, in some places, to render it necessary to drag the trees, which are floated down, over the ground. At least 50,000 trees are annually floated by this river to Fredericstadt.

Gloucester, a city of England, and capital of the county to which it gives name, on the E side the Severn; formerly surrounded with walls, and defended by a castle. It contains 5 churches and a cathedral, 4 principal streets, besides several smaller, well paved, and in general well built. It is a borough. The trade is considerable by the Severn. The principal manufacture now is making pins. Besides the churches for established religion, there are places of worship for dissenters and quakers, with several charity schools, and a county infirmary ; governed by a mayor, recorder, and 12 aldermen, &c. 34 miles N N E Bristol, and 106 W N W London, lon. 2 15 W, lat. 51 48 N.

Gloucester Island, an island in the S Pacific Ocean, about 2 leagues long, and a mile wide, surrounded with rocks, against which the sea beats with great violence. It is inhabited, and the men appeared armed with long pikes or poles : lon. 140 4 W, lat. 19 15 S.

Gloucestershire, a county of England, bounded N by Worcestershire, W by Monmouthshire, the Bristol Channel, and Herefordshire. It is divided into 28 hundreds, which contain one city, 26 market towns and 280 parishes. The farms in general are large, great quantities of sheep are fed here, formerly celebrated for the fineness of their wool, and the smallness of their fleece. Here are many considerable dairy farms, and between the hills are some excellent meadows. What is called the *Vale of Berkeley* is an extensive and fertile plain, lying on both sides of the Severn, in the S W part of the county. This part of the county is celebrated for its excellent cheese. The vale about the city of Gloucester contains excellent meadow and pasture land. In the forest of Dean, it was formerly supposed the best ship timber grew ; this forest at present contains but a small part of what it did formerly ; however, some pains are taken to preserve what remains. The woollen manufacture is carried on to a great extent in this county, particularly at Dursley, Stroud, Wotton-Underedge, Painswick, Minchin-Hampton, and their neighbourhood. Mines of coal abound in Kingswood and the neighbourhood of Bristol, and mines of iron in the forest of Dean. Great quantities of cider are made in the villages on the banks of the Severn, a kind of which, called Styre cider, is almost peculiar to the western banks of that river. Eight members are returned to the British parliament from this county.

Gluckstadt, a seaport town in the duchy of Holstein, belonging to Denmark, on the Elbe, regular and well built. The adjacent country being hollow and marshy, a stone causeway of near $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile in length, has been carried along it from Krempe. On the land side the town may be laid under water. There being no springs here, the greatest part of the houses have cisterns for the receiving of rain, and those which are without such conveniences are obliged to use the harbour water, or that of the new moat. Storms and inundations being frequent in these parts, the inhabitants have not been negligent in making proper fences. This town is the seat of the king's regency, and the offices and courts connected with it. In 1738, a commercial college was instituted here

here by king Chriſtian VI, it being a place of ſome trade. Adjoining to this harbour is a baſon for the reception of veſſels. The king of Denmark attempted to oblige ſhips paſſing up the Elbe to pay toll here, but the ſtrong reſiſtance which was made to it, by all the powers of Europe, occaſioned it to be given up: 28 miles N W Hamburg, lat. 53 54 N.

Gneſen, or *Gneſno*, a town of Poland, the moſt ancient in the country: 100 miles N E Breſlau, lat. 52 28 N.

Goa, an iſland in the Indian Sea, near the W coaſt of Hindooſtan, ſeparated from the continent by a river called *Mandova*, about 8 leagues in circumference. The ſoil is fertile, eſpecially in the vallies; the trees are always covered with leaves, flowers, and fruit; and abundance of ſprings iſſue from the mountains. The rainy ſeaſon continues here from June till September or October; and the land floods bring down ſuch quantities of mud and ſand, as to ſtop up the haven and impede the navigation. During this time the weather is very hot after ſunriſe, when the rains ceaſe; from October to March, the weather is very moderate.

Goa, a city, and capital of the Portugueſe ſettlements in India, the ſeat of a viceroy, and ſee of an archbiſhop, taken by the Portugueſe General Albuquerque, in the year 1510. The port of Goa is repreſented as one of the beſt in the Indies, and for this character it ſtands in ſome meaſure obliged to nature; but the Portugueſe have ſpared no pains to heighten and improve thoſe advantages, as well as to fortify it with many caſtles and towers, furniſhed with abundance of good cannon. Beyond theſe caſtles the channel becomes narrower, ſometimes to 1, ſometimes to 2 miles; and its banks are planted with the beſt fruits and fineſt trees India affords. Eight miles up the river is the town of Goa. Between the town and the ſea is a ſtrong broad wall, 2 miles in length, for a footpath when the country is overflowed, and a great deal of ſalt is gathered thereabouts. This channel, that makes ſo noble a port, runs many miles up the country, dividing it into ſeveral fruitful iſlands and peninſulas, which plentifully furniſh the city with neceſſaries. Adjoining to this port is the haven of Murmugon, formed by the other channel, that runs between the iſland of Goa and peninſula of Salſete, and ſupplies a ſafe retreat to the ſhips that come from Portugal, and other parts, when they are ſhut out of the port by the ſands which the river Mandova brings down, when ſwollen by the firſt rains of June; the paſſage not being open till October. This port of Murmugon is defended by the caſtle of the ſame name, ſeated in the iſland of Salſete, in which there is a good garriſon, and the fortifications are well ſupplied with cannon. At the S entrance into the channel, a little beyond the forts on the right hand, are ſeen the remains of Old Goa, and from thence to the new city there is a commodious road, elegantly adorned with trees for fruit and ſhade. What is ſtiled the new city, carries evident marks of decay; for, though the walls are kept in good repair, and are every where well ſupplied with cannon, yet taking in, as they do, a compaſs of 12 miles, they ſerve to ſhow what the city once was, in compariſon of what it now is. In the time of its proſperity, there was nothing could be compared with it in the Indies, and very few cities in Europe were either larger or better built. The public ſtructures ſtill remain, and bear inconteſtible evidence of its former grandeur. The number of inhabitants is ſaid to be, in all, about 20,000: of theſe the native Portugueſe amount to a very ſmall number; the Meſtizos are more numerous, the Canarins, or natives, are as black as jet, but have long black hair, and many of them fine features; multitudes of negro ſlaves, and Pagans of different nations, make up the reſt of the people. It is generally agreed, that the men are for the moſt part proud, indolent, jealous, revengeful, and indigent; the women lazy, laſcivious, and as well ſkilled in poiſoning as any in the world; 215 miles S S E Bombay, lon. 73 46 E, lat. 15 28 N.

Goa, a town of the iſland of Celebes, near the S coaſt, lat. 5 12 S.

Gobbi, a country of Africa, between the country of Camma and Cape Lopez Gonſalvo; the chief trade of the inhabitants conſiſts in elephants and ivory; the principal town is ſituated about a day's journey from the Atlantic.

Goch, a town of Weſtphalia, duchy of Cleves, contains 3 churches: 6 m. S Cleves.

Godalming, a town of England, county of Surry, on the road from London to Portſmouth: 34 miles S S W London.

Godavery, or *Gunga*, a river of Hindooſtan, which riſes about 70 miles N E Bombay, and falls into the Bay of Bengal by ſeveral mouths, between lon. 81 40 and 82 30 E, lat. 16 20 and 16 50 N. This river is reckoned ſacred by the Hindoos.

doos. Ingeram, Coringa, Yalam, Bandarmalanka, and Narsapour, are among the places situate at the mouths of this river, which appears to be the most considerable one between the Ganges and Cape Comorin. Extensive forests of teek timber border on its banks, within the mountains, and supply ship timber for the use of the abovementioned ports.

Godmanchester, a town of England county of Huntingdon: where James I, when he passed through, is said to have been met by the farmers of the place, attended by 70 ploughs, drawn by 70 teams of horses: 1 mile from Huntingdon.

Godwin Sands, famous sandbanks off the coast of Kent, lying between the N and S Foreland; and, as they run parallel with the coast for 3 leagues together, at about 2½ leagues distant from it, they add to the security of the capacious road, the Downs. These sands occupy the space that was formerly a large tract of low ground belonging to Godwin, earl of Kent, father of king Harold; and which, being afterward given to the monastery of St. Augustin, at Canterbury, the abbot neglecting to keep in repair the wall that defended it from the sea, the whole tract was drowned in the year 1100, leaving these sands, upon which so many ships have been wrecked.

Goes, or *Ter-Goes*, a town of the United Dutch States, in Zealand, situated on the N coast of the island of S Bevelandt, on an arm of the Scheldt, with which it is connected by means of a canal. It has 6 gates, that next the water are fortified with 2 good bastions. The great church is a handsome structure; the town is not large, but carries on considerable trade, particularly in salt and grain: 10 miles E Flushing, lat. 51 30 N.

Gogmagog Hills, hills of England, 3 miles E Cambridge. The people tell strange stories about them.

Gohud, a town of Hindoostan, and capital of a circar of the same name, in the country of Agra, the revenues of which are estimated at 20 or 30 lacks of rupees per annum: 55 miles S S E Agra, lon. 78 44 E, lat. 26 24 N.

Gojak, a town of Croatia, on the river Mresnitza: 18 miles S Sluin.

Gojam, a province of Abyssinia, 80 miles long, 40 broad. It is a flat country, all in pasture, has few mountains, these very high, on the the Nile, by the circular course of which river it is almost surrounded. The cattle are numerous, the men cowards. [Bruce.]

Goito, a town of Mantua, on the Mincio river, 9 miles N N W Mantua.

Golconda, a country of Hindoostan, in the Deccan, bounded N by the country of Berar, S by the Mysore country and the Carnatic. It takes its name from a fortress. The king of Golconda, at one time, maintained in his pay above 500,000 soldiers, but, in the year 1667, the reigning prince became tributary to Aurengzebe. The kings had vast revenues, arising from the properties of lands, customs of merchandises and provisions; but chiefly the diamond mines: for Golconda may be said to be the country of diamonds. Those who were allowed to work towards Masulipatam, paid a pagoda every hour they worked, whether they found diamonds or not. The chief mines are in the Carnatic, and in several places towards Visiapour; he had 6000 men continually at work in them, who daily found near 3 pounds weight of these precious stones; and nobody digs there but for the king. Winter begins here in June, with rain and thunder. The thunder is of a short continuance: but the rains pour down, with furious storms of wind, till the middle of July, with some intervals of fine weather. In August, September, and October, great rains fall again, and swell the rivers to a very dangerous degree of depth and rapidity. These rains render the land exceedingly fertile, especially in fruits. Vines are in great plenty; and of the grapes, which are ripe in January, they make white wine. They have yearly 2 crops of rice, and several other kinds of grain. Hydrabad is the capital.

Golconda, a fortress of Hindoostan, formerly the residence of the kings of Golconda. This fortress, for extent might be called a city, in the middle of which rises a hill like a sugar loaf, the sides of which are surrounded by the king's palace. The walls of the fortress are built of stone, 3 feet diameter, encompassed with deep ditches, divided into ranks full of good water. After all, it has no fortifications except 5 towers, which, as well as the walls, are mounted with a great many cannon. The palace is very large, and well situated for air, and has a good prospect over Hydrabad. In the year 1687, this fortress was besieged by Aurungzebe, but being unable to succeed, he corrupted the governor, who surrendered, against the will of his sovereign. The king of Golconda offered to pay a tribute of 3,700,000 rupees, and become his vassal:

fal; but the conqueror refused, and entered the place in triumph: 5 miles W N W Hydrabad.

Gold Coast, a name given to a country of Africa, near the Atlantic, about 120 leagues in length from E to W, between the rivers Ancobar and Volta It contains a variety of different states and kingdoms, and received its name from the immense quantity of gold which it produces. Several of the European nations have settlements here. The climate is exceedingly hot from October to March, the rest of the months are tolerable. The natives enjoy a good state of health, and are subject to but few diseases; to Europeans the climate is frequently unwholesome, and often proves fatal, especially in the months of July and August. Their wealth enables them to gratify their taste for ornaments. The women wear gold, and coral chains about their necks, arms, legs, and waists; they cover themselves with ornaments. The king while at home, is not distinguished by any marks of grandeur. His clothes are not worth a shilling; bread, oil, stinking fish, and water, make his bill of fare. But when abroad, and on public days, he and his wives and attendants, appear in splendor. In the use of fire arms they are very expert: many use lances, sabres, and shields. Like all ignorant people in every country, they believe in omens, charms, ghosts, lucky days and witchcraft. These negroes believe in one God, who created, and preserves all things. They have an idea of immortality, and expect future rewards and punishments. Every one has his Fetish, a substance or ornament, dedicated to God, which is viewed with the greatest reverence. Ignorantly supposing it presumptuous to address God, they apply to their Fetishes, as Mediators. When oppressed with calamity they make sacrifices to obtain relief. Annually, in a formal manner, they banish the Devil from among them. After a feast of 8 days, they have a rude procession, throwing dirt and stones to drive away the foul spirit. Polygamy, in all its ugly forms, is familiar here. Their women are delivered without assistance, with little pain; after which they soon go and bathe in the sea. The wealthy protect, and supply the poor: no one is obliged to beg. In this delightful country they live together in great union; they are well tempered, civil and tractable. In sickness, when other remedies fail, they have recourse to their pagan priests, who require expensive offerings, which are submitted to their disposal Their funerals are a medley of mournful howlings, and savage drunkenness. At the interment of their kings, the favourite wife and servant, with a number of slaves, are sacrificed to attend them in the other world. Orange, lemon, cocoa, palm, and cabbage trees are common. Maize, rice, and wheat are plenty. Sheep, asses, goats, and cows increase their wealth. Their land is extremely fruitful. Elephants, tigers, apes, and wild cats, roam their deserts. Here is a species of ants, which raise a pile 12 feet high for their dwelling. No animal can stand before these creatures; they will eat every particle of flesh from the most formidable foe. The people of this coast contemplate death with horror. No person would dare mention the subject to the king on pain of death. [Barbot, Moor, Artus, Atkins, Bosman, Loyer, Smith.]

Goldberg, a town of Silesia, which receives its name from a gold mine near it, which was formerly very rich: sealed earth is found in the neighbourhood, and the inhabitants are engaged in manufactures of woollen and linen: 8½ miles S W Lignitz.

Goldingen, a town of the duchy of Courland, near the Weta, defended by an old castle, and contains 2 churches: 48 miles W N W Mittaw, lat. 56 48 N.

Goleita, a fortress of Africa, on a canal, in the kingdom of Tunis: 25 miles N Tunis.

Golnow, a town of Upper Saxony, in Pomerania, on the Ilna, surrounded with walls: 18 miles N E Stettin.

Golo, a river of Corsica.

Gomaun, mountains of Asia, which separate Hindoostan from Grand Thibet, the same with Himmaleh, lon. 76 to 77 E, lat. 30 30 to 31 20 N.

Gombroon, see *Gamroon*.

Gomera, one of the Canary islands, about 20 miles long, and 10 wide, with a capital of the same name. It is well cultivated and fertile, producing abundance of sugar canes and wine, with corn enough to supply the wants of the inhabitants. The town is situated on the E coast, and has a good harbour, where the Spanish W India fleet stops to take in wine and fruits, and other provisions of the country: 6 leagues S W from the island of Teneriffe, lon. 17 8 W, lat. 28 6 N.

Gonapi, one of the smaller Banda islands, in the Eastern Indian Sea, in the middle of which is a volcano; wild hogs, cows, and serpents, are the only inhabitants.

Gondar,

Gondar, a town of Africa, and capital of Abyſſinia, ſituated on a hill of a conſiderable height, ſurrounded on every ſide by a deep valley. It conſiſts of 10,000 families in time of peace: the houſes are chiefly of clay, the roofs thatched in the form of cones, which is always the conſtruction within the tropical rains. On the W end of the town is the king's houſe, formerly a ſtructure of conſiderable conſequence; it was a ſquare building, flanked with ſquare towers; it was formerly 4 ſtories high, and, from the top of it, had a magnificent view of all the country ſouthward to the lake Tzana. Great part of this houſe is now in ruins, having been burnt at different times; but there is ſtill ample lodging in the 2 loweſt floors of it; the audience chamber being above 120 feet long. The palace, and all its contiguous buildings, are ſurrounded by a ſubſtantial ſtone wall, 30 feet high, with battlements upon the outer wall, and a parapet roof between the outer and inner, by which you can go along the whole and look into the ſtreet. There appears to have never been any embraſures for cannon, and the 4 ſides of this wall are above an Engliſh mile and a half in length: 1000 miles S Cairo, lat. 12 34 N. lon. 37 33 E. [Bruce.]

Gonjah, a kingdom of Africa, between the coaſt of Guinea on the S, and Tombuctoo on the N. Gonjah, the capital, is 870 miles W by S Caſhna, lon. 6 10 W, lat. 13 20 N.

Gonneſſe, a town of France, remarkable for its fine bread, department of the Seine and Oiſe: 3 leagues N Paris.

Gonon-Beſar, a mountain on the eaſtern ſide of the iſland of Java: celebrated for the quantity of pepper gathered from the trees which grow on it.

Good Fortune, or *Pora*, an iſland in the Eaſtern Sea, near the W coaſt of Sumatra, about 12 leagues long, and 2 broad: lon. 98 30 E, lat. 1 5 S.

Good Hope, Cape of, the moſt ſouthern point of the continent of Africa, and very rocky, in lon. 18 23 E, lat. 34 29 S. Upwards of 30 miles N is *Cape-Town*, neat and well built, riſing in the midſt of a deſert, encompaſſed by black and dreary mountains, beyond which the country is cultivated to a great extent, and forms 6 different eſtabliſhments. The town is about 200 paces in length, and the ſame in breadth, including orchards and gardens. The principal fortifications, which are ſtrong and regular, are N of the town. The ſtreets are all parallel with each other; the houſes are well built of brick, moſtly 2 ſtories high, and being white-waſhed, have a neat appearance. A ſquare, encompaſſed with trees, with a canal ſupplied with water from adjacent ſprings, add much to the beauty and convenience of the place. The town ſtands under the ſhelter of 3 lofty and ſteep hills, which extend a conſiderable diſtance back into the country. Theſe hills, from their ſhape, are called the Table Land, the Sugar Loaf, and the Lion's Rump; the firſt of which, antecedent to a gale of wind, is always covered with a thick cloud, which the people call the Devil's Table Cloth; it is an infallible ſign that within 12 hours, at fartheſt, the wind will blow ſtrong off the land. The wind blows ſteadily perhaps 2 or 3 days; when it ceaſes for as long a time; and then, after the ſame ſign begins to blow again. It is not ſo ſtrong but that ſhips may ride very ſafely at anchor 9 months in the year, in the bay which is formed by a little iſland oppoſite, called Ponguin iſland. In the winter months, which are June, July and Auguſt, the ſhips which arrive are obliged to put into another bay about 8 miles to the eaſtward of the Cape, called Falſe Bay. Theſe high winds are conſidered by the inhabitants as conducive to the healthineſs of the place, which is low, and in a hot and unhealthy climate. Fanned by theſe winds, the people enjoy tolerable health, though they are not long lived: Few live beyond the age of 50 years; vaſt numbers die between 40 and 50: A very old man or woman is here really a wonder. *Conſtantia*, a place viſited by all ſtrangers, is a neat farm, about 8 miles from the Cape, remarkable for making very rich wine, both red and white, called Cape Madeira, which is much eſteemed every where, both on account of its richneſs and ſcarcity. The grapes, it ſeems, of this vineyard, owing to ſome peculiarity in the ſoil, are ſuperior to any other in the country.

[Europ. Mag. 1800, Sparman, Kolben.]

Goodwin Sands, ſee *Godwin Sands*.

Goomty, a river of Hindooſtan, which runs into the Ganges 15 miles N N E Benares.

Gooty, a town and fortreſs of Hindooſtan, and capital of a diſtrict of the ſame name, in the Myſore country: 170 miles N Seringapatam, lon. 77 48 E, lat. 15 15 N.

Gooz, a ſmall village on the eaſtern ſide of the Nile, the capital of Barbar: lon. 34 25 30 E, lat. 17 51 22 N. [Bruce.]

Gorcum, a town of Holland, on the Linge, at its union with the Wahal. From the ſteeple of the principal church, may be ſeen 22 walled cities, beſides a great number of towns and villages; before the revolution it had one pariſh church, and 3 religious houſes. The city carries on conſiderable trade in butter and cheeſe. The comte de Lumay, after he had taken Goreum for the States, in the year 1572, put to death 19 prieſts and other religious people, with the moſt cruel torments, cutting off their noſes and their ears, and then hanging them in a row near the Brill; to the credit of the prince of Orange and the States, he was diſgraced, and died a few years after at Liege, from the bite of a mad dog: 12 miles E Dort, and 30 S Amſterdam.

Goree, or *Goeree*, an iſland near the mouth of the Meuſe, about 10 miles in circumference, lat. 51 49 N.

Goree, a ſeaport town in the iſland of the ſame name, ſituated near the E coaſt, on a canal which communicates with the Meuſe, formerly a place of conſiderable trade: but the harbour is now choaked up with ſand: 6 miles W Helvoetſluys.

Goree, a ſmall iſland in the Atlantic, near the coaſt of Africa, about 2 miles in circumference, within a cannon ſhot of the ſhore, ſubject to the French. Notwithſtanding its ſituation, the air is ſaid to be cool and temperate all the year round, and the inhabitants refreſhed by alternate breezes from the land and ſea. Beſides the multitude of ſurrounding rocks, that render it almoſt inacceſſible, except at two particular bays, a late director, *M. de St. Jean*, has embelliſhed the fort with ſeveral new buildings, as well as fortified it by works, which render it a place of great ſtrength. By the diligence of this gentleman, ſeveral freſh ſprings, ſo much wanted, have been diſcovered in the iſland the gardens have been planted with excellent fruit trees; all kinds of vegetables have been raiſed in great abundance: and from a ſmall, barren, and deſpicable iſland, he has made it one of the ſafeſt, pleaſanteſt, and moſt important ſettlements in all Africa, lon. 17 30 W, lat. 14 40 N.

Gorgona, a ſmall iſland in the Mediterranean, about 16 miles from the coaſt of Tuſcany, ſubject to the Duke. Its mountains render it viſible at a great diſtance; celebrated for the anchovy fiſhery on its coaſts, lat. 43 22 N. [Sonini.]

Gorgora, in Lake Dembea, in Abyſſinia, where father Pays built a palace, in which the emperor uſually reſides in the winter: 15 miles N W Gondar.

Gorham, a kingdom of Africa, ſituated between lon 24 and 29 E, lat. 10 and 15 N.

Goritz, or *Gorz*, a county of Auſtria, bounded W by the Venetian States. The chief produce of the country is wine and fruit, with ſome corn and ſilk; the horſes and oxen are few, but goats numerous. The language of the country is Sclavonian, and the religion Roman Catholic The town of Goritz is divided into Upper and Lower; the former is ancient, ſituated on a mountain, and defended by a caſtle; the latter is ſituated on a plain on the river Liſonzo. Beſides the church, which was heretofore Metropolitan, it has 7 convents, 9 chapels, and a college: 20 miles N N W Trieſte, lat. 46 11 N.

Gorlitz, a town of Luſatia, on the Neiſſe, the firſt for ſize population, and riches. It contains 3 churches within the walls, and 3 without. The principal trade is brewing, with manufactures of woollen and linen cloth: 50 miles W Dreſden, and 68 N Prague.

Gormouth, a town of Perſia, which, including its gardens, is 3 miles in length. Groves of date trees extend as far as the eye can reach. Here the inhabitants of *Carmania deſerta*, retire from the intolerable heat. In the hot ſeaſon the country for 50 or 60 miles round is entirely forſaken. The inhabitants fly to theſe foreſts of date trees, and live on their fruit. During this time the country is totally parched, and there is often a vapour from the ground, as inſupportable as flame. [Chardin.]

Gorpingen, a town of Swabia, duchy of Wurtemberg, ſituated on the Fils, in a fertile country. Here are conſiderable manufactures of woollen, and near it is a medicinal ſpring: 22 miles E S E Stutgard, and 20 N N W Ulm.

Gorze, a town of France, on a hill; 8 miles S W Metz.

Goſhen, that part of Egypt, ("the beſt of the land,") ſo called in Scripture, ſituated on the Arabian, or Eaſtern bank of the Nile, in the vicinity of Cairo, Mattareah, and Biſhbeſh. Cairo is ſuppoſed to be the ancient *Rameſes*, the place where the Iſraelites aſſembled, and from whence they took their departure out of Egypt. [Shaw.]

Goſhen, in Canaan, a city in the tribe of Judah, ſo called, it is ſuppoſed, becauſe ſituated in "a fat land, like that of the land of Goſhen in Egypt." [Wells.]

Goſport,

Gosport, a town of England, county of Hants, on the W side of the entrance into Portsmouth harbour. The town is large, and a place of great trade, especially in time of war. Several forts are erected to defend the channel. Here are several docks for repairing merchant ships, and a little to the S of the town is an hospital, called *Haslar Hospital*, for the reception of sick and wounded seamen in the service of the navy. In time of peace, packets sail from Gosport every week to Havre de Grace and other ports of France: 1 mile from Portsmouth, 79 S W London.

Goslar, an ancient town of Lower Saxony, free and imperial, surrounded by the bishopric of Hildesheim, and the principality of Wolfenbuttel. The principal commerce of the town arises from the mines of iron and lead found in the Rammel mountain, near which it is situated; and in beer and provisions: 30 miles S Brunswick.

Goslynen, a town of Poland, remarkable for having been the prison of Demetrius Suski, Czar of Muscovy, who was confined, to the day of his death, in the citadel: 36 miles N Rawa.

Gotha, a principality of Germany, in Upper Saxony, bounded E by the duchy of Weimar. The country abounds in grain and fruit; the southern division contains a part of the forest of Thuringia, and some mine works. The whole duchy contains 12 towns, and more than 200 churches.

Gotha, a city and capital of the above principality, seated on a rising ground, near the Leine, from which water is conveyed through all the streets, by means of stone canals. Gotha is one of the best and handsomest towns in Thuringia. In it is a hospital for the soldiery, with 2 schools for children descended from them, and the barracks, in the largest of which the cadets are instructed in the several branches of the military art. Here is likewise a foundery for cannon and bells, &c. with 2 churches, a good academy, a house of correction, a hospital for widows, and another for orphans. On a hill above the town, stands the ducal residence, called *Friedenstein*, in which is a well provided armoury, with a valuable library, a fine museum of natural curiosities, and one of the most valuable cabinets of medals in Europe: 13 miles S W Erfurt, lat. 50 46 N.

Gothard, St. one of the highest mountains of Switzerland, being 9075 feet above the level of the sea. The highest peak, is 2000 feet above the adjacent plain. In 1784, the average state of Farenheit's Thermometer on these mountains, 7000 feet above the sea, was, 9 o'clock in the morn. 28, noon 32, at 9 evening 29½; the barometer stood at 21 9 3. In that year it snowed part of 118 days, rained 78, tempest, with hail 12, cloudy 293, thunder and lightning 22, serene and pleasant 87. The tops of these mountains have been covered with snow for ages: 8 miles from Astorf. [Coxe, Scot.]

Gotheburg, or *Gothenburg*, a town of Sweden, in W Gothland, near the sea, at the conflux of the Moldal and the Gotha, in a marshy plain, almost surrounded with barren rocks, on the side of which part of the town is built, the other part is situated in a valley, intersected by canals; the whole about 3 miles in circumference, and regularly fortified, containing 20,000 inhabitants The harbour is between 2 chains of rocks, about 2 furlongs wide. Gotheburg is a place of considerable trade, and, next to Stockholm, one of the most commercial in Sweden. An East India company was established in the year 1731. In the year 1740, the herring fishery was first begun, which is very advantageous; as much as 600,000 barrels having some years been caught in the short space of 3 weeks: 188 miles S W Stockholm.

Gothland, a country of Sweden, bounded on the N by Sweden Proper, on the E and S by the Baltic, and on the W by the Sound, the German Ocean, and Norway. This country is inhabited by a nation celebrated for their invasions of other countries. It is pleasant and fertile, consisting of good arable and pasture land: it has many lakes and rivers, which abound in fish, forests and mines. It contains 48 towns, and is divided into E Gothland, W Gothland, and S Gothland. *E Gothland* lies on the W of the Baltic. The occupations of the inhabitants are agriculture, grazing, hunting, fishing, and mining. *S Gothland*, is divided into 3 provinces, Schonen, Halland, and Blekingen, which have undergone many vicissitudes and changes. *W Gothland*, which lies E of the Scaggerac, was formerly an independent kingdom, governed by its own laws. The principal occupations of the inhabitants are agriculture, grazing, and fishing.

Gothland, an island of Sweden, in the Baltic, 70 miles long, and 20 broad, subject to Stockholm. It has 18 towns and villages

villages. From its convenient ſituation it has juſtly acquired the name of *the Eye of the Baltic*. The ſoil is fertile, and there are fine woods of oaks and pines, good paſtures, and profitable fiſheries on this iſland; large quarries of ſtone, particularly the famous Gottland ſtone, and a ſoft grey ſandy ſtone, which are exported to Stockholm and other places. The inhabitants ſubſiſt by agriculture, grazing, fiſhing, working in the quarries, burning lime, and by ſeveral ſorts of mechanic trades, and navigation. Wiſby is the capital, lon. 18 6 to 19 6 E, lat. 56 54 to 57 56 N. [Hanway.]

Gotteſberg, a town of Sileſia. Near it is a mine of gold, and another of coals, the former is not worked. Great quantities of worſted ſtockings are knit in this town: 9 miles S S W Freyberg.

Gottingen, a town of Lower Saxony, ſituated in an agreeable, ſpacious, and fertile valley, on a canal, or branch of the river Leine, which paſſes through, and divides it into the New Town and Marſch. It contains about 1000 houſes, and 8000 ſouls; the ſtreets are large and convenient, and paved on each ſide. Here are 5 pariſh churches, and 1 for Calviniſts. The principal ornament and advantage of Gottingen is the univerſity, founded in the year 1734, by George II, king of England, and conſecrated on the 17th of September, 1737, which univerſity, by the great attention and care of its firſt curator, baron Munchauſen, has acquired a very diſtinguiſhed reputation. Belonging to it is a large ſplendid church, with a peculiar paſtor, and to it likewiſe belongs a new and ſtately ſtructure of ſtone, the ground floor of which ſerves as a hall for public lectures, and that above is the library, with a council chamber, and other apartments. This library, to which conſiderable additions are every year made, if conſidered with regard to the number, goodneſs, and value of its books, is one of the beſt libraries in Europe. It is called the *Bulowean*, having received its origin from a collection of about 10,000 volumes, bequeathed by the baron Bulow for the public uſe, and by his heirs given to the univerſity. A royal ſociety of ſciences, founded in 1751, and a royal German ſociety, alſo form part of the univerſity. It has likewiſe a fine obſervatory, erected on a tower on the rampart, with a phyſic garden, and near it a handſome anatomical theatre of ingenious conſtruction, a ſchool for teaching midwifery, &c. The territory belonging to the town is very conſiderable: 22 miles N E Caſſel, lon. 9 53 E, lat. 51 24 N.

Gottorp, a town and fortreſs of Denmark: 2 miles N W Sleſwick The town is ſituated on an arm of the ſea, called *Sley*, 4 miles W S W Sleſwick.

Gouda, or *Tergouw*, a city of Holland, on a branch of the Rhine, called *Iſſel*, where it receives the river Gouw, which gives it its name. It is the ſixth and laſt of the large cities which have a voice in the States of Holland. The great church is one of the handſomeſt and largeſt in the country, and is particularly celebrated for its painted glaſs windows, ſuppoſed to be the fineſt of the kind in Europe, and preſerved with great care: the principal painters were Theodore and Walter Crabeth, both of this town. The ſituation of the place is very advantageous, on account of the ſluices and the canals, which are running ſtreams; it has alſo a convenient port on the Iſſel, and 5 gates. It cannot eaſily be beſieged, as they could open the ſluices and lay the country round under water; add to this, the breadth and depth of the ditches, ſo that the only approach is by the banks of the Iſſel, which are ſtrongly fortified. Its principal trade conſiſts in cordage, cheeſe, and tobacco pipes: there are boats which paſs regularly to Amſterdam, the Hague, Rotterdam, Utrecht, &c. 9 miles N E Rotterdam, and 22 S Amſterdam.

Goudburſt, a town of England, county of Kent: 44 miles S E London.

Gouel, a river of India. In its ſands are found diamonds waſhed from the mountains. In ſearching for theſe 8 or 10,000 perſons are employed. [Hamilton.]

Gouernolo, a town of Mantua, at the junction of the Mincio and the Po: 12 miles S E Mantua.

Goura, or *Gura*, a town of Poland, in Maſovia, on the Viſtula; 12 miles from Warſaw.

Gourdon, a town of France, department of the Lot: 18 miles N Cahors.

Gournay, a town of France, department of the Lower Seine: 8 leagues E Rouen.

Gournei, a wretched village of Egypt, W of the Nile. The people are half naked, inhabiting huts of mud, not 6 feet high. [Sonini.]

Gourock, a town of Scotland, county of Renfrew, on the Clyde, near which is a copper mine: 2 miles W Greenock.

Goutto, a province of Abyſſinia, near the head of the Nile. The country is full of large cattle, and like the neighbouring provinces, abounds in honey. Fa-

thers,

thers, ſons, and grandſons, ſettle near each other, ſo that each village conſiſts of one family. [Bruce.]

Gowran, a borough of Ireland : 6 miles E Kilkenny.

Goz, or *Gozen*, a ſeaport town of Morocco, on the coaſt of the Atlantic, not far from Mogador.

Gozzi, or *Gozzo*, an iſland, 5 miles N W Malta, 12 miles long, 6 broad, mountainous, healthy, well watered, and cultivated, belonging to the Knights of Malta. [Thevenot, Sonini.]

Gozzo, a ſmall iſland, near the iſland of Candia, lat. 34 58 N.

Grabow, a town of Lower Saxony : 22 miles S Schwerin.

Gracioſa, ſee *Gratioſa*

Gradiſca, a town of Sclavonia, on the river Save, near the borders of Croatia, well peopled, and ſurrounded with fortifications : 132 miles W Belgrade, and 170 S Vienna, lat. 45 28 N.

Gradiſca, a ſtrong frontier town of Auſtria, county of Friuli : 5 miles S Goritz, and 182 S S W Vienna.

Grado, a ſmall iſland in the Gulf of Venice, near the coaſt of Friuli, on which is a town 50 miles E by N Venice, lat. 45 44 N.

Graham's Moor, a place of Scotland, in the county of Stirling, where the brave Sir William Wallace fought his way through the Engliſh army, in the year 1298 : 3 miles S E Falkirk.

Grain Coaſt, or *Malaguetta*, or *Pepper Coaſt*, a country of Guinea, bounded by the Sierra Leona country, which lies to the W, and the Ivory coaſt, on the S E, extending along the Atlantic, about 100 leagues. The climate is ſaid to be unwholeſome, eſpecially to Europeans. It produces abundance of rice and roots ; peas, beans, and lemons ; indigo, and cotton, need no culture. Their waters abound in fiſh ; the country is rich. Happily the Europeans have no ſettlements here ; therefore, commerce is carried on by ſignals from the ſhips on the coaſt. They are accuſed of being ſhy and treacherous. The fact is they have been frequently carried off, and ſold for ſlaves, when they have, for traffic, gone on board European ſhips. It is now often impoſſible to decoy them on board. They are populous, but never ſell any of their number but criminals. There being no Europeans here, they are leſs engaged in war than on the Gold coaſt ; conſequently, there is little buſineſs for ſlave ſhips. How happy had it been for other Africans, had the men of Europe, and America, not viſited their ſhores ! Their *taba*, or king, exerciſes an arbitrary power and deſpotic authority over his ſubjects, and never appears abroad but with the utmoſt pomp and magnificence. His people raiſe his power by certain implicit ſentiments of a natural ſubmiſſion, and that awe with which they would regard a ſuperior being. Their ignorance attaches them to paganiſm ; but natural reaſon dictates a future ſtate. They welcome the new moon with ſongs, dancing, and diverſions of every kind ; and their ſuperſtitious regard for ſorcerers is extreme. The ſole employment of many of the negroes of this country is fiſhing, and every morning preſents large fleets of canoes, ranged along the ſhore upon this buſineſs. [Smith, Boſman.]

Gramont, a town of Flanders, ſituated for the moſt part on a hill, with the river Dender running through it, and ſeparating it into the Higher and Lower Town : 20 miles W Bruſſels.

Grampian Hills, mountains of Scotland, which extend through the counties of Perth, Angos, Mearns, and Aberdeen. They take their name from a ſingle hill, the Mons Grampius, of Tacitus, where Galgacus waited the approach of Agricola, and where the battle was fought ſo fatal to the brave Caledonians.

Grampound, a borough of England, county of Cornwall, on the river Falle, containing about 200 inhabitants. It ſends 2 members to the Britiſh Parliament : 8 miles E N E Truro.

Gramſere Water, a ſmall lake of Weſtmoreland, to the W of Ambleſide. Its margin is hollowed into ſmall bays, with bold eminences, ſome of rock, ſome of turf, that half conceal and vary the figure of the lake. From the ſhore a low promontory projects far into the water ; and on it ſtands a white village, with the pariſh church riſing in the midſt of it.

Gran, a town of Hungary, near the conflux of the rivers Gran and Danube ; the ſee of an archbiſhop : 55 miles S E Preſburg, and 82 E S E Vienna.

Granada, ſee *Grenada*.

Grand Cairo, was taken by the Engliſh and Turks from the French, who had poſſeſſed it about a year, June, 1801. See *Cairo*.

Grandville or *Granville*, a ſeaport town of France, department of the Channel. The harbour is only capable of receiving about 60 ſmall veſſels ; the town is ſituated on a ſharp rock, forming a peninſula,

la, of an oval form, and ſurrounded with walls. It has 2 gates, 2 Fauxbourgs, and about 2500 inhabitants; near it is an oyſter fiſhery, and on the land ſide are quarries of ſtone of a very large ſize, and remarkable hardneſs: 4 leagues N W Avranches, lat. 48 50 N.

Granic, or *Granicus*, a ſmall river of Natolia, which has its ſource in Mount Ida, near the ruins of ancient Troy, and falls into the ſea of Marmora, to the E Lampſaco. On its banks was fought the celebrated battle, in which Alexander the Great, with 30,000 Macedonians, defeated Darius and 600,000 Perſians.

Granſon, a town of Swiſſerland, between the lake of Neufchâtel and Mount Jura. The reformation was pretty generally received here, in the year 1566: 16 miles S W Neufchâtel.

Grantham, a borough of England, county of Lincoln, on the road from London to York; ſends two members to the Britiſh parliament. The ſteeple of the church, which terminates in a ſpire, is 300 feet in height: thirty miles S Lincoln.

Granville, ſee *Grandville*.

Graſſe, a town of France, department of the Var. The principal trade of the inhabitants is in dry fruit, olives, oil, perfumes and tanned leather: 5 leagues W S W Nice.

Gratioſa, one of the Azores iſlands; about 10 miles long, and 8 broad, taking its name from its beauty and fertility in corn, fruit, paſture and cattle, ſupplying Tercera, and ſeveral of the other iſlands, with a great part of its produce. It is well peopled, and has a number of villages, with forts for the defence of the coaſt The principal place is La Plata.

Gratz, a walled town of Germany, capital of Stiria, on the river Muehr. It contains ſeveral churches and convents, an arſenal, a caſtle on a rock, and an univerſity. The aſſembly of the ſtates is held here, and in 1784, it was erected into an archbiſhopric on the ſuppreſſion of that of Goritz: 70 miles S S W Vienna, lat. 47 10 N.

Graudentz, a town of Pruſſia, on the Viſtula: 14 miles N N E Culm.

Grave, a ſtrong town or city of Brabant, belonging to the Dutch, ſituated in a marſhy country, on the S ſide of the Meuſe; taken by the French in 1794: 20 miles E Bois-le-duc, and 34 S E Utrecht, lat. 51 46 N.

Gravelines, a ſtrong ſeaport of France, department of the North, on the Engliſh Channel, at the mouth of the river Aa. It is not large, but well fortified, with baſtions, half moons and horn-work. The country near it is interſected by canals, one of which goes to Dunkirk, by Bourbourg, and another directly to Bergues; 3 leagues W S W Dunkirk, and 112 miles E Calais, lat. 50 59 N.

Gravenmacheren, a town of Luxemburg, on the Moſelle, in a pleaſant and fertile country; near it is an ancient monument, erected by two brothers, to the memory of their parents: 5 leagues E N E Luxemburg.

Graveſande, a town of Holland, 4 miles from the ſea, where the ancient counts of Holland generally reſided: 6 miles W S W Delft.

Graveſend, a town of England, county of Kent, on the S ſide of the Thames, and the firſt port on that river; a place of great reſort, being the common landing place for ſtrangers and ſeamen on their paſſage to London, to which they are conveyed in convenient boats, which go to London with every flood. The fare is 9*d* a paſſenger. On the Eſſex ſhore, is a regular fortification, commanding the river, mounted with above 100 pieces of cannon, carrying balls from 24 to 46 pound weight. All outward bound ſhips are obliged to caſt anchor before the town, till they have been examined by, and obtained proper clearances from, ſearchers, appointed for that purpoſe, who have an office near the town quay: a centinel is alſo ſtationed at the block-houſe, below the town, to give notice by the firing of a muſket, when ſhips are coming up the river, who are obliged to receive on board officers from the cuſtoms, a number of which are conſtantly waiting here for that purpoſe. The gardens round this town are ſo rich, that they not only ſupply the ſhipping with every article of that kind, but ſend great quantities to London; the aſparagus in particular, is remarkably fine: 22½ miles E London, lat. 51 23 N.

Gray, a town of France, on the Saône, navigable for boats to Lyons, whither the inhabitants ſend grain and iron, which form the chief articles of commerce: 25 miles N E Dijon.

Grayes-Thurnock, a town of England, county of Eſſex, on the banks of the Thames, oppoſite Dartford, 24 miles E London.

Greece, called by the Turks *Rumelia*, belongs to the Turkiſh Empire in Europe; lies between 20 and 26 deg. E lon. and 36 and

44 deg. N lat. It has the Mediterranean Sea S, the Adriatic W, and the Archipelago E, 400 miles long, and nearly as broad. It is a temperate, healthful, fruitful country; but moſt of the fine cities at once contained, have been deſtroyed by the barbarous Turks; and a deluge of ignorance has been introduced into the once admired ſeats of learni g and politeneſs. The Chriſtian religion was planted in this fine country, ſoon after the death of our Saviour, by Paul and Timothy, and for ages after flouriſhed in great purity. It is now almoſt extinct. 'Tis a great merit even in the clergy, if they can read; and it is aſſerted that there are ſcarcely 12 perſons in the Turkiſh dominions ſkilled in the ancient Greek language. Modern Greece is divided into Macedonia, Albania, or Arnaut, Epirus, Theſſaly, or Sanna, Achaia, or Livadia. The Peloponneſus, now called the Morea, and the Iſlands on the coaſt. [Topog. Dict.]

Greenlaw, a town of Scotland, county of Berwick: 27 miles S E Edinburgh.

Greenock, a ſeaport town of Scotland, on the river Clyde, with a ſmall fort to defend the harbour: 18 miles W Glaſgow, lat. 55 56 N.

Greenwich, a town of England, county of Kent, on the banks of the Thames, anciently called *Eaſt Greenwich*. King Charles II enlarged the park, walled it round, planted it, and cauſed a royal obſervatory to be erected on the top of the hill. This edifice was erected for the uſe of the celebrated Mr. Flamſtead, and it ſtill retains the name of that great aſtronomer: it was likewiſe furniſhed with mathematical inſtruments for aſtronomical obſervations, and a deep dry well for obſerving the ſtars in the day time, on which account Greenwich is made the meridian of longitude by moſt Engliſh navigators. Greenwich is ſaid to contain 1350 houſes. The Thames is here very broad, and the channel deep; and at ſome very high tides the water is ſalt, though it is uſually ſweet and freſh. Here is Greenwich hoſpital for the uſe of Engliſh ſeamen incapable of ſervice either through age or infirmity. Here alſo 140 boys, the ſons of ſeamen, are inſtructed in navigation, and bred up for the ſervice of the royal navy. Each of the mariners has a weekly allowance of 7 loaves, weighing 16 ounces each; 3 pounds of beef; two of mutton; a pint of peaſe; a pound and a quarter of cheeſe; 2 ounces of butter; 14 quarts of beer, and 1s a week tobacco-money; the tobacco-money of boatſwains is 2s 6d a week each, and that of their mates 1s 6d, and the other officers in proportion to their rank. Beſides which, each common penſioner receives once in two years a ſuit of blue clothes, a hat, 3 pair of ſtockings, 2 pair of ſhoes, 5 neck-cloths, 3 ſhirts and 2 night-caps. This hoſpital has about 100 governors, compoſed of the nobility, great officers of ſtate, and perſons in high poſts. For the better ſupport of this hoſpital, every ſeaman in the royal navy, and in the ſervice of the merchants, pays 6d every month. This is ſtopped out of the pay of all ſailors, and delivered in the Sixpenny Receiver's Office, Tower Hill: and, therefore, a ſeamen, who can produce an authentic certificate of his being diſabled and rendered unfit for the ſea ſervice, by defending any ſhip belonging to Britiſh ſubjects, or in taking any ſhip from the enemy, may be admitted into this hoſpital, and receive the ſame benefit from it as if he had been in the king's ſervice. In the year 1779, a fire deſtroyed eight wards of this hoſpital, with the beautiful chapel: 5 miles E London.

Greifswalde or *Griſpwald*, a ſeaport town of Swediſh Pomerania, on the Rik, which is navigable to the Baltic, with an univerſity: 15 miles S E Stralſund, lat. 54 4 N.

Greitz, or *Grewitz*, a town of Upper Saxony, in the Vogtland, with ſome ſtuff manufactures, on a ſmall river which runs into the Elſter. It contains about 450 houſes: 12 miles S W Zwickau.

Grenada, or *Granada*, called Upper Andaluſia, a province of Spain, S of New Caſtile, on the Mediterranean. As this country lies oppoſite to Africa, and the coaſt is much expoſed to the ravages of corſairs, a great number of towers and forts are erected along the coaſts. This province is one of the moſt healthy and moſt temperate in Spain, and ſo fertile, as ſcarcely to ſtand in need of human induſtry and culture; rivers, brooks and ſprings, are innumerable. When in the poſſeſſion of the Moors, it was one of the moſt populous and rich countries in the world; at preſent it is not ſo. However, generally ſpeaking, the land produces corn, wine, oil, ſugar, flax, hemp, and a great variety of excellent fruit. Honey and wax are abundant. In the mountains near Antequera, a great deal of excellent ſalt is made by the heat of the ſun, which is ſufficient for the evaporation of the moiſture. In ſeveral places are quarries of excellent ſtone for building,

ing, and in some places hyacinths, and other precious stones, are found. The inhabitants of the country are the most laborious in the southern parts of Spain. They are fond of commerce and agriculture; they are of mild and polished manners, and drink but little wine.

Grenada, capital of the above province, is situated at the foot of the Snowy Mountains, on the Xenil. It is divided into 4 quarters, of which, the principal bears the name of Grenada, and is inhabited by the nobility, clergy, and the richest of the citizens, with many public and private buildings. In this part is the cathedral, remarkable for its beautiful dome. The second quarter is inhabited by descendants from the ancient Moors. Here are 2 palaces, one built by the Moors, the remains of which bear evidence of its wonderful magnificence: The other, built by a Moorish prince, from the balconies of which is said to be one of the most beautiful prospects in Europe, over the fertile plains of Grenada, terminated by mountains, whose tops are covered with snow. The third quarter, built by the Arabians, on 2 hills, containing near 1000 houses, chiefly inhabited by the descendants of the Moors. The fourth is inhabited by people from Antequera, who are almost wholly employed in the different manufactures of silk, which constitutes the principal commerce of the place. The streets of Grenada are narrow, irregular, and badly paved. It is the see of an archbishop, and contains 24 parish churches, 38 convents of both sexes, 13 hospitals, an university, an amphitheatre for bullfights, a tribunal of inquisition, and about 90,000 souls. The country lying round the city, is called the Orchard of Grenada, from its fertility, and is full of pleasant towns and villages. Grenada had formerly 20 gates, 12 of which only now remain. The Moors have left more monuments in Grenada than in any other city of Spain; and, amongst the losses which they sustained in that country, are said to regret nothing but Grenada; they mention it in all their evening prayers, and supplicate Heaven to restore it to their possession: 188 miles S Madrid, lat. 37 17 N.

Grenoble, a city of France, on the Isere, not far from its conflux with the Drac; capital of Dauphiny: 27 miles S Chamberry, lat. 45 12 N.

Gretna Green, a celebrated village of Scotland, county of Dumfries: whither minors of England generally resort to be married, as out of the jurisdiction of the marriage act: the ceremony is usually performed by a blacksmith. 8 miles N Carlisle.

Grimberg, a town of Germany: 16 miles S E Treves.

Grimma, a town of Upper Saxony. It contains 3 churches and a college. Its chief trade is in wood, linen, thread, beer, and flannels: 15 miles E S E Leipzig.

Grimmen, a town of Upper Saxony, in Pomerania: 14 miles S Stralsund.

Grimsby, a town of England, county of Lincoln, on the Humber, 5 miles from the German sea. It was formerly a considerable seaport, but, through neglect, the harbour has been long choaked up, so that no vessels of burthen can come up to the town; yet the road before it is generally considered as a good station for ships that wait for wind. It sends 2 members to parliament. The principal trade is in coals and salt: 35 miles N E Lincoln, lon. 0 8 W, lat. 53 33 N.

Grimsel, a mountain of Switzerland, which separates the Valais from the canton of Bern. There is a road across it, and a house for travellers on the top, in which a person resides during the summer: 40 miles E Sion.

Grinsted (East,) a town of England, county of Sussex. It sends 2 members to parliament: 30 miles S London.

Gripswald, see *Greifswalde*.

Grisignana, a town of Istria: 9 miles E Capo d'Istria.

Grisslehamn, Old and *New*, seaports of Sweden, in the province of Upland, between 40 and 50 miles N N E Stockholm.

Grisons, a people in alliance with the Swiss, divided into Three Leagues, which are united in one republic. The country which they inhabit is bounded N by the canton of Glaris, E by the Tyrolese. The inhabitants have reciprocally engaged, not to make any new alliance, nor declare war, nor make peace, but by common consent. They agree to succour each other at their own expense, guarantee each other's privileges, &c. Their government is perfectly democratic, subdivided into a great number of small democracies independent of each other in their particular police. A diet, or assembly of the Three Leagues is held yearly, composed of 63 deputies, and 3 chiefs. In the election of these deputies, every male of 16 years of age has a voice, and in some communities they are allowed to vote at the age of 14. The country is, in general, very mountainous; it contains several

feveral vallies, to fome of which the paſſages are ſhut up during great part of the year. Towards the S lie the chief of theſe vallies, ſunk in the Alps, which at laſt terminate in inacceſſible glaciers, or elevated rocks, capable of affording no kind of vegetable whatever. From theſe glaciers the principal rivers take their ſource; as the Rhine, the Inn, and the Adda. Their principal object, as farmers, is the care of their ſheep and cattle, from which they obtain excellent butter and cheeſe. The mountains afford good paſture, the vallies produce fruit, and the hills cheſnuts. The number of inhabitants of the Three Leagues is eſtimated at 150,000 ſouls; and of their ſubject countries, the Valteline, Bormio, and Chiavenna, is 100,000. Theſe are Catholics and Proteſtants; of the latter there are 135 pariſhes. [Coxe.]

Grodno, a town of Lithuania, ſituated on the Niemen, partly on an eminence and partly on a plain, ſurrounded with hills. Near it is an old caſtle, in which the diets formerly aſſembled, but now fallen to decay, only one wing of it remaining, ſurrounded by a deep ditch, and communicating with the town by a bridge. The Roman Catholics have 9 churches, thoſe of the Greek church have 2, and the Jews have a ſynagogue. The market place, and the principal ſtreet which leads to the caſtle, are paved; the other ſtreets in general are mean and dirty, and the houſes for the moſt part little better than cottages. The number of inhabitants is eſtimated at 7000, many of which are employed in manufactures of linen, woollen, cotton, and ſilk. A medical academy was inſtituted here by the late king of Poland, for ſtudents in phyſic and ſurgery, at his own immediate expenſe; which, but for the late troubles, bid fair to become of conſiderable conſequence to the country. In the botanic garden are 1500 exotic plants, &c. ſeveral of them American: 64 miles S S W Wilna, 140 N E Warſaw, lat. 53 28 N. [Coxe.]

Grohnde, a town of Lower Saxony, on the Weſer, where a toll is paid: 9 miles S Hameln.

Groll, a town of the United Dutch States, county of Zutphen, ſtrongly fortified, on the Slinghe, whoſe waters fill the ditches round the fortifications. The ſituation of the place, in the vicinage of Weſtphalia and the biſhopric of Munſter, is important: 19 miles E Zutphen, lat. 52 8 N.

Groningen, one of the United Dutch States, bounded N by the German Ocean, E by Eaſt Frieſland and Germany. In the States General, it holds the ſeventh rank.

Groningen, capital of the above ſtate is large, rich, ſtrong, well peopled, and adorned with many excellent buildings, public and private; its figure is nearly round, encompaſſed with good ramparts, guarded by large ditches filled with water, beſides many baſtions and other fortifications, which would render an attack upon it very difficult. Its port is very commodious, into which ſhips enter with great eaſe by means of a canal, whoſe ſides are lined with large ſtones, about 3 leagues from the ſea. It is watered by the river Hunes, which runs through it to the ſea northward; the Dunſter runs eaſtward from it into the river Ems. This city has often ſuffered from the calamities of war. The city is governed by 4 burgomaſters, and a common council of 12. An univerſity was eſtabliſhed here in 1614, and endowed with the revenues of ſeveral monaſteries. Ubbo Emmius, the celebrated hiſtoriographer of Frieſland, was the firſt rector: 81 miles W Bremen, lat. 53 11 N.

Groſſa, an iſland in the Adriatic, 6 miles long, and 1 wide, near the coaſt of Dalmatia, belonging to Venice.

Groſſeta, a town of Tuſcany, the ſee of a biſhop: 14 miles E S E Piombino.

Grotſkaw, a town of Servia, where, in the year 1739, the Imperialiſts were beaten by the Turks, which brought on the peace of Belgrade: 5 leagues S Belgrade.

Grottgau, or *Grotſkau*, a town of Sileſia, on the Neiſſe. In the year 1438, this town was deſtroyed by Wladiſlaus, king of Poland, and, in the year 1445, by William, duke of Troppau. In the year 1449, 1490, and 1591, it was deſtroyed by fire, and in the year 1633 and 1642 it was pillaged: 14 miles N Neiſſe, lat. 50 41 N.

Grove Hill, an elegant and beautiful villa, or country ſeat, near Camberwell, 2 miles from London, belonging to the celebrated philanthropiſt, Dr. Lettsom.

Groupe's Iſlands, two groupes, or cluſters, of iſlands in the S Pacific Ocean, extending for the ſpace of 9 leagues. The 2 largeſt are ſeparated by a ſtrait, about 400 fathom wide, and each ſurrounded by a number of ſmall ones, as it were chained together by rocks under water, and placed in all ſorts of directions; they are all covered with cocoa trees. The inhabitants are well proportioned, almoſt naked, and painted brown, with black hair,

hair, tied in a kind of net work. Theſe iſlands were probably diſcovered by Roggewin, lon. 142 45 to 142 54 W, lat. 17 58 to 18 6 S.

Grubenhagen, a town and caſtle in Lower Saxony: 7 miles S S S W Einbeck, 45 S Hanover.

Grubenhagen, a principality of Lower Saxony, belonging to the electorate of Hanover. It contains ſome fertile land, but the greater part is mountainous and woody. The ancient *Hercynian Foreſt*, is a mountain covered with trees, and abounding with mines. The revenues are not large: Eimbeck is the capital.

Grunberg, a town of the Upper Rhine, where the kings of the Merovigian race, and Charlemagne held their court: 10 miles E Gieſſen.

Grunberg, a town of Sileſia, in Glogau, ſurrounded with vineyards: 12 miles N Freyſtadt.

Grund, a town of Lower Saxony, in the Hartz foreſt.

Gruningen, a town of Swiſſerland: 12 miles S E Zurich.

Gruningen, a town of Lower Saxony, on the Boden: 5 leagues E Halberſtadt.

Grutlin, a plain of Swiſſerland, near the lake of the four cantons, in the canton of Uri, remarkable for being the place where the 3 firſt cantons made a league for the defence of their liberty, in the year 1307.

Gruyeres, a town of Swiſſerland, now a bailiwick of the canton of Friburg. In this diſtrict is made the celebrated cheeſe of Gruyeres, which is exported to a very conſiderable amount to Italy, France, Germany, and other countries: 22 miles E N E Lauſanne.

Guadalajara, a town of Spain, in New Caſtile, on the Henares, containing 9 pariſh churches, 14 convents, ſeveral hoſpitals, and hardly 3000 inhabitants: 22 miles N E Madrid, lat. 40 35 N.

Guadalajara, a river of Spain, which runs into the ſea, between Gibralter and Marbella.

Guadalaviar, a river of Spain, which runs into the ſea near Valentia.

Guadaloupe, a town of Spain, in Eſtremadura, ſituated in a valley, abounding with vines, orange trees, fig trees, &c. on a river of the ſame name: 45 wiles S W Toledo.

Guadalquivir, a river of Spain, which riſes in New Caſtile, and empties into the ſea, about 6 leagues N W Cadiz.

Guadarrama, a town of Spain, in New Caſtile, celebrated for its cheeſe: 6 leagues N W Madrid.

Guadarrama, a river of Spain, which runs into the Tagus, about 3 leagues below Toledo.

Guadiana, a river of Spain, which runs into the ſea, about 7 leagues N E Gibralter.

Guadix, a town of Spain, province of Grenada, the ſee of a biſhop. It contains 3 pariſhes, and 6 convents: 28 miles E N E Grenada.

Guahede, a diſtrict of Africa, in the country of Sejilmeſſa, about 100 miles S of the Atlas, which contains 3 towns and ſome villages. The principal produce is dates.

Gualdo, a town of Ancona: 10 miles N W Nocera.

Guam, the chief of the Mariana, or Ladrone iſlands, in the Eaſtern Indian Sea, about 30 leagues in circumference. The iſland is fertile, with ſeveral good harbours, and a great number of ſmall freſh water rivers. The Spaniards have a town, the houſes of which are built with ſtone, and defended by 2 forts, and a garriſon of 100 men. There are ſeveral other villages, ſome of which contain about 130 houſes, and the number of inhabitants in the whole iſland is eſtimated at 30,000. The natives go naked, and never bury their dead, but leave them expoſed to the air; lon. 145 E, lat. 13 25 N.

Gardafui, a cape of Africa, at the entrance of the ſtrait of Babelmandel. It riſes to a lofty precipice, is barren, and inſufferably hot, lon. 52 5 E, lat. 11 46 N. [Beaulieu.]

Guarda, or *Guardia*, a town of Portugal, province of Beira, the ſee of a biſhop; ſtrong by art and nature. Beſides a magnificent cathedral, it contains 4 other churches, a hoſpital, two convents, and 2300 inhabitants: 67 miles E Coimbra, lat. 40 21. N.

Guardamar, a ſeaport town of Spain, in Valentia, at the mouth of the Segura; it exports ſalt: 17 miles S S W Alicant, lat. 38 7 N.

Guardia Alferes, a town of Naples: 21 miles N E Moliſe.

Guaſtalla, a town of Italy, near the Po, at the union of the rivers Croſola and Tagliata, with a ſmall territory, to which is annexed the title of duchy, which duchy was ceded by the treaty of Aix le Chapelle, in the year 1748, to the duke of Parma: 21 miles N W Parma, and 21 S Mantua, lat. 44 43 N.

Guaſto, a town of Naples, near the coaſt of the Adriatic: 15 miles S E Lanciano.

Gubbio, a town of Italy, containing 7 churches,

churches, and 21 convents: 33 miles S Urbino.

Guben, a town of Lufatia, on the Lubbe, near the Neifs, furrounded with walls. It contains 3 churches and an hofpital; good wine is made here, and there is a manufacture of cloth: 22 miles S Francfort, on the Oder, and 70 N N E Dreſden.

Guber, a kingdom in the interior part of Africa, on the banks of the Niger, lon. 8 30 E, lat. 18 15 N.

Guelderland, or *Gueldres*, a territory of the Netherlands. The town of Gueldres and its diſtrict belong to the king of Pruſſia; Ruremonde and its dependencies, to the houſe of Auſtria; and Venlo and Stevenſwaert to the United Provinces.

Gueldres, a town of the Netherlands, in the territory of the ſame name. It ſurrendered to the French in 1794: 10 miles N E Venlo, lat. 51 26 N.

Guerande, a town of France, department of the Lower Loire: 12 leagues W Nantes, lat. 47 20 N.

Gueret, a town of France, department of the Creuſe, ſituated between 2 mountains, at ſome diſtance from the Creuſe. The air is thick, and gives the inhabitants a heavy melancholy appearance, the number is about 3000: 170 miles S Paris.

Guernſey, an iſland in the Engliſh Channel, about 30 miles in circumference; ſtill governed by the laws of Normandy, of which it was anciently a part; and though ſubject to England, the French language is univerſally ſpoken. The air is pure, and the inhabitants in general healthy and long lived. The ſoil is fertile, the corn raiſed is enough for the iſland, and cattle are bred in ſufficient quantities to victual their ſhips. A lake, about a mile in circumference, ſituated in the N W part of the iſland, is ſtored with excellent carp, and ſea fiſh of various kinds are caught in plenty. The iſland is defended by a ridge of rocks, rugged and ſteep. The principal drink of the richer claſs is wine from France; the poor drink cider, great quantities of which are made yearly from the abundant orchards in every part of the iſland. Coals are imported from England, and, through the ſcarcity of wood and fuel, the poor are compelled to burn ſea weed. It is divided into 10 pariſhes, with only 8 churches. The convention of the ſtates conſiſts of a governor, coroners, jurats, clergy, and conſtable. The inhabitants carry on a conſiderable trade to Newfoundland and the Mediterranean. The ſtaple manufacture is knit ſtockings. Port St. Pierre is the chief town, lon. 2 56 W, lat. 49 30 N.

Gueta, or *Hueta*, a town of Spain, in New Caſtile, containing 10 pariſhes, 7 convents, and 3 hoſpitals: 43 miles E Madrid.

Guetaria, a ſeaport of Spain, with a good harbour, at the mouth of the Orio, 3 leagues W St. Sebaſtian.

Guienne, lately a province of France, of which Bourdeaux was the capital.

Guierche, ſee *Guerche*.

Guildford, a town of England, county of Surry, on the ſide of a hill near the river Wey, which is navigable for barges to the Thames. It is a corporation, governed by a mayor and aldermen, and contains 3 churches, a public grammar ſchool, and an hoſpital for the maintainance of ſingle aged men and women: 30 miles S S W London.

Guilleſtre, a town of France, department of the Higher Alps, 3 leagues N N W Embrun.

Guimaraens, a town of Portugal, province of Entre Duero-e Minho, divided into Old and New Town, the former ſituated on an eminence, about 1100 paces in circumference, ſurrounded with walls, low, weak, and defended only by a ſingle barbican, which yet exiſts. The New Town contains 6 churches, 4 hoſpitals, and 6 convents. The collegiate church of Notre Dame d'Oliveira is ſaid to be founded on the ruins of a temple of Ceres. Guimaraens contains 15 ſquares, 57 ſtreets, 8 gates, 4 bridges, and 6000 inhabitants. Here is likewiſe a manufacture of linen, in high eſtimation: 10 miles S E Braga, and 27 N N E Oporto.

Guiomere, a kingdom or country of Africa, on the Ivory Coaſt. It is of but ſmall extent towards the coaſt, but conſiderable in land. It is populous, rich, and celebrated for its commerce in gold, ivory, and ſlaves.

Guinea. The great region known by the name of Guinea is divided into the two large countries of Upper and Lower Guinea, of which the latter is commonly called *Congo*. Theſe two together extend above 2500 miles along the ſea coaſt. The moſt general diviſion of Upper Guinea is into three parts, viz. the Grain Coaſt, or Malagueta, Guinea Proper, and Benin, which, together, extend 500 leagues from E to W. The country of Guinea Proper extends from Cape Palmas to the river Volta, about 120 leagues along the ſea coaſt, which bounds it on the S. It has the kingdom of Benin on the E; Gago and Melli on the N; and Malaguetta on the

the W. The Europeans divide it into two parts, the Ivory Coaſt and the Gold Coaſt. See *Benin*, *Congo*, &c.

Guinea (New,) an iſland of the Pacific Ocean, ſituated to the N of New Holland, from which it is ſeparated by Endeavour Straits. The land is in general low, but fertile; moſt of the trees and plants common to the S Sea Iſlands are produced here; among which are the cocoa nut, plantain, and bread fruit trees. Marriage, among the inhabitants, is conſummated by the parties covenanting before witneſſes, and killing a cock: lon. 131 to 153 E, lat. 0 to 12 S.

[Forreſt.]

Guipuſcoa, a province of Spain, on the Atlantic, and the Biſcay. The country is mountainous and woody, among the trees are cheſnuts, oaks, walnuts, filberts, and an aſtoniſhing quantity of apple trees for cider, and other fruit trees; but theſe foreſts begin to be thinned, from the multitude of forges which have been eſtabliſhed to manufacture the iron found in the mountains, ſuppoſed to be the beſt in Europe. Thoſe places which are free from wood are well cultivated, and the inhabitants pay more regard to the culture of trees, than any other province in Spain. The chief towns are Toloſa, St. Sebaſtian, and Fontarabia.

Guiſe, a town of France, department of the Aiſne, on the Oiſe: 14 miles E St. Quentin.

Gurjurat, a town of Hindooſtan, in the country of Lahore: 50 miles N Lahore, lon. 72 30 E, lat. 31 50 N.

Gulf of Courland, ſee *Curiſch Haff*.

Gumbinnon, a town of Pruſſian Lithuania, containing 2 churches, 200 houſes, and 3000 inhabitants; with ſome manufactures of cloth: 66 miles E Konigſberg.

Guntoor, a circar of Hindooſtan, N of the Carnatic, extending along the coaſt of the Bay of Bengal about 40 miles: lately ceded to the Engliſh. The ſea coaſt is flat, but there are ſeveral fortreſſes and ſtrong towns in the interior part.

Guntz, a town of Hungary, on a river of the ſame name, with a caſtle, ſurrounded by a rampart and a ditch, in a country abounding with corn and wine: 40 miles S Vienna.

Gunzburg, a town of Swabia, at the conflux of the Gunz and the Danube: 15 miles E Ulm.

Gunzenhauſen, a town of Franconia, on the Altmuhl: 10 miles S S E Anſpach; ſubject to Pruſſia.

Gurba, a town of Africa, on the E coaſt of the kingdom of Tunis, formerly a conſiderable place, though the ruins of an aqueduct and ciſterns are the only remains of its former grandeur. Part of it has been ſwallowed up by the ſea: 21 miles S W Clybea.

Gurck, a town of Germany, duchy of Carinthia. Its principal trade is in iron: 126 miles S W Vienna.

Gurev, or *Gurief*, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Caucaſus, at the mouth of the Ural, on the Caſpian Sea: It is a ſtrong fortreſs of Ruſſia, which guards the frontier towards the Kirghees Tartars. Here are ſcarcely 100 houſes, and no inhabitants, beſide the garriſon, and a few merchants, 172 miles E N E Aſtrachan, lat. 47 10 N. [Coxe.]

Gurgeik, a lake of ſalt water near the head of the Tigris, 15 miles long, and 4 broad. Several ſtreams enter the lake, none iſſue from it. An iſland in the lake of the ſame name is covered with houſes. Their water and every neceſſary is received from the ſhore. [Jackſon.]

Guriel, a town of Aſia, and capital of a ſmall county, on the E coaſt of the Black Sea, lat. 43 10 N.

Gurtnamuckin, a river of Ireland, which hides itſelf in the earth ſeveral times, and after a concealed courſe of two miles, finds a paſſage below high water mark, among the rocks in Galway Bay, 8 miles S Galway.

Guſtrow, a town of Lower Saxony, celebrated for its beer, which forms the principal part of its trade: 29 miles E Wiſmar.

Gutzkow, a town of Upper Saxony, in Pomerania: 24 miles S Stralſund.

Guzerat, a country of Hindooſtan, in the form of a peninſula, between the Arabian Sea and the Gulfs of Cutch and Cambay, about 170 miles in length, and 120 in breadth. This is one of the richeſt provinces of the Mogul empire, abounding in rice, cotton, corn, ſugar, fruits of various kinds, with plenty of cattle and game. The rain is continual from the middle of June to the middle of September: during the other months the ſky is perpetually clear and ſerene: an abundant night dew refreſhes the plants, which during the day have been ſcorched by the rays of a hot ſun. This province contains a great number of conſiderable towns, with flouriſhing manufactures, and in the woods abound different ſorts of timber fit for building. It is chiefly poſſeſſed by the Poonah Mahrattas. The inhabitants are Hindoos, and follow the worſhip of the Bramins. Here are alſo Moguls, Arabi-

ans,

ans, Perſians, Armenians, and Europeans. Great part of this country was conquered by the Engliſh, under the command of general Goddard, but reſtored to the Mahrattas, ſoon after the war with Hyder Ally. Amedabad is the capital.

Gwdlior, a ſtrong fortreſs of Hindooſtan, in the circar of Gohud, on a vaſt rock, about 4 miles in length, but narrow, and nearly flat at the top, the height from the plain below, 200 or 300 feet almoſt perpendicular, the rampart conforming to the edge of the precipice all round; the only entrance by ſteps running up the ſide of the rock. This fortreſs was taken by colonel Popham by ſurpriſe, in the month of Auguſt, 1780. The town is ſituated at the foot of the mountain, large and well built, with a number of magnificent edifices, and the whole ſurrounded with a wall: 60 miles S Agra, lon. 78 28 E, lat. 26 15 N.

Gyrt, a ſeaport town of Sweden, province of Eaſt Gothland: 30 miles S S E Nordkioping.

Gyula, or *Julia*, a town of Hungary, on an iſland near the river Kores, with a caſtle: 50 miles N N W Temeſwar.

H

HAA, a ſmall iſland in the N Sea, near the N coaſt of Scotland.

Haag, a town of Bavaria; it gives the elector a ſeat in the aſſemblies of the circle; 28 miles E Munich.

Haanno, one of the Hapaee iſlands, in the Pacific Ocean, diſcovered by Capt. Cook in 1777: lon. 185 43 E, lat. 19 41 S.

Haarburg, a ſeaport town of Lower Saxony, on the Seeve, which runs through it into the Elbe. The inhabitants carry on a conſiderable trade in bleaching wax, refining ſugar, manufacturing ſtarch, ribbons, hats and ſtockings. They ſend wood for building to Holland, maſts, &c. which they ſend by means of a canal to the Elbe, 17 barges are appropriated for this purpoſe, and 2 ſail every day: paſſage boats ſail from Hamburg every day, with a fixed price for paſſengers and goods. It is defended by a fort between the town and the Elbe: 7 miles S Hamburg, lat. 53 33 N.

Habeeba, a ſmall iſland in the Mediterranean, near the coaſt of Algiers, with a harbour and freſh water.

Habid, an inland tribe of rebellious Arabs, who pay no tribute to the Iman of Mecca, but plunder, when they can, the towns on the coaſt. [Bruce.]

Halſburg, or *Hapſburg*, a caſtle of Swiſſerland, in the canton of Berne, advantageouſly ſituated on the right bank of the Aar, about a league above the town of Bruck.

Habur, a ſmall iſland in the Red Sea, 2 leagues from the coaſt of Arabia: lat. 16 45 N.

Hackney, a populous village to the N E of London, and the firſt that was accommodated with carriages for occaſional paſſengers: hence the origin of the name of the hackney-coaches of London.

Hacqueville, a town of France, in the department of the Eure: 5 miles W Giſors.

Hadagia, a town of Fez, which was a long time deſerted and laid waſte, and has lately been repeopled by a colony of Arabs: 70 miles S S W Melilla.

Hadamar, a town of Weſtphalia, with a ſuperb chateau, and a convent of Franciſcans: 15 miles S W Dillenburg, lat. 50 25 N.

Haddington, a town of Scotland, and capital of a county to which it gives name, on the river Tyne, which divides it into 2 equal parts. It is a burgh of great antiquity. There is a weekly market held on Friday, reckoned the greateſt in Scotland for all kinds of grain. Haddington has ſuffered frequently from fire, and from the inundations of the Tyne, which, in October 4th, 1775, roſe 17 feet perpendicular, continued in this ſtate ſeveral hours, and then gradually ſubſided. The number of inhabitants is rather more than 2000. John Knox, the famous reformer, was a native of this town: 28 miles N W Berwick, and 14 E Edinburgh.

Haddingtonſhire, or *Eaſt Lothian*, a county of Scotland, bounded N W by the Frith of Forth, N E by the German Ocean. It is in general a rich tract of corn land, with ſome conſiderable woods; and plenty of coal mines, and quarries of limeſtone. On the coaſt are ſeveral convenient harbours and fiſhing towns; great numbers of ſheep are fed in the hilly parts, and abundance of rabits are found along the coaſts. Salt is made in ſeveral places, and the country may in general be accounted fertile, rich and pleaſant. It returns one member to the Britiſh parliament.

Hadeln, a ſmall country of Germany, near the Elbe, bordering on the duchy of Bremen, ſecured from inundations by a large dyke. The land is fertile, and abounds in grain, fruit and cattle, with plenty of fiſh. It belongs to the elector

of

of Hanover. The annual revenue amounts to about 10,000 rix dollars.

Haderſleben, a ſeaport of Denmark, on a bay of the Baltic, in Sleſwick. The harbour is only fit for ſmall veſſels; 24 miles E Ripen, lon. 9 25 E, lat. 55 15 N.

Hadley, a town of England, county of Suffolk: 44 miles N E London.

Hadramaut, a province of Arabia Felix, bounded N by a deſert, S E by the ſea, W by Yemen: ſome parts are dry and deſert; others, particularly the hills, are extremely fertile, with well watered vallies between. The principal articles of production are frankincenſe, gum-arabic, dragons-blood, myrrh and aloes; the latter chiefly produced in the iſland of Socatra, which belongs to the princes of Hadramaut. This province contains ſeveral large towns and ſeaports. *Hadramaut*, the capital, is 360 miles E N E Mocha.

Hadsjar, or *Lachſa*, a province of Arabia, bounded N by *Arabia Deſerta*, E by the Perſian Gulf. The aſſes and camels of this country are much valued, and ſome thouſands of the latter annually ſold into Syria. In the interior parts of the country, dates form a principal branch of the food of the inhabitants. Pearl fiſhing on the coaſts produces conſiderable advantage, and there is ſome foreign trade. Lachſa is the capital.

Hæmus, a chain of mountains of European Turkey, which ſeparate the country of Servia from Macedonia, and are in ſome parts ſo lofty, that it is ſaid the Adriatic and the Black Sea may be ſeen at the ſame time.

Haerlem, or *Harlem*, a large, handſome, rich and populous city of Holland, capital of a country called *Kemmer*, ſituated about a league from the ſea, on the river Sparen. It holds a ſecond rank among the principal cities of Holland. The number of houſes in the year 1732, was 7963, and that of the inhabitants about 40,000; there are 4 Dutch churches, one French, one Lutheran, one Arminian, and 4 Anabaptiſt, beſides private houſes or chapels for the Roman Catholics. Harlem carries on conſiderable manufactories in linen, ribbons and tapes, and exports great quantities of beer to Frieſland and other places. They have alſo a great trade for flowers. Mr. Dutens ſays he ſaw a hyacinth, in May, 1771, for which the owner refuſed 10,000 florins. Harlem boaſts of the honor of having given birth to Laurence Coſter, who, as they pretend, was the firſt inventor of the art of printing, which happened about the year 1440: 10 miles W Amſterdam, lat. 52 22 N.

Haggein, a mountain of Swiſſerland, in Schweitz, remarkable for its triple top, and frightful aſpect: from it extends a chain, which ſeparates this canton from Uri on the N, and Glaris on the E.

Hagi, or *Haddi*, a kingdom of Africa, in the deſert of Zanhaga, on the banks of the river St. John, near the coaſt of the Atlantic.

Hague, a town of the United Provinces, in Holland, which may compare with the handſomeſt cities in Europe, in extent, the beauty of its palaces, its ſtreets, its agreeable walks, and its great trade. It is ſeated 2 miles from the ſea, and there is a pavement acroſs the ſand hills, with trees on each ſide, which leads to Sheveling, on the ſeaſhore. The ancient counts of Holland reſided here; and it is the court, though not the capital, of the United Provinces. As it is not walled, and ſends no Deputies to the ſtates, it is called a village. It was ſuppoſed, in 1768, to contain 40,000 ſouls. The French took poſſeſſion of Hague January 23, 1795. It is 10 miles N W Rotterdam, and 30 S W Amſterdam, lon. 4 23 E, lat. 52 4 N.

Haguenau, a town of France, department of the Lower Rhine, on the Motter, in the middle of a foreſt. The number of inhabitants is about 3400. The ſurrounding land is ſandy and unproductive, and the commerce is inconſiderable; the principal articles are madder and tobacco: 5 leagues N Straſburg; lat. 48 50 N.

Habras, a town of Egypt: 21 miles E Tineh.

Haifar, a town of Paleſtine, near the coaſt of the Mediterranean, at the foot of Mount Carmel, and on the S ſide of a bay oppoſite Acre. It has no harbour, but tolerable good anchorage. Here are the ruins of a caſtle and 2 churches, of the latter, one ſerves for a magazine; the other for a caravanſera: 5 miles S E Acre.

Hainan, an iſland in the Eaſtern ſea, belonging to China, ſeparated from the ſouthern extremity of the province of Quangtong, by a narrow ſea, about 8 miles over; the iſland is of an oval form, 50 leagues in length, and 25 in breadth. The greater part of the iſland is under the dominion of the emperor of China; the reſt is independent, and inhabited by a free people, who have never yet been ſubdued. Compelled to abandon their plains

plains and fields to the Chineſe, they have retreated to the mountains in the centre of the iſland, where they are ſheltered from the inſults of their neighbours. The natives of this iſland are very deformed, ſmall of ſtature, and of a copper colour: both men and women wear their hair thruſt through a ring on their forehead; and above they have a ſmall ſtraw hat, from which hang two ſtrings that are tied under the chin. Their dreſs conſiſts of a piece of black or dark blue cotton cloth, which reaches from their girdle to their knees: the women have a kind of robe of the ſame ſtuff, and mark their faces from the eyes to the chin with blue ſtripes, made with indigo. Beſides mines of gold and lapez-lazuli, which enrich the iſland of Hainan, it produces in abundance various kinds of curious and valuable wood. Hainan, on account of its ſituation, riches and extent, deſerves to be ranked among the moſt conſiderable iſlands of Aſia: lat. 18 15, to 20 2 N.

Hainault (County of,) a province of the Catholic Netherlands, bounded N by Flanders and Brabant, E by Brabant, S and W by France and Flanders. The air is good; the ſoil produces corn in abundance. The rich paſtures feed large herds of cattle, and the ſheep yield good wool. Its woods and foreſts ſupply timber for building, and fuel for burning. In it are mines of coal and iron, and quarries of beautiful marble, ſlate, and other very good and ſerviceable ſtone. The principal rivers are the Scheldt, the Sambre, and the Dender.

Hainburg, a town of Bavaria: 20 miles W S W Amberg.

Hainburg, or *Haimburg*, a town of Auſtria, on the Danube, with a manufacture of cloth: 8 miles W Preſburg, and 20 E S E Vienna, lat. 48 6 N.

Hair, or *Hayr*, a country of Africa, in the deſert of Sahara: lon. 2 30 E, lat. 25 N.

Halai, a village on the ſummit of Taranta, inhabited principally by ſervants from Dixan, who here keep their maſters' flocks. Their complexion is dark, bordering on yellow. They ſhave their heads, and wear ſandals. Wheat grows here. [Bruce.]

Halberſtadt, a principality of Lower Saxony, S of Wolfenbuttel. It is, for the moſt part, level. The ſoil is extremely fertile, both in grain and flax, with rich paſturage and meadows. The graziery here alſo is conſiderable, and their large breed of ſheep afford plenty of wool. On the other hand, the woods are continually leſſening, and at preſent the want of fuel is ſo great, that even ſtraw and ſtubble are uſed for it. The coal pits are of no great importance. Of game and fiſh the country has not a ſufficiency, neither is there a river in it of any conſiderable bigneſs. The greateſt part of the inhabitants are Lutherans. The churches of that religion are divided into 11 inſpections, over which is a general ſuperintendency. The Calviniſts and Roman Catholics are pretty nearly equal in number. The latter are prohibited from making converts, as the convents, by an ordinance of 1702, are from purchaſing immoveable eſtates. The Jews are tolerated to a fixed number of families. The woollen manufactures eſtabliſhed in this country are in a thriving condition.

Halberſtadt, city, is the capital of the above principality. The buildings are old faſhioned and irregular. The inhabitants do not much exceed 1300, notwithſtanding which, within and about the town are 16 churches: 30 miles S W Magdeburg, and 34 S S E Brunſwick, lat. 51 54 N.

Haldenſtein, a barony of the Griſons, near Coire, abſolutely free and independent, under the protection of the three leagues. It belongs to the family of De Salis. It takes its name from an ancient caſtle, now in ruins. It conſiſts of 2 villages, and 400 inhabitants: 2 miles N Coire.

Haleſowen, a town of England, county of Salop, with a manufacture of nails: 8 miles S W Birmingham.

Haleſworth, a town of England, county of Suffolk, ſituated on a canal to Southwold, navigable for barges, which paſs 3 or 4 times a week, with corn, &c. for the London markets: 32 miles N N E Ipſwich, and 101 N E London.

Halfia, a town of Atbara, half a mile E of the Nile. The ground is ſo high, that water is raiſed by wheels, turned by oxen, to ſpread over their fields. This ſeems to be the limits of the rains; date trees are barren. The houſes are about 300; the people make coarſe cotten cloth; eat river horſes, crocodiles and cats: lon. 34 54 15 E, lat. 15 45 54 N. [Bruce.]

Haliez, or *Halitſch*, a town of Poland, and capital of a ſmall country to which it gives name, in the palatinate of Lemberg, which was formerly a kingdom, ſituated on the Dnieſter. Since the year 1773, it has belonged to the Emperor, and is included in the new kingdom of Gallicia: 58 miles S E Lemberg.

Halifax,

Halifax, a town of England, W riding of York, on a branch of the river Calder, rendered navigable to the Aire and Ouſe; it ſtands on a barren ſoil, and in a mountainous country. In its townſhip and pariſh there are a great many rivulets, favourable to trade, and affording innumerable ſituations for mills, for the woollen or other manufactures. The woollen manufacture has been long eſtabliſhed in this pariſh. It has been calculated that 100,000 pieces of ſhalloons, are made in a year in this pariſh alone: and it has been affirmed, that one dealer here has traded, by commiſſion, for 600,000 pounds a year, to Holland and Hamburgh, in the ſingle article of kerſeys. For the convenience of trade, the manufacturers have erected an elegant edifice, called the *Manufacturers Hall*. It is in the form of an oblong ſquare, occupying 10,000 ſquare yards, and containing 315 diſtinct rooms for the lodgment of goods, which are open for ſale once a week only, 2 hours on the market day, from 10 o'clock till 12. The principal manufactures of this pariſh are ſhalloons, (of which conſiderable quantities are ſent to Turkey, and the Levant) tammies, duroys, calamancoes, everlaſtings, ruſſels, figured and flowered amens, denims, ſays, moreens, and ſhags; alſo kerſeys, halfthicks, ſerges, honlies, baizes, narrow and broadcloths, coatings, and carpets. Here are alſo erected many mills for the cotton manufacture, which is rapidly increaſing. This pariſh is eſteemed the largeſt in England; it is upwards of 16 miles long, and from 6 to 8 broad, and containing more than 12,000 inhabitants. Halifax gave birth to John of Halifax, or *de Sacro Boſco*, the chief mathematician of his age, who was buried at the public expenſe of the univerſity of Paris, and to the late archbiſhop Tillotſon, Beſides the mother church, there are 12 chapels of eaſe within the pariſh: 16 miles S W Leeds, 40 S W York, and 197 N N W London, lat. 53 43 N.

Hall, or *Halle*, a town of Germany, in Tyrol, on the river Inn, with conſiderable ſaltworks. The ſalt is dug in large blocks out of a mountain, and afterwards cleanſed of its impurities in ſaltpits; is conveyed in a fluid ſtate, by means of wooden canals, to Inſpruck, where it is boiled to a due conſiſtence, in large iron pans. This ſaltwork is ſaid to produce a neat profit of 200,000 crowns yearly: 6 miles N E Inſpruck, and 24 S W Kuffſtein, lat. 46 19 N.

Hall, or *Halle*, an Imperial town of Swabia. The town is ſurrounded with mountains, which abound in ſalt ſprings, which yield 3 ounces of ſalt from 16 of water: 46 miles S E Heidelberg, and 30 N E Stutgard, lat. 49 1 N.

Halla, or *Hella*, a town of Aſia, in the Arabian Irak, ſituated on both ſides the Euphrates, with a bridge of communication, ſuppoſed to have been built on the ſite of the ancient Babylon. It was formerly ſurrounded by a wall, which is now deſtroyed; the gardens are covered with fruit-trees, particularly palms, ſo that the town appears as if ſituated in a wood: 55 miles S S W Bagdad, and 236 N W Baſſora.

Halland, a province of Sweden, on the E coaſt of the N Sea. The country is in general mountainous, with conſiderable woods of oaks and birch trees. The produce of corn is not ſufficient for the inhabitants, but the rivers, which are conſiderable, abound in fiſh, eſpecially ſalmon.

Halle, a town of the Netherlands, in the county of Hainault, on the river Senne; once ſtrongly fortified: 8 miles S S W Bruſſels.

Halle, a town of Lower Saxony, on the Saale, and divided into 4 quarters. Here is a celebrated univerſity. There are 3 Lutheran churches, with places of worſhip for Calviniſts and Roman Catholics, and a ſynagogue for the Jews. The number of houſes which pay taxes is about 1100; the number of inhabitants is eſtimated at 13 or 14,000. In it are 4 rich ſalt ſprings, with 96 houſes, where the water from the Saale is boiled, in order to make ſalt: 56 miles S Magdeburg, and 22 N W Leipſick.

Hallein, a town of Bavaria, on the Salza; celebrated for ſalt ſprings, which riſe in the mountain of Durnberg, near the town: 750,000 quintals of ſalt are made every year: 8 miles S S E Saltzburg, and 72 E N E Inſpruck.

Halmſtadt, a ſeaport town of Sweden, in Halland, ſituated at the mouth of the Niſſa, with a ſalmon fiſhery. The fortifications are deſtroyed: 96 miles W N W Carlſcroon, lon. 12 48 E, lat. 56 38 N.

Halſted, a town of England, county of Eſſex, with a conſiderable manufacture of baize and ſays, ſituated on a riſing ground, near the river Colne: 47 miles N E London.

Haltëren, a town of Germany, biſhopric of Munſter, on the Lippe: 20 miles S W Munſter.

Halton, or *Haulton*, a town of England, county

county of Cheſter, on a navigable canal: 186 miles N W London.

Halvan, or *Chaulan*, a town of Fez, celebrated for its baths: 10 miles S Fez.

Ham, a town of France, department of the Somme, on the Somme, and defended by a ſtrong caſtle, lat. 50 11 N.

Hamah, a town of Syria, on the Orontes. It is the reſidence of the ſcheik, with the title of emir. The geographer, Abulfeda, was prince of Hamah from the year 1342 to 1345. Numbers of wild aſſes are found in the country between this place and Aleppo: 124 miles N Damaſcus, and 68 S S W Aleppo.

Hamamet, a town of Tunis, Africa, on the E coaſt of Tunis: 30 miles S Tunis.

Hamath. There were ſeveral ancient cities of this name; 1 in the N of the land of Canaan, [Joſephus] 1 on the Orontes, between Hems and Apamea, [Abulfeda] and there was a country of this name, E of Canaan, near Palmyra. [Top. Dict.]

Hambledon, a town of England, county of Hants; 63 miles W S W London.

Hamboonas, a nation 1400 miles N from the Cape of Good Hope, on the Mogaſie rivers. The climate is healthy; the country is fine. The people are of a yellow complexion, long hair, frizzled, and faſhioned, like a turban. [Van Reinan.]

Hamburg, a free imperial city of Germany, in the duchy of Holſtein, conſiſting of the Old Town and the New Town; nearly of equal ſize. Moſt of the houſes are built after the manner of the Dutch, and richly furniſhed within. The principal ſtreets of the Old Town have long and broad canals, which are filled by the tide, over the canals are 84 bridges. It is ſeated on the rivers Elbe and Alſter; the former a mile wide oppoſite the city, the latter, before it enters the town by ſluices, forms a fine baſin. Hamburg is well fortified, and on the ramparts are handſome walks. The Burghers mount guard themſelves, and are divided into ſeveral companies. The ſenate of this town is compoſed of 4 burgomaſters, of whom 1 only is a tradeſman; 4 ſyndics; 24 ſenators, of whom 11 are men of letters, and the reſt tradeſmen; 4 ſecretaries, one of whom is a prothonotary, and another belongs to the archieves; ſo that the whole ſenate conſiſts of 36 perſons. The town is divided into 5 pariſhes; and out of each are formed ſeveral colleges, or companies, who take care of the public affairs, unleſs there is any thing too high for their determination, and then it is judged by a ſort of general aſſembly. Hamburg, from its ſituation, has all poſſible advantages for foreign and domeſtic trade; particularly from its communication, by the Elbe, with ſome of the principal navigable rivers of Germany; and hence it is one of the moſt commercial places in the world. There are not leſs than 200 ſhips at a time, belonging to foreign merchants, at anchor before the city; and there is a handſome exchange. The inhabitants are Lutherans, and have been computed by ſome at 100,000, by others 180,000. None but the Engliſh have the liberty of performing divine ſervice in a chapel of their own. Other religions are tolerated at Altena, a large town near the harbour of Hamburg; except the Jews, who have no ſynagogue. Beſide the 5 principal churches, there are 11 ſmaller ones for particular occaſions, ſome of which belong to hoſpitals. The cathedral of Our Lady is a very fine ſtructure. Here are more hoſpitals than in any other proteſtant city in Europe of the ſame ſize. There is one, large and ſumptuous, for poor travellers, another for ſeamen. The neutral ſtate of this city during the preſent war, has extended its commerce beyond calculation. Hamburg is 55 miles S E of the mouth of the Elbe in the German Ocean, and 55 N E of Bremen, lon. 9 55 E, lat 53 34 N. [Bowen, Hanway.]

Hamelburg, a town of the Upper Rhine: 24 miles S Fulda.

Hameln, a fortified town of Lower Saxony, on the Weſer, which here forms an iſland, and is furniſhed with a ſluice for the convenience of the ſhipping. The river Hamel, which probably gave name to the town, here joins the Weſer. In the town are about 600 houſes of merchants and tradeſmen, with 50 eccleſiaſtical and other ſplendid buildings. There are only 2 churches: 28 miles S W Hanover, lat. 52 10 N.

Hami, a country of Chineſe Tartary, with 1 city, and a few villages, ſituated in the Deſert of Cobi, which bounds it on the E. It is barren, and produces little elſe but melons, which are ſaid to be of an exquiſite flavour. The inhabitants are Mahometans, large, robuſt, well clothed, and live in houſes. They firſt ſubmitted to China about the latter end of the 17th century.

Hami Hotun, capital of the above country, not large, but full of houſes and people: 1045 miles N W Peking, lat. 42 55 N.

Hamm, a town of Weſtphalia; large, well

well built, and surrounded with ditches and paliſades, which ſerve for walls. The Calviniſts have an academy, with 3 profeſſors, a Latin ſchool, and a pariſh church. The Lutherans have a church, and the Roman Catholics a convent : 17 miles S of Munſter, lat. 51 42 N.

Hammam Leef, a town of Tunis, celebrated for its baths : 13 miles S W Tunis.

Hammer Iſland, in the Baltic : 4 miles E Carlſcron.

Hammerſmith, a village of Middleſex, on the N ſide of the Thames : 4 miles W London.

Hamoaze, a creek or bay in the Engliſh Channel ; the weſtern branch or main ſtream of the river Tamar, which falls into Plymouth Sound, and forms an harbour for the Britiſh navy : capable of containing near 100 veſſels : they uſually lie at anchor, in 3 tiers, in 13 to 15 fathom water.

Hampſhire, a county of England, bounded on the S by the Engliſh Channel. The air is healthy, and the ſoil in general fertile, but various ; a large proportion inclining to chalk, with a great quantity of rich land and meadows. The principal productions are corn, timber, and wool. The number of ſheep in the county is eſtimated at 350,000. The planting of hops has of late years increaſed in this county. Hampſhire is 150 miles in circumference, containing 1,212,000 acres. It is divided in 39 hundreds, which contain 1 city, Wincheſter, 20 market towns, and 1062 villages. The number of inhabitants is eſtimated at 200,000.

Hampſtead, a village of Middleſex, formerly reſorted to for its mineral waters : 5 miles N London.

Hampton, a village of England, county of Middleſex, near which is a royal palace, built by Cardinal Wolſey, ſituated near the Thames, called *Hampton Court* : 15 miles W S W London.

Hanau, a town of the Upper Rhine, on the Kinzig. Here are ſeveral churches, with manufactures of woollen, ſilk, cotton, porcelain, &c. Great quantities of roll tobacco is made up here ; but the greateſt article of its trade conſiſts in timber, brought down the Maine, rough and caſt iron, meal, and corn : 8 miles E Francfort on the Maine, 27 E Mentz, lat. 50 3 N.

Hanau Munzenburg, a county and principality of Germany, ſituated principally on the Maine, between Mentz, Fulda, and Heſſe Homburg. It is eſteemed one of the moſt fertile and rich countries in Germany, producing grain, legumes, exquiſite wine, and delicious fruits. It contains magnificent foreſts, a rich ſalt mine, a copper mine, a ſilver mine, and a mine of cobalt.

Hanazo, a river of Africa, which riſes in Abyſſinia, and runs into the Arabian Sea, 65 miles S from the Straits of Babelmandel, near the town of Zeilla.

Hang-tcheou, a city of China, of the firſt rank, and capital of the province of Tchekiang, and one of the richeſt and largeſt cities of the empire, called by the Chineſe *The Terreſtrial Paradiſe*, and ſaid to contain a million of ſouls. The country round produces great quantities of excellent ſilk, and they aſſert, that 60,000 people are employed in the ſilk manufacture within the walls, without reckoning the vaſt numbers employed in the towns and villages round about. A garriſon is kept here of 10,000 men. There are ſeveral canals cut to aſſiſt the commerce of the town, the water of which is not good for uſe ; but a lake of about 2 leagues in circumference ſupplies the inhabitants with excellent water : 600 miles S S E Peking, lat. 30 20 N.

Hanover, a city of Lower Saxony, on the Leine, which divides it into 2 towns, Old and New. The Old is ſituated on the left ſide of the Leine, which, running in 2 channels between the old and new town, and thus forming an iſland, unites into 1 ſtream again, and then becomes navigable. The town itſelf is fortified, and contains about 1200 houſes, among which are divers very large and handſome buildings. The Neuſtadt Hanover is ſituated on the right ſide of the Leine, oppoſite Old Hanover, and communicates with it by means of bridges. This town is fortified, and although it contains hardly 400 houſes, is well built. It contains ſeveral valuable manufactures : 58 miles S E Bremen, and 140 W Berlin, lat. 52 27 N.

Hanover (Electorate of,) comprehends the duchies of Zell, Saxe Lauenburg, Bremen, Luneburg, the principalities of Calenberg, Verden-Grubenhagen, Diepholz, Hoya, Oberwald, &c. In the year 1714, the elector, George, became king of England, on the death of queen Anne, by virtue of the act of ſettlement. The inhabitants are computed at 50,000.

[Hanway.]

Hanover (New,) an iſland in the Pacific Ocean, ſeen by captain Carteret, in the year 1767, about 10 leagues in length.

The

The S W part situated in lon. 148 27 E, lat. 2 49 S.

Hans Towns, or Hanseatic Union, a name given to a confederacy of commercial seaports. Their first object was common defence against Pirates. In the year 1200 there were 72 cities in the list of Hans Towns. Their ships were often hired by sovereigns at war; their power finally gave umbrage to several princes, who required their cities to withdraw from the union. The cities of Germany for a while continued the confederacy, but it was finally reduced to Bremen, Lubeck, Hamburg and Dantzick. Each of thesecities now carries on a separate trade for itself. [Walker.]

Han-tchong, a city of China, of the first rank, in the southern part of the province of Chen-si, on the river Han, in a fertile country, surrounded by mountains and forests. The principal articles of commerce are honey, wax, musk, and cinnabar: 625 miles S W Peking, lat. 32 59 N.

Harborough, a town of England, county of Leicester: here are manufactures of tammies and lastings: 14 miles S S E Leicester, and 83 N N W London.

Harburg, a town and ruined castle of the Lower Rhine, in the territory of Eichsfeld: 9 miles S E Duderstadt.

Harcourt, a town of France, department of Calvados, Normandy. Hence a late noble family in France derived their ducal title; and hence originally came the noble family of the same name in England. It is 12 miles S Caen

Harderwyck, a seaport town of Guelderland, on the Zuyder Zee: 25 miles N E Utrecht, and 19 W Deventer, lat. 52 22 N.

Harfleur, a town of France, department of the Lower Seine. The prosperity of Havre de Grace ruined this port; the harbour is filled up, and only fit for boats. It is situated on the side of a hill, on a small river near the Seine. The number of inhabitants is about 2400: 1½ leagues E Havre, lat. 49 32 N.

Harjedalen, a province of Sweden, in Nordland, incorporated with the Swedish dominions in the year 1645. It abounds in mines and woods; and consequently agriculture is not much practised here. Its pastures, however, are so excellent, that the inhabitants carry on a very advantageous trade in horned cattle. Its rivers and lakes, like all the rest in the country, abound with fish. The inhabitants subsist by grazing, hunting, and fishing; and sell a great quantity of cheese, which is much esteemed. They maintain no soldiers in this province; and several places among the mountains are inhabited by Lappers.

Harlingen, a seaport town of Friesland, on the Zuyder Zee. This place is now very well fortified, and naturally strong, the adjacent country being very easily laid under water. There have been some dykes raised here to stop the fury of the waves. The city is square, the streets handsome, straight, and clean, with canals in the middle of them. It is adorned with 5 gates, 4 towards the land, and 1 towards the sea Though the harbour be large and much frequented, yet by reason of the sands that lie before it, vessels of great burden must either lie off at a great distance at sea, or unload part of their cargo before they can get in. Their chief trade consists in making sails, in importing and exporting corn, pitch tar, fir-trees, and deals. This city has a grammar school and 2 hospitals. The adjacent country yields abundance of corn, pasture, and other necessaries of life: 14 miles W Lewarden, lat. 53 11 N.

Haro, a town of Old Castile, on the Ebro, surrounded with walls, in a fertile country, and contains 700 families, 3 parishes, and 2 convent: 32 miles N E Burgos.

Harrowgate, a village of England, county of York, celebrated for its medicinal springs: 208 miles N London.

Harso, a small island in the Baltic, near the coast of Sweden, lon. 17 16 E, lat. 58 44 N.

Hartland, a fishing town of England, county of Devon, in the Bristol Channel: 14 miles W Biddeford.

Hartlepool, a seaport town of England, on the E coast, county of Durham, with a harbour for small fishing vessels. Of late years it has been much frequented by company, for the purpose of sea-bathing; and by some invalids on account of a mineral spring: 10 miles N Stockton.

Hartley, a town in Northumberland, N W of Tinmouth, where lord Delaval has constructed a haven, whence coal is shipped to London. A canal is cut through a solid rock to the harbour; and here are also large salt, copperas, and glass works

Harvey's Islands, in the S Pacific Ocean, composed of 3 or 4 small islands, united together by rocks, covered by the sea, the whole about 20 miles in circumference, discovered by captain Cook, in 1773. lon. 158 48 W, lat. 19 18 S.

Harwich,

Harwich, a seaport and borough in Essex, England. It is governed by a mayor, sends 2 members to Parliament, and is seated on a tongue of land, opposite the united mouths of the Stour and Orwell. Here the packet boats are stationed that go to Germany and Holland. It has a capacious harbour, and a dock for the building of men of war. The entrance into the harbour is defended by a strong fortress, called Landguard Fort, built on a sandy point on the Suffolk side of the water, but within the jurisdiction of Essex. Harwich is 42 miles E by N Chelmsford, and 72 E N E London, lon. 1 25 E, lat. 52 0 N.

Harz, a forest and mountain in Lower Saxony, being in length about 48 miles, and in breadth about 20. The air here is so cold, that the winters usually last one half of the year. The rains, snows, and fogs are also more frequent than in the levels around it: yet those who live and transact their business above ground, and not in the mines and forges arrive to as great an age as the inhabitants of the levels. The forest which covers the mountain, consists $\frac{1}{3}$ of it hard wood, viz. of oak, beech, ash, aspen, alder, birch, &c. and two thirds of soft wood, among which are firs and pines. The minerals found here, are, yellow oker, vitriol, saltpetre, sulphur, lapis calaminaris, and zink; together with cobalt for the making of powder blue, lead, borax, iron, copper, brass, silver, and some gold. The whole Harz yields annually about 1,172,733 rix dollars, of which, to the value of 2,880, is gold, which is coined into ducats, and 802,860 silver. The inhabitants of the Harz are composed of miners, labourers in the melting houses; wood hewers, carriers, and the sovereign's officers and servants; together with ministers, school masters, artificers, handicraftmen, and tradesmen.

Has, a town of Arabia Felix, in the province of Yemen, 40 miles N Mocha, lon. 43 25 E, lat. 14 58 N.

Hasbet, a town of Egypt, on the E side of the Nile, opposite Rosetta.

Hasli, a district of Swisserland, canton of Bern, watered by the Aar, and several smaller streams, celebrated for its cheese.

Hasselt, a town of Westphalia, on the river Demer, which divides it into two parts: 16 miles N N W Liege, lat. 50 54 N.

Hasselt, a town of Overissel, on the Vecht: 10 miles E Campen, lat. 52 36 N.

Hastings, a town of England, county of Sussex, and the first of those called the Cinque Ports. It contains 3 parishes, but only 2 churches; the number of houses is about 600, and the inhabitants estimated at 3000. In the year 1066, a battle was fought near this town, between Harold II, king of England, and William duke of Normandy, in which the former lost his life and kingdom. There fell of the Normans, near 15,000 men; and a much greater number of the English. William, furnamed the Conqueror, was soon after acknowledged, and crowned king of England; and introduced a memorable epoch in the annals of England; 64 miles S E London, lon. 0 34 E, lat. 50 50 N.

Hatfield, a town of England, in the county of Herts, 20 miles N London.

Hatherley, a town of Devonshire, near the conflux of the Towbridge and Ock, with a considerable woollen manufacture: 28 miles W N W Exeter.

Hatten, a town of the United Dutch States, in Guilderland, on the Issel: 13 miles N Deventer.

Hattingen, a town of Westphalia: 16 miles N E Dusseldorp, lat. 51 22 N.

Hatvany, a town of Hungary: 20 miles N E Buda.

Havant, a town of Hampshire, containing about 500 houses: 66 miles S S W London.

Havash, or *Hawasch*, a river of Abyssinia, which runs into the Arabian sea, lon. 44 55 E, lat. 19 N.

Havelberg, a town of Upper Saxony, on the Havel, which surrounds and forms it into an island. The principal trade is distilling brandy, and knitting stockings. Many vessels for the navigation of the Elbe are built here, and great quantities of wood are sent from hence to Hamburg: 48 miles W N W Berlin, lat. 52 51 N.

Hauenstein, a town of Swabia, capital of the county to which it gives name, in the Austrian Brisgau: the county contains rich mines of iron, and is divided into 8 communities; the town is situated near the Rhine: 13 miles N W Baden.

Haverford (West,) a town of S Wales, county of Pembroke, on the river Dougledy. It contains 3 parish churches within the town, and 1 in the suburbs, about 600 houses, and 5000 inhabitants. The river is navigable for ships of burden. The country round was settled by a colony of Flemings in the time of Henry I. Their language and manners were long discernable: 32 miles W Carmarthen, and 239 W London, lat. 51 45 N. [Aiken.]

Haveril,

Haveril, a town of England : 20 miles S E Cambridge.

Havre-de-Grace (Le,) a ſeaport town of France, department of the Lower Seine, at the mouth of the Seine. The harbour has particular advantages above all others on the coaſts. It is ſufficient to receive 30 ſhips, and deep enough for veſſels of 60 guns. The water does not begin to ebb till 3 hours after the full tide, which gives an opportunity for a great number of ſhips to depart in the ſame tide. The cauſe of this is attributed to the current of the Seine, which croſſes the mouth of the harbour, as ſoon as the ſea begins to retire, and thus confines the water in the harbour till it has ſpent its ſtrength. Before the revolution, it contained 2 churches, 3 convents, an hoſpital, town-houſe, an arſenal, magazines, and ſtore-houſes neceſſary for the conſtruction and arming of ſhips. It is defended by lofty walls, large ditches, filled with water, and furniſhed with ſluices ; a regular citadel with baſtions, &c. 112 miles N W Paris, lat. 49 31 N.

Hawick, a town of Scotland, county of Roxburgh, on the Tiviot : 33 miles S S E Edinburgh.

Hawke's Bay, on the E coaſt of the northernmoſt iſland of New Zealand.

Hawkeſhead, a town of England, county of Lancaſter, near a lake, in a valley ſurrounded by hills : 38 miles N Lancaſter.

Haw's Watar, a lake of England, in the county of Weſtmoreland.

Hay, a town of S Wales, county of Brecknock, ſuppoſed to have been known to the Romans : 151 miles W N W London.

Haydenheim, a town of Swabia, Wurtemburg, celebrated for its pottery : 42 miles E Stutgard.

Hayes (The,) rocks near the N E coaſt of the iſland of Guernſey, between the ſmall iſlands of Harnit and Hummet.

Haz-oghu-Bezarzich, a town of Bulgaria, commercial, and inhabited by many rich Armenians : 38 miles S Driſtra.

Headon, or *Heydon*, a town in the county of York, formerly a place of conſiderable trade, ſituated on a river 2 miles from the Humber, but the harbour is now choked up. It is a corporation and ſends 2 members to parliament : 8 miles E Hull.

Hean, a town of Aſia, in Tonquin, on a river, about 4 days' journey from the ſea, where the French have a factory : it is the reſidence of a mandarin.

Hebrides, ſee *Weſtern Iſlands*.

Hebron, now called Elkahil, a city of Paleſtine, once magnificent ; now only a village. It ſtands partly on a plain and partly on a mountain, giving a proſpect of the fruitful, delicious valley of Mamre, planted with vineyards. The walls of a church, built by Conſtantine, are yet viſible. Here is now a handſome church, built by St. Helena, over the ſpot where Abraham and Sarah are ſuppoſed to have been buried. It is now a Moſque, much reſpected by Chriſtians and Mahometans. Hebron is now the capital of a diſtrict.

Hecla (Mount,) a mountain of Iceland, with a volcano, which frequently ſends forth flames and torrents of burning matter. The eruptions in the year 1693 and 1766 occaſioned terrible devaſtations, ſome of the matter being thrown forth to the diſtance of 150 miles, and a circuit of nearly 50 laid waſte by the lava. It takes up 4 hours' time to aſcend. On the higheſt point, where Fahrenheit's thermometer was at 24 in the air, it roſe to 153 when placed on the ground.

Hedemora, a town of Sweden, province of Dalecarlia, and one of the principal towns of the kingdom, ſituated near a lake, well built and commercial. Here is a large manufacture of gunpowder : 53 miles N W Upſal, lon. 16 E, lat. 60 17 N.

Hedjas, a province of Arabia, lying along the Red Sea, between Mount Sinai and the province of Yemen.

Hedic, a ſmall iſland in the Atlantic, about 5 leagues from the coaſt of France, chiefly inhabited by fiſhermen : it contains a town of the ſame name, and a fort called Pengarde : 2¼ leagues E Belle Iſle, lat. 47 23 N.

Hegau, or *Hegow*, a name under which is comprehended all that part of Germany in the circle of Swabia, which borders on the Bodenſe, or Lake of Conſtance.

Heidelberg, a town of the Lower Rhine, and capital of the Palatinate, on the S ſide of the Neckar, ſurrounded with walls in the 12th century. At preſent this town is but ſmall, though well built. Here is an univerſity, founded in the year 1386, compoſed of 20 profeſſors, 4 of which are Calviniſts. Heidelberg contains 3 churches for Roman Catholics and Proteſtants of the different perſuaſions, ſeveral convents, an anatomical theatre, a military hoſpital, upwards of 20 fountains, and 6 gates. Heidelberg

was

was much celebrated for a magnificent cask, called the *tun of Heidelberg*, which holds 800 hogsheads. The town is commercial, and has manufactures of stuffs, silk stockings, &c. The inhabitants are chiefly Lutherans, with a free toleration: 44 miles S S E Mentz, and 42 S Francfort on the Maine, lat. 49 20 N.

Heila, a town of Prussian Pomerania, at the mouth of the Vistula, in the Baltic: 8 leagues N N E Dantzick, lat. 54 53 N.

Heilbronn, an imperial town of Swabia, on the Neckar, on the frontiers of the Palatinate, in a country celebrated for its vineyards. It is well built, and contains 3 churches, 2 convents, a seminary, a library, and public baths.

Heilgeland, an island in the N Sea, belonging to Denmark, about 9 miles in circumference, with a light-house: about 11 leagues N W from the mouth of the Elbe, lon. 7 57 E, lat. 54 22 N.

Heiligenhafen, a seaport town of Lower Saxony, duchy of Holstein, situated near the Baltic, opposite the island of Femersi. The harbour is at some distance, eastward from the town. It belongs to Denmark, lat. 54 30 N.

Heiligenstadt, a town of the Lower Rhine: 42 miles N W Erfurt, lat. 51 12 N.

Heinzenberg, a mountainous district of Switzerland, in the country of the Grisons, and one of the most beautiful and fertile in the county, full of cornfields, meadows, small lakes, and forests intermixed; situated to the S of the bishopric of Coire.

Helmestadt, a town of Lower Saxony, principality of Wolfenbuttel: containing 2 fauxbourgs, 3 churches, and an university, an anatomical theatre, and a public library. Near it is a medicinal spring: 17 miles E Wolfenbuttel.

Helmont, a town of Brabant, on the Aa, with an old castle: 8 leagues S E from Bois-le-Duc.

Helmsley, a town of England, county of York, near the river Rye. It is a place of considerable trade in the manufacture of cotton and linen: 22 miles N York.

Helsingborg, a seaport town of Sweden, province of Schonen, on the coast of the Sound, opposite Helsingoer. It had formerly a strong castle, but suffered severely by wars, so that it is now a defenceless place with little commerce. It has, however, manufactures of ribbons, hats, and boots. Here is a ferry across the Sound to Denmark: 28 miles N W Lund, and 50 W Christianstadt, lon. 12 40 E, lat. 56 2 N.

Helsingfors, a seaport town of Sweden, in the province of Nyland, on the N coast of the Gulf of Finland, defended by several forts, and considered as one of the best towns in the province: 140 miles E S E Abo, lon. 24 42 E, lat. 60 20 N.

Helsingland, a province of Sweden, in Nordland. The chief articles of commerce are iron, flax, linen, tallow, butter, tar, deals, timber, &c. The principal town is Hudickswall.

Helsingoer, see *Elsinore*.

Helston, a town of England, county of Cornwall, on the Loe, near the sea. It is large and populous, and one of the places appointed for stamping tin, according to the ancient stannery laws. It is a borough town, and sends 2 members to parliament: 274 miles W S W London, and 11 S W Falmouth, lon. 5 17 W, lat. 50 7 N.

Helvoetsluys, a seaport town of Holland, on the S side of the island of Voorn, with a good harbour, about 12 miles from the open sea, in the middle of a large bay, capable of holding the whole fleet of the country; the town is small, but well defended with strong fortifications; this is the general port for packets from England: 12 miles W Dort, and 15 S W Rotterdam, lon. 4 23 E, lat. 51 48 N.

Hempsted, a town of England, county of Hertford: 23 miles N W London.

Hen and Chickens, mountains of Ireland, in the county of Downe: 8 miles E Newry.

Henley upon Thames, a town of England, county of Oxford, on the Thames, with a large bridge, which divides it from Berkshire. It is a place of considerable trade to London in malt, corn, flour, and wood, sent by barges down the river Thames. It was formerly a borough, and sent 2 members to parliament: 23 miles S S E Oxford, and 35 W London.

Henley in Arden, a town of England, county of Warwick. 14 miles S Birmingham.

Henneberg, a county of Franconia, N Wurzburg. The land bears corn and tobacco. Here are some extensive forests and mountains, with mines of copper, silver, iron, and steel, several medicinal springs and salt works. It has 13 towns. The inhabitants are Lutherans.

Hennebon,

Hennebon, a town of France, department of the Morbihan, on the Blavet, which is navigable for veſſels of a moderate ſize. It contains about 3000 inhabitants, who carry on a conſiderable trade in corn, iron, honey, &c. 22 miles N W Vannes, lat. 47 48 N.

Henrichemont, a town of France, department of the Cher: 15 miles N N E Bourges, lat. 47 18 N.

Heppenheim, a town of the Lower Rhine, in Mentz: 16 miles N N W Heidelberg.

Heppenheim, a town of the Lower Rhine, on the Wies: 4 miles S W Worms.

Heraclea, a ſeaport town of Romania, in which are the ruins of an amphitheatre, built by the emperor Severus; on the N coaſt of the ſea of Marmora, the ſee of a Greek archbiſhop, though once many chriſtian martyrs ſuffered here: 45 miles W S W Conſtantinople, lat. 40 53 N. [Thevenot.]

Herat, a town of Perſia, province of Choraſan, on a river of the ſame name, which runs into the Caſpian Sea, ſurrounded with walls and ditches, and defended by an old caſtle. The neighbouring country produces excellent fruit; and roſes are in ſuch plenty, that it obtained the name of *Sargultzar*, or *City of Roſes*, lon. 60 50 E, lat. 34 30 N.

Herault, a department of France, on the Mediterranean. It takes its name from the river ſo called, which croſſes from N to S nearly in the centre. Montpellier is the capital.

Herba, a town of Africa, in the deſert of Sahara: 50 miles S E Gardeia.

Herbemont, a town of Luxemburg, on a mountain near the Semoy: 20 miles W Arlon.

Herborn, a town of Weſtphalia, principality of Naſſau, with a caſtle; on the Dille. In the year 1584, a celebrated Proteſtant academy was founded here, now a univerſity. The chief trade is forging and manufacturing iron: 3 miles S S E Dillenburg.

Herculaneum, an ancient city of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, totally overwhelmed by an eruption of Mount Veſuvius, in the beginning of the reign of the emperor Titus. In the years 1689 and 1711, upon digging in theſe parts, ſomething of this city was diſcovered. In the year 1738, freſh attempts were made, and ſince that time a prodigious number of ancient monuments of every kind have been diſcovered, ſuch as paintings, ſtatues, buſtos, furniture, utenſils, &c. The ſituation was near where Portici now ſtands.

Hereford, a city of England, on the river Wye, near the centre of the county to which it gives name. The city is large, but neither populous nor well built, though conſiderably improved within a few years. It ſends 2 members to parliament: 28 miles W S W Worceſter, and 130 W London.

Herefordſhire, a county of England, bounded W by the Welſh counties of Brecon and Radnor. The form is nearly circular. It is divided into 11 hundreds, which contains 1 city, Hereford, 6 market towns, 176 pariſhes, and about 90,000 inhabitants, and 781,440 acres of cultivated land. The climate is mild, and the land generally fertile; the face of the country is rich, beautiful, and pictureſque. The principal part of the land is employed in tillage, producing wheat, barley, oats, clover, turnips, &c. The county is in general well wooded, both in timber and coppice wood, the value of which is much increaſed by the cultivation of hops. Herefordſhire cyder has been long a liquor highly eſteemed; of courſe orchards and the culture of apple trees are a matter of conſiderable conſequence. The county ſends 8 members to parliament.

Herford, or *Hervorden*, a town of Weſtphalia, and county of Ravenſperg, on the Werra and Aa, which divide it into 3 parts: it contains about 800 houſes, between which are large ſpaces and gardens, 4 Lutherans', 1 Calviniſt church, 2 chapels, and a convent. On a mountain near the town ſtands the abbey of Herford. Since the reformation, it has become Lutheran: 10 miles E N E Ravenſberg, lat. 52 11 N.

Hergrundt, a town of Upper Hungary, remarkable for its mines of vitriol and copper, which are extremely rich. The miners, who are numerous, have built a ſubterraneous town. It is 65 miles N of Buda, lon. 18 15 E, lat. 48 30 N.

Heri, an iſland in the Indian Ocean, 2 miles N N W of Ternate. It is not more than 2 miles in circumference, and appears to be in a perfect ſtate of cultivation, and well inhabited.

Heriſau, a town of Swiſſerland, in the canton of Appenzell, ſaid to have been known to the Romans, and the firſt place in Swiſſerland which embraced Chriſtianity. The inhabitants are induſtrious, and manufacture linen and muſlins, remarkable

ble for their fineneſs : 7 miles S W St. Gall, and 10 N W Appenzell.

Herk, a town of Weſtphalia, biſhopric of Liege : 20 miles N W Liege.

Hermenſtadt, a free town of Tranſilvania, and capital of that country, fortified with a double wall, and a deep moat ; it is ſituated on the ſide of the Szeben, which ſoon after runs into the Aluta : 147 miles N E Belgrade, and 300 S E Vienna, lat. 46 15 N. [Jackſon.]

Hermon, a lofty mountain of Paleſtine, whoſe ſummit is generally covered with ſnow. Hence it is, by the Samaritans, and Chaldee interpreters called the mountain of ſnow. Formerly in the ſummer ſnow was ſent to Tyre. Sion and Sinon are peaks or ſummits of Hermon.

[Dictionary of the Bible.]

Herngrund, ſee *Hergrundt*.

Hernoſand, a ſeaport town of Sweden, province of Angermania, on an iſland in the Gulf of Bothnia, divided from the continent by a narrow channel, over which a bridge is thrown. On the N ſide of the harbour the water is deep enough for the largeſt veſſels to come up and unload at the warehouſes. Hermofund was formerly a ſtaple town, and has ſtill a conſiderable trade, eſpecially in linen. In the years 1710, 1714, and 1721, this town was burned by the Ruſſians, but is recovered ſince, lon. 18 38 E, lat. 62 38 N.

Hernhut, a famous place in Upper Luſatia, in the territory of the elector of Saxony, between Zittaw and Loebau. Here, in 1722, ſome perſecuted Moravian brethren (deſcendants of the church of the ancient United Brethren, eſtabliſhed in Bohemia and Moravia, as early as the year 1456) ſettled in the fields of the village of Berthelſdorf, belonging to count Zinzendorf, and began to build another village. They were joined by ſome proteſtants, who had been bred in other ſocieties. They all agreed in adopting the confeſſion of Augſburg, and lived as brethren, without quarreling about particular ſentiments ; and when, after ſome time, the number of thoſe admitted from other proteſtant churches, became greater than the number of the Moravian brethren, they took the name of Evangelical Brethren, or The Brethren's Unity of the Augſburg Confeſſion. They conſidered count Zinzendorf as their biſhop and father, and were, for ſome time called Hernhutters, as this place continued their principal nurſery. They were afterwards extended into many different countries ; their miſſionaries were introduced into America, in 1741, by count Zinzendorf, and ſettled at Bethlehem, in Pennſylvania. Their ſocieties, which are now numerous in this country, afford the moſt pleaſing examples of piety and virtue, of decency and good order.

Herſfeld, or *Hirſchfeld*, a town of the Upper Rhine, belonging to the houſe of Heſſe Caſſel. It contains about 500 houſes, a cheateau, a public ſeminary, a rich hoſpital, and a ſpring of medicinal water : lat. 30 39 N.

Herſtal, or *Heriſta'*, a town of Weſtphalia, on the Meuſe, with a caſtle. It was ſold to the king of Pruſſia in the year 1741 : 4 miles N Liege.

Hertford, a town of England, and capital of the county to which it gives name. On the river Lea, which is navigable from the Thames, ſaid to be a town in the time of the ancient Britons. There were formerly 5 churches, but now only 2, with places of worſhip for Diſſenters, and Quakers. A caſtle was built here in the reign of king Alfred, to ſtop the incurſions of the Danes. It is now the ſeat of the marquis of Downſhire. Here is a large ſchool for the younger children belonging to Chriſt's Hoſpital in London : 21 miles N London.

Hertfordſhire, a county of England, bounded on the N by Bedfordſhire and Cambridgeſhire. It is divided into eight hundreds, which contain 18 market towns, and 135 pariſhes. The air is temperate, and the land, though not naturally fertile, by proper culture, produces great quantities of corn, eſpecially wheat and barley. Six members are returned to parliament.

Hervey's Bay, on the N E coaſt of New Holland, lon. 152 30 E, lat. 24 50 S.

Herve, a large town of the duchy of Limberg, which contains 800 communicants, among which are ſome rich merchants : 8 miles N W Limburg, 11 S E Liege.

Herzberg, a town of Lower Saxony, near the Harz mountain, with manufactures of arms and iron tools : 14 miles S Goſlar.

Herzgovina, or *St Saba*, a town of Turkiſh Dalmatia, which gives name to a duchy ; it is fortified, and the reſidence of a Turkiſh governor, great part of the duchy belongs to the Venetians : 80 miles S S W Belgrade.

Heſdin, a town of France, department of the Straits of Calais, on the Canche, built in the form of a regular hexagon, ſtrongly

ſtrongly fortified, and almoſt ſurrounded with marſhes: 165 miles N Paris.

Heſivon, a town of Egypt: 22 miles S S W Cairo.

Heſnal-mai, a ſmall iſland and village of Egypt, in the lake of Tennis: 25 miles N W Tinch.

Heſſe, a principality in the Upper Rhine, the boundaries of which have been different at different times. The landgraviate of Heſſe, conſidered in itſelf, is rather more than 80 miles in length; the breadth is very unequal. The air is wholeſome; the ſoil is mountainous and woody, interſperſed with pleaſant vallies and plains, fertile in corn and paſtures, which feed multitudes of cattle; the ſides of the hills are covered with vines; game and fiſh are plentiful, ſo likewiſe are fruit and honey. Near Frankenberg is a gold mine, and ſome gold ſand is found in the Eder. Silver, copper, lead, and iron, are found in conſiderable quantities, as likewiſe alum, vitriol, ſulphur, coal, bole, pipe-maker's clay, marble, and alabaſter, with ſeveral ſalt ſprings, mineral waters, and medicinal baths. The principal rivers are the Rhine and the Maine. The annual revenue of Heſſe Caſſel is eſtimated at about 1,200,000 rix dollars. Thoſe of Darmſtadt at 600,000. The military eſtabliſhment for Caſſel conſiſts of 3 regiments of foot guards, 10 regiments of infantry, a regiment of life guards, a regiment of genſd'armes, 3 regiments of cavalry, 2 of dragoons, a corps of huſſars, a corps of chaſſeurs, another of artillery, and 7 regiments in garriſon. That of Darmſtadt is compoſed of life guards, a regiment of foot guards, 2 ſquadrons of dragoons, 2 regiments of infantry, and 4 battalions of militia. Heſſe is divided into Upper and Lower, and ſubdivided into 5 diſtricts, which take their names from the rivers. The principal town of Lower Heſſe is Caſſel, and Marburg is the capital of Upper Heſſe.

Heukelum, a town of Holland, on the Linge: 4 miles N N E Gorcum.

Heuſden, a town ſituated on the borders of Holland and Brabant, without being accurately defined to which it belongs. It is built in the midſt of moraſſes, and nearly ſurrounded by a branch of the Meuſe; well fortified with a caſtle, baſtions, and horn works. The juriſdiction of the magiſtrates extends over ſeveral villages, almoſt to Bois-le-Duc. On the 25th of July, 1680, the lightning ſet fire to the powder magazine, which killed many people, and did conſiderable damage to the town. The quantity of powder blown up was 70,000 pounds, beſides ſome thouſands of grenades: 15 miles N E Breda, and 7 S E Gorcum. It was taken by the French in 1795, lat. 51 45 N.

Hexham, a town of England, in Northumberland, near the Tyne, ſuppoſed to have been a Roman ſtation. The number of inhabitants is about 2000. The chief manufactures are tanning leather, ſhoes, and gloves: 22 miles W Carliſle, and 284 N London.

Heydon, a borough of Yorkſhire, England, near the Humber, 6 miles W Hull. There is another town of this name in Northumberland, on the Tyne, 6 miles W Hexham.

Heyteſbury, a town of Wilts, England. It was at one time the reſidence of the empreſs Matilda. There is a large woollen manufacture, and it returns 2 members to parliament: 17 miles W Saliſbury.

Hia-tien, a town of China, province of Pe-tcheli, ſaid to contain nearly 80,000 inhabitants: 25 miles E Peking.

Hibrahim, or *St. Mary*, an iſland in the Indian Ocean, near the iſland of Madgaſcar: 50 miles long, and 14 wide, lat. 16 32 S.

Hieres, a town of France, department of the Var, formerly a ſeaport town, where pilgrims bound for the Holy land uſed to embark, but the ſea is now retired to a conſiderable diſtance from the town. Here Maſſillon was born. It is ſituated at the ſide of a hill, in a delightful country. Here is a perpetual ſpring. It is ſurrounded by the moſt beautiful gardens, in which is found the beſt fruit of France; oranges, citrons, and pomegranates grow in the open air. Near the town are large ſalt works, made partly from the waters of the ſea, and partly from a ſalt lake, near the town. The exhalations from the lake render the air frequently malignant, but this evil has been remedied by a canal cut from the lake to the ſea. The Gulf of Hieres, between the town and the iſland ſo called, is a famous and ſafe road for veſſels, with good anchoring ground, and ſufficient depth of water: 3 leagues E Toulon, and 6 S Brignolle, lat. 43 10 N.

Hieres Iſlands, a cluſter of ſmall iſlands in the Mediterranean, near the coaſt of France, which take their name from the town of Hieres. They are particularly celebrated for the great variety of medicinal plants on them, lat. 43 2 N.

Hiero, ſee *Ferro*.

Hierting, or *Jetting*, a ſeaport town of Denmark, ſituated at the mouth of the Warde,

Warde, with one of the beſt harbours in North Jutland: 22 miles N W Ripen, lon. 8 22 E, lat 55 29 N.

Higham Ferrers, or *Ferris*, a town of England, county of Northampton, near it are the remains of a caſtle: 15 miles N Bedford, and 65 N London.

Highgate, a village of Middleſex: 4 miles N London.

Highworth, a town of Wilts, England: 77 miles W London.

Hillburghauſen, a town of Upper Saxony, and capital of a principality, ſituated on the Werra, and is the uſual reſidence of the duke: 32 miles S Erfurt.

Hildeſheim, a princely biſhopric of Germany, W Wolfenbuttel. The greateſt part of the dioceſe conſiſts of good land, proper for tillage, producing large quantities of corn, flax, hops, and legumes; but the breed of cattle, horſes, ſheep, and ſwine, is only ſufficient for the conſumption of the inhabitants. The South part is hilly, but for the moſt part covered with timber, oak, beech, aſh, and birch, and ſuch of the mountains as are bare of wood contain mines of iron ore. In this part, alſo, are ſome ſalt works. The dioceſe contains 12 towns and 248 villages. The inhabitants are partly Lutherans and partly Roman Catholics.

Hildeſheim, capital of the above biſhopric, is near the Innerſee; it is pretty large, old faſhioned, and irregular, and conſiſts of the Old and New town, which were united in the year 1583. The magiſtrates, as well as the greater part of the citizens, are Lutherans; the reſt are Roman Catholics. It was formerly one of the Hanſe towns: 72 miles W Magdeburg, lat. 52 12 N.

Hillſborough, a town of Ireland, county of Down: 20 miles S W Belfaſt.

Himmaleh, mountains of Aſia, which ſeparate the countries of Cachimere and Caſhgar from Thibet. Theſe mountains were known to the ancients under the name of *Imaus*, or *Himaus*.

Hims, or *Hems*, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in Syria, ſituated at the foot of Mount Libanus, in a plain, watered by a canal, which communicates with the Orontes. In the neighbourhood are the remains of a caſtle, ſuppoſed to have been built by the ancient kings of Aſſyria. The inhabitants carry on a conſiderable traffic in ſilk: 90 miles S Aleppo, and 93 N Damaſcus.

Hinckley, a town of Leiceſter, England: 99 miles N W London. The inhabitants manufacture ſtockings.

Hindeloopen, a ſeaport town of Frieſland, ſituated on the Zuyder Zee. It is governed by 5 burgomaſters and 6 echevins. The inhabitants are principally employed in fiſhing and building ſmall veſſels. The harbour is ſmall and the town not walled: 21 miles S S W Leuwarden, lat. 51 58 N.

Hindon, a town of England, county of Wilts, ſends two members to parliament: 15 miles W Saliſbury.

Hindooſtan, a country of Aſia, bounded on the N by the mountains of Tartary and Thibet, on the E by the countries of Aſſam, Meckley, and Aracan, on the S by the ſea, and on the W by the river Indus, or Sinde. The country of Narbudda river S, is called by the general name of *Deccan*; but the term *Hindooſtan* is applied to this region, as well as to Hindooſtan Proper. Hindooſtan Proper, in the opinion of Major Rennel, is an extent about equal to France, Germany, Bohemia, Hungary, Swiſſerland, Italy, and the Netherlands, collectively, while the Deccan and peninſula are about equal to the Britiſh iſlands, Spain, and European Turkey. The words Hindooſtan and India are originally Perſian. This country was but little known to the ancients; it was invaded, but not conquered, by Alexander the Great. In the time of Aurengzeb, the provinces which compoſed the Mogul empire were Delhi, Agra, Agimere, Moultan, Sindy, Lahore or Punjab, Oude, Allahabad, Bengal, Bahar, Oriſſa, Cabul, Cachimere, Malwa, Guzerat, Berar, Candeiſh, Dowlatabad or Amednagur, Beder, Hydrabad or Golconda, and Viſiapour, all which produced an annual revenue of about 32,000,000 ſterling. At this time Bengal, the greater part of Bahar, with part of Allahabad, and part of Oriſſa, belong to the Engliſh, who are alſo in poſſeſſion of the northern circars, a jaghire in the Carnatic, Baramahal, Dindigul, and ſome conſiderable countries to the N and S of Calicut, on the coaſt of Malabar, with the iſland and territory of Bombay. Oude is governed by a nabob, in alliance with Great Britain, as likewiſe the eaſtern part of Delhi. Allahabad, Malwa, Dowlatabad, part of Guzerat, Oriſſa, Berar, Agra, Agimere, and Viſiapour, are governed by Mahratta princes, in ſmaller ſtates, chiefly under the name of rajahs: Golconda, Aurungabad, Beder, part of Berar, &c. are ſubject to the ſoubah of the Deccan. Lahore, Moultan, and the weſtern parts of Delhi, are ſubject to the Sheiks. The ſouthern

parts

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parts of the peninſula are the Myſore, the Carnatic, Tanjore, Cochin, Travancore, Madura, Tinevelly, Coimbetore, Canara, and a few ſmaller ſtates ſubject to the king of Myſore. The Carnatic, including Tanjore, Madura, Tinevelly, and Marawars, are Britiſh allies, ſo likewiſe are Cochin and Travancore. The inhabitants of Hindooſtan are computed at about 10,000,000 Mahometans, and 100,000,000 Hindoos. The Mahometans, or Muſſulmans, are repreſented to be of a deteſtable character. The Hindoos, or Gentoos, are of a black complexion; their hair is long, their perſon ſtraight and elegant, and their countenance open and pleaſant. They differ materially from all other nations, by being divided into tribes or caſts. The four principal tribes are, the Bramins, Soldiers, Labourers and Mechanics; and theſe are ſubdivided into a multiplicity of inferior diſtinctions. There are Bramins of various degrees of excellence, who have the care of religion allotted to them, and are held ſacred by the reſt. The Soldiers are commonly called Rajah-Poots; that is, deſcended from rajahs. They are much more robuſt than the reſt, have a great ſhare of courage, and a nice ſenſe of military honor, which conſiſts, among them, in fidelity to thoſe they ſerve. Fighting is their profeſſion; they readily enter into the ſervice of any that will pay them, and will follow wherever he leads; but, ſhould their leader fall in the battle, their cauſe is at an end, and they run off the field, without any ſtain on their reputation. The Engliſh Eaſt India Company have many battalions of them in their ſervice: they are called Sepoys, and are clothed and diſciplined in the European manner. The Labourers include farmers, and all who cultivate the land. The Mechanics include merchants, bankers, and all who follow any trade: theſe again are ſubdivided into each profeſſion. Beſide theſe, are the Hallachores, who cannot be called a tribe, being rather the refuſe of all the tribes. They are a ſet of unhappy wretches, who perform all the vileſt offices of life, bury the dead, and carry away every thing that is polluted. All the different tribes are kept diſtinct from each other by inſurmountable barriers, they are forbidden to intermarry, to cohabit, to eat with each other, or even to drink out of the ſame veſſel with one of another tribe. Every deviation from theſe points ſubjects them to be rejected by their tribe, renders them polluted for ever, and obliges them, from that inſtant, to herd with the Hallachores. The members of each caſt adhere invariably to the profeſſion of their forefathers: from generation to generation, the ſame families have followed, and will always continue to follow, one uniform line of life. To this may be aſcribed that high degree of perfection conſpicuous in many of the Indian manufactures; and though veneration for the practices of their anceſtors may check the ſpirit of invention, yet, by adhering to theſe, they acquire ſuch an expertneſs and delicacy of hand, that Europeans, with all the advantages of ſuperior ſcience, and the aid of more complete inſtruments, have never been able to equal their workmanſhip. To this circumſtance alſo is aſcribed a ſtriking peculiarity in the ſtate of Hindooſtan, the permanence of its inſtitutions, and the immutability in the manners of the inhabitants. Hence it is that the Hindoos admit no converts, nor are themſelves ever converted, whatever the Roman miſſionaries may pretend. The Hallachores may be here excepted, who are glad to be admitted into any ſociety where they are treated as fellow creatures. The Hindoos vie with the Chineſe, in reſpect to the antiquity of their nation; and the doctrine of tranſmigration is one of their diſtinguiſhing tenets. Their inſtitutions of religion form a complete ſyſtem of ſuperſtition, upheld by every thing which can excite the reverence of the people. The temples conſecrated to their deities, are magnificent; their religious ceremonies ſplendid; and the abſolute dominion which the Bramins have obtained over the minds of the people, is ſupported by the command of the immenſe revenues, with which the liberality of princes, and the zeal of pilgrims and devotees, have enriched their pagodas. The dominion of religion extends to a thouſand particulars, which, in other countries, are governed by the civil laws, or by taſte, cuſtom or faſhion. Their dreſs, their food, the common intercourſes of life, their marriages, and profeſſions, are all under the juriſdiction of religon. The food of the Hindoos is ſimple, conſiſting chiefly of rice, ghee (a kind of imperfect butter) milk, vegetables, and oriental ſpices. The warrior caſt may eat of the fleſh of goats, ſheep, and poultry. Other ſuperior caſts may eat poultry and fiſh; but the inferior caſts are prohibited from eating fleſh or

fish of any kind. Their greatest luxury consists in the use of the richest spiceries and perfumes, of which the great people are very lavish. They esteem milk the purest of food, because they think it partakes of some of the properties of the nectar of their gods, and because they esteem the cow itself almost as a divinity. Their manners are gentle. Their happiness consists in the solaces of domestic life; and they are taught by their religion, that matrimony is an indispensable duty in every man, who does not entirely separate himself from the world, from a principle of devotion. Their religion permits them to have several wives; but they seldom have more than one; and their wives are distinguished by a decency of demeanor, a solicitude in their families, and a fidelity to their vows, which might do honor to human nature in the most civilized countries. The custom of women burning themselves on the death of their husbands is still practised in Hindoostan. In some parts of India, as the Carnatic, it is asserted, that they dig a pit, in which is deposited a large quantity of combustible matter, which is set on fire, and the body being let down, the victim throws herself into the flaming mass. In other places, a pile is raised extremely high, and the body, with the wife, is placed upon it, and then the whole is set on fire. In the Code of Gentoo Laws, translated by Mr. Halhead, is the following passage concerning this practice: "It is proper for a woman, after her husband's death, to burn herself in the fire with his corpse. Every woman, who thus burns herself, shall remain in paradise with her husband 3 crores and 50 lacks of years, by destiny: if she cannot burn, she must, in that case, preserve an inviolable chastity: if she remains always chaste, she goes to paradise; and if she do not preserve her chastity, she goes to hell." This code of laws, with their sacred books, the Veidam and the Shastah, were written in the Sanscrit language, which is very copious and nervous, although the style of their best authors is wonderfully concise. Hindoostan, toward the N, is pretty temperate; but hot toward the S, and it rains almost constantly for 3 months in the year. Its products, and various other particulars, will be found under the different names of its provinces, cities, towns, mountains, and rivers, described in the course of this work.

Hingham, a town of Norfolk, England: 14 miles W Norwich.

Hing-hoa, a city of China, of the first rank, in the province of Fo-kien, near the sea coast. The walls are of great thickness, the streets are well paved, and adorned with several triumphal arches and majestic public buildings. The country furnishes abundance of rice, li-chi, and silk: 900 miles S Peking, lat. 25 28 N.

Hinzuan, see *Joanna*, and *Comora*.

Hio, a town of Sweden, province of W Gothland, on the Wetter lake, with a good salmon fishery: 75 miles E Uddevalla.

Hiorring, a town of N Jutland, once a large place, and the see of a bishop, but in 1693, it was almost destroyed by fire: 27 miles N N W Aalborg.

Hirschberg, a town of Silesia, next to Breslau, the most considerable trading town in Silesia, with considerable manufactures in the town and neighbouring villages. It is famous for its baths. The churches in the town, belong to the Roman Catholics, but the Lutherans, by paying 30,000 ducats as a gift to the emperor, and a loan of 100,000 florins, obtained a privilege of erecting a church and school, without the walls: 20 miles S W Jauer, and 22 S S E Buntzlau.

Hirschhorn, a town of the Lower Rhine, and electorate of Mentz: 7 miles E Heidelberg.

Hirscholm, a town of Denmark, in the island of Zeland: 12 miles N Copenhagen.

Hirzholmen, or *Hertzholm*, 3 small islands of Denmark, lying in the Cattegat, chiefly inhabited by fishermen: 4 miles N E Flaadstrand, lon. 10 24 E, lat. 57 31 N.

Hisingen, a small island near the coast of Sweden, at the mouth of the Gotha, about 16 miles long, and 6 broad, containing 7 parishes. The town of Gotheborg was first built on this island, lon. 11 48 E, lat. 57 45 N.

Hissar, a town of Hindoostan, and capital of a district, to which it gives name, in the country of Delhi, near the river Surfooty: 112 miles W N W Delhi, lon. 75 40 E, lat. 29 5 N.

Hit, a town in the Arabian Irak. In the neighbourhood is found a spring of naphthe, and bitumen. It is situated on a river of the same name, which soon after runs into the Euphrates: 100 miles W Bagdat, and 190 S Mosul.

Hithe, or *Hythe*, or *East Hithe*, a town of England, county of Kent, and one of the Cinque Ports; it was formerly a seaport, but the harbour is now quite choked

choked up. There is a remarkable pile of dry bones in the town, 28 feet long, and 6 broad, and 8 high, ſome very gigantic, and appear, by an inſcription, to be the remains of the Danes and Britons, killed in a battle, near this place, before the Norman conqueſt. It ſends 2 members to parliament: 7 miles S W Dover, and 68 S E London, lon. 1 E, lat. 51 4 N.

Hittero, or *Hitteren*, an iſland in the Northern Ocean, near the coaſt of Norway, about 60 miles in circumference: lon. 9 5 E, lat. 63 32 N.

Hoai-ngan, a city of China, of the firſt rank, in the province of Kiang-nan, ſituated in a marſhy ſoil, and encloſed with a triple wall; near a canal, which is above the level of the town, which is conſequently in danger of being inundated, if great care be not conſtantly taken to ſecure the dikes: 415 miles S S E Peking, lat. 53 30 N.

Hoang, or *Yellow River*, a river of China, which riſes in the mountains, ſituated on the N W part of China, and after a courſe of 100 leagues, through Tartary and China, empties itſelf into the Eaſtern Sea, lon. 121 30 E, lat. 34 5 N. It is broad and rapid, but ſo ſhallow, that it is hardly navigable; it often overflows its banks, ſo that it has been found neceſſary to raiſe dikes in many places, on the ſides of the river, and even round many towns in the province of Ho-nan. The name is derived from the colour of the clay, or ſand, at the bottom and ſides.

Hoang-tcheou, a city of China, of the firſt rank, in the province of Hou-quang, on the Yang-tſe. This city and ſuburbs extend 7 miles in length; the ſtreets are narrow, but well paved; the houſes 2 and 3 ſtories high; the population great, the commerce extenſive, and the ſhops magnificent: 585 miles S Peking, lat. 38 28 N. [M^cCartney.]

Hoatchit, a country of Chineſe Tartary, governed by a Mongol prince, tributary to the empire, ſituated to the N of Peking, about lat. 44 N, formed into two ſtandards.

Hochberg, a marquiſate of Swabia, annexed to the margraviate of Baden Durlach, ſituated 2 miles N E Emendingen, which is the principal town.

Hochſtatt or *Hochſtett*, a town of Bavaria, on the Danube. Near this place was fought the celebrated battle of Blenheim; ſee *Blenheim*: 19 miles N W Augſburg.

Hockheim, a town of the Lower Rhine, electorate of Mentz, ſituated near the conflux of the Rhine and the Maine, celebrated for its excellent wine: 16 miles W Frankfort on the Maine.

Hodal, a ſeaport of Sweden, province of W Gothland, on the coaſt of the N Sea: 45 miles N N W Uddevalla.

Hoddeſdon, a town of England, county of Hertford, near the Lea: 17 miles N London.

Hodeida, a ſeaport town of Arabia, on the Red Sea, with an harbour only fit for ſmall veſſels: 96 miles S W Sana, lon. 42 40 E, lat. 14 39 N.

Hoedic, a ſmall French iſland, in the Engliſh Channel, about 3 leagues E Bell-Iſle, and 4 S E the peninſula of Quiberon. It has a town or village of the ſame name, and a fort: lat. 47 18 N.

Hoei-tcheou, a city of China, of the firſt rank, in the province of Kiang-nan. This is one of the richeſt, and moſt commercial cities in the province, the air is mild and healthy: there are ſome mines of gold, ſilver and copper in the neighbouring mountains; the beſt tea grows in the environs, and the japanned work of this town is reckoned equal, or ſuperior, to any other: 625 miles S Peking, lat. 29 57 N.

Hoff, a town of Franconia, on the Saale, which divides it into Old and New Town. It has 3 fauxbourgs, 4 churches, an academy, and a woollen manufacture. In the environs, are found quarries of marble, red, and black, and grey, in the latter are ſometimes found red ſpots like drops of blood. Hoff was formerly imperial: 46 miles N E Bamberg, lat. 50 14 N.

Hogue (La,) a town of France, department of the Channel: 2½ leagues E N E Valognes. In the year 1692, admiral Ruſſell obtained a victory over the French, oppoſite this town, in which 15 French men of war were taken, burned or deſtroyed.

Hohenembs, a county and principality of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, S of the lake of Conſtance.

Hohenlohe, or *Holach*, a county and principality of Franconia, W of the margraviate of Anſpach. The country is compoſed of mountains, vallies and plains. The ſouthern parts abound in vineyards, the northern parts are cultivated with corn; in the vallies are excellent meadows and paſture land, which feed great numbers of an excellent kind of cattle; on the mountains are valuable woods of oak, fir, pine, beech and birch, with plenty and variety of game. The inhabitants are chiefly Lutherans, with ſome Roman Catholics.

Hohenmaut,

Hohenmaut, a town of Bohemia, with a small territory annexed : 14 miles E Chrudim.

Hoben-Solms, a town of the Upper Rhine, in a valley near a high mountain. The inhabitants are Calviniſts, but thoſe of the villages round about are chiefly Lutherans : 5 miles N N E Wetzlar.

Holbeck, a ſeaport town of Denmark, in the iſland of Zealand, with a good harbour, from which great quantities of corn are annually exported : 30 miles W Copenhagen, lon. 11 44 E, lat. 55 42 N.

Holbeach, a town in Lincolnſhire, 12 miles S by E Boſton.

Holderneſs, a diviſion of the E riding of Yorkſhire, which has a very rich ſoil, and is remarkable for its large breed of horned cattle and horſes.

Holdſworthy, a town in Devonſhire, between 2 branches of the Tamar, 43 miles E N E Exeter.

Hole-Gaſs, a place in Swiſſerland, where William Tell ſhot the Auſtrian governor, who, by his tyranny, gave birth to the republic. In memory of this event a chapel is built on the ſpot, near Kuſnack.

Holland, the moſt conſiderable of the United Dutch Provinces. It is a peninſula, bounded on the N and W by the German Ocean, on the E by the Zuyder Zee and the ſtate of Utrecht, and on the S by the river Meuſe and Brabant. It is divided into North and South. North Holland includes all to the N of Amſterdam. South Holland extends from the ſtate of Zealand and Brabant to the river Ye ; the length of the whole, including the iſland of Texel and the iſlands in the Meuſe, is about 90 miles, the breadth is various, from 15 to 48. It contains 29 walled towns, with many others that enjoy municipal privileges, and above 400 villages. Six large cities have ſeats in the States General, viz. Dort, Haerlem, Delft, Leyden, Amſterdam and Gouda. The number of inhabitants is eſtimated at 800,000. The ſoil of the country is ſo ſoft and marſhy, that but for the conſtant care in forming ditches and canals, it would be hardly capable of cultivation ; ſome part of it lies even lower than the ſea, from which it is ſecured by dikes or dams. The meadow grounds are rich, and great numbers of milch cows are kept by the farmers, and the making of butter and cheeſe is one of their principal occupations ; theſe meadows are generally under water in the winter, and the water would continue there at all times, if the inhabitants of the country had not found means to diſcharge them, by mills invented for this purpoſe, into the ditches and canals. The Hollanders are affable, induſtrious, laborious, abſorbed in trade, excellent ſailors, formerly good politicians ; and lovers of liberty. A free exerciſe of religion is allowed to all perſuaſions, except the Roman Catholics ; but Calviniſm is the moſt prevailing. In the diſputes on the French revolution, Holland appeared hoſtile to the new republic, but is ſaid never heartily to have co-operated with the allies. The ſtadtholder was moſt probably influenced by Pruſſia and England ; but a party more powerful than his own, were his enemies, and on the invaſion of Holland by the French, in the beginning 1795, the ſtadtholder, with his family, took refuge in England. Such are the ways of Providence ! In the year 1688, a prince of Orange came to England to obtain a crown, and in the year 1795, a prince of Orange fled hither for protection. This country is ſtill (Nov. 1801) in an unſettled ſtate as to its government.

Holland, a diſtrict in Lincoln county, England, with the German Sea on the E, and the counties of Cambridge, Northampton and Norfolk on the S, divided into Upper and Lower, both of which conſiſt of fens, bogs and marſhes, drained and interſected in various ways by ditches and canals. The air is unwholeſome, but made much better in parts which are well drained ; the water is brackiſh, ſo that in many places rain water is preſerved in reſervoirs for family uſe ; and in the ſummer vaſt ſwarms of inſects fill the air, and prove exceedingly offenſive. The land, after being drained, forms good paſture and meadow land, and, if cultivated, produces good crops of corn. Large flocks of geeſe are bred, and form a conſiderable article of commerce, as well for their quills and feathers as for the birds themſelves, great numbers of which are driven to the London markets ; there are alſo many large decoys for wild ducks, widgeons, &c. The principal towns are Boſton, Spalding, Crowland, and Holbeach.

Holland, a town of Pruſſia, province of Oberland, ſtrongly fortified : 52 miles S W Konigſberg.

Holland (New,) the largeſt iſland in the world, ſituated in the Indian Ocean, long ſuppoſed to be part of a vaſt ſouthern continent ; nearly equal in ſize to the habitable part of Europe, diſcovered in the beginning of the 17th century, and then called *Terra Auſtralis Incognita*. The inhabitants,

inhabitants, according to Diemen, are the moſt miſerable people in the world, without houſes, and without clothes; black, tall, thin, ſtrait bodied, with ſmall limbs, great heads, and heavy brows. Their eyelids are always half cloſed, to keep the flies out of their eyes, which are here ſo troubleſome that no fanning will drive them away from the face, and without the aſſiſtance of both hands to keep them off, they will fill one's noſtrils and mouth, if the lips are not ſhut cloſe; ſo that from their infancy, being thus annoyed with thoſe inſects, they never open their eyes like other people, and conſequently cannot ſee far, unleſs they hold up their heads as if they were looking at ſomething over them. They have great bottle-noſes, pretty full lips, and wide mouths. The two fore teeth of their upper jaws are wanting in all of them, men and women, old and young; neither have they any beards. They are long viſaged, and of a very unpleaſant aſpect, having no one graceful feature in their faces. Some other navigators alſo viſited this iſland, but none after the ſecond voyage of Dampier, till the year 1770, when the E coaſt was viſited and explored by captain Cook, who ſpent 4 months in examining a coaſt of 2000 miles in length. He took poſſeſſion of this eaſtern coaſt in the name of the king of Great Britain, and gave it the name of *New South Wales*. In the year 1773, capt. Furneaux diſcovered it to be an iſland: lon. 110 30 to 153 30 E, lat. 11 to 43 S.

Holm Abby, a town of England: 27 miles N W Penrith.

Holmeſtrand, a town of Norway, province of Aggerhuus: 30 miles S Chriſtiania, lon. 10 30 E, lat. 59 30 N.

Holmeſdale, a rough and woody tract in Surry, lying immediately beneath the hills to the S and E of that county, and extending into Kent. Red deer are ſtill found here; and it abounds with the holm oak.

Holſtein (Duchy of,) a country of Lower Saxony. Including the lordſhip of Pinneberg, it is bounded N by the duchy of Sleſwick and the Baltic, E by the Baltic. Its ſituation between the Baltic and the German Ocean expoſes it to frequent ſtorms, which occaſion heavy expenſe to the land owners, in raiſing dikes to prevent inundations, eſpecially in the diſtricts bordering on the German Sea and the Elbe. Theſe diſtricts conſiſt of excellent marſh land, producing wheat, barley, oats, beans, peas and rape-ſeed, in great plenty. The meadows and paſtures feed great numbers of cattle, both milch kine and to be fatted for the butcher. The other parts of the country are ſtill more fertile. Holſtein is divided into 4 provinces, namely, Holſtein Proper, Stormar, Ditmarſen and Wagria. The Saxons of this country were a free people, till they were ſubdued by Charlemagne, who tranſported 10,000 families into Brabant, Flanders and Holland. The exports of Holſtein are wheat, barley, malt, ſtarch, buck wheat, peas, beans, rape-ſeed, horned cattle, ſheep, rams, ſwine, horſes, poultry, butter, cheeſe, veniſon and fiſh.

Holſworthy, or *Holdſworthy*, a town of Devon, England: 41 miles W Exeter.

Holt, a town of England, county of Norfolk: 22 miles N W Norwich.

Holt, a village in Wiltſhire, famous for its mineral waters, which are reſorted to for the cure of the ſcurvy, and ſcrophulous complaints. [Bowen.]

Holyhead, a ſeaport of N Wales, on the N W extremity of the iſland of Angleſey, near the Iriſh Sea, with a convenient harbour, whence the packets with the mail to Dublin ſail regularly every day, except Tueſday; wind and weather permitting; the paſſage is generally performed in about 12 hours: 24¼ miles N W Caernarvon, and 276 N W London, lon. 4 45 W, lat. 53 23 N.

Holy Iſland, in the German Sea, near the E coaſt of England, and about 8 miles S E from Berwick upon Tweed, 8 miles in circumference. It is ſometimes called *Lindisfarne*. On the S coaſt is a convenient bay, which frequently proves a ſhelter to veſſels from Greenland and the Baltic. On one ſide of the bay is a ſmall town, defended by a fort, and on the oppoſite ſide is a caſtle, lon. 1 52 W, lat. 55 34 N.

Holywell, a town of N Wales, in the county of Flint, celebrated for a ſpring, called *Saint Winnifred's Well*, whence it takes its name, and concerning which many fables have been told. It iſſues from the foot of a hill with great impetuoſity, and turns ſeveral mills, erected for working copper, making braſs wire, paper, and ſnuff, winding cotton, &c. At the back of the town is a hill, in which lead ore is found: 52 miles N N W Shrewſbury.

Holzapfel, a town of Weſtphalia, and capital of a county of the ſame name, ſituated between the electorate of Treves and Naſſau Dietz, on the borders of the Lahn, at the foot of a mountain, on which

which is the tower of an ancient caſtle, the original ſeat of the princes of Naſſau: 4 miles N E Naſſau.

Homberg, a town of the Upper Rhine, and principality of Heſſe Caſſel. It contains an iron forge and a glaſs manufacture: 20 miles S Caſſel. There is another town of this name 7 miles N Frankfort on the Maine.

Homs, or *Ems*, a town of Syria, formerly called *Emeſſa*, and a celebrated city; on the Orontes: 6 miles N N E Damaſcus.

Ho-nan, a province of China. The Chineſe call it *Tong-hoa*, which ſignifies the flower of the middle; it contains 8 cites of the firſt rank, 102 of the ſecond and third. The whole province is a plain, except towards the W, where it is mountainous: it is well watered with rivers, great and ſmall; the air is temperate and healthy; it produces corn, rice, and fruit, in great abundance and variety. The Hoang croſſes it from W to E.

Ho-nan, a city of China, capital of the above province, ſuppoſed formerly by the Chineſe to have been the centre of the world, becauſe it is in the centre of their empire: 360 miles S S W Peking, lat. 34 44 N.

Honfleur, a conſiderable ſeaport of France, department of Calvados, Normandy. The harbour is very capacious, at the mouth of the Seine; and its principal trade is in lace. It is 8 miles N Pont l'Eveque, and 110 N W Paris, lon. 0 15 E, lat. 49 24 N.

Honimoa, or *Uliaſſer*, one of the Molucca iſlands, about 3 leagues in length, and from 1 to 1½ wide. The land is fertile; the chief productions for commerce are rice and cloves.

Honiton, a town of England, county of Devon. The principal manufacture is lace. Above 5 tons of butter are ſaid to be ſent weekly to London from this neighbourhood. It is a borough, and ſends two members to parliament: 16½ miles E Exeter, and 156 W S W London.

Hony, river, a branch of the Senegal.

Hood's Iſland, in the S Pacific Ocean, and the moſt northerly of thoſe called *The Marquis of Mendoza's Iſlands*, diſcovered, by capt. Cook, in 1774; about 16 leagues in circumference, lon. 138 47 W, lat. 9 26 S.

Hoogly, a city of Bengal, on the W ſide of a river of the ſame name. In the time of the Mahometan government, it was the place where the duties and merchandiſe, brought up the weſtern branch of the Ganges, were collected: 20 miles N Calcutta.

Hoogly, a river of Hindooſtan, formed by the union of 2 branches of the Ganges, the Coſſimbuzar and Jellinghy: the only branch of the Ganges uſually navigated by ſhips. Several European nations have factories on this river, between Hoogly and Calcutta. It empties into the Bay of Bengal, lon. 88 E, lat. 21 40 N.

Hoolaiva, *Hoonga-hapaee*, and *Hoongatonga*, 3 of the ſmaller Friendly Iſlands: the 2 laſt, 9 or 10 leagues N Tongataboo.

Hoorn, a ſeaport of Holland, on the Zuyder Zee. Before the year 1390 it was only a hamlet; in 1426, it was ſurrounded with walls; in 1508, it was conſiderably enlarged, and the harbour, which is one of the beſt in the Zuyder Zee, was made in 1577. It now holds the ſecond rank among the cities of N Holland, after Alcmaer, and its deputies hold the ſeventh place among the ſmall cities at the aſſembly of the ſtates. The magiſtracy conſiſts of a grand baily, 4 burgomaſters, and 7 echevins, choſen annually. In the year 1557, a very dreadful ſtorm broke down the dams, and filled the town with water, ſo as to threaten its total deſtruction: however, on the ceaſing of the ſtorm, the waters retreated, and they have ſince made the dams ſufficient to reſiſt ſo dangerous an enemy. The town is fortified, has 5 gates and ſome handſome buildings, churches and hoſpitals. The land about it is rich, producing cheeſe and butter, beſides fattening vaſt herds of cattle, brought lean from the N of Europe: 11 miles E Alcmaer, lat. 52 39 N.

Hoorn, or *Horn*, a town of Weſtphalia, which gives name to a ſmall county, in the biſhopric of Liege: 1 league W Ruremond.

Horb, a town of Auſtrian Swabia, on the Neckar, with a conſiderable trade in woollen goods: 28 miles S W Stutgard.

Hor-Cacamoot, a ſolitary village of Abyſſinia. Its name ſignifies, The valley of the ſhadow of death. They raiſe a little maize, but live chiefly on the Elephant, and Rhinoceros, lat. 13 1 33 N. [Bruce.]

Horeb, a mountain of Arabia Petrea, W of Mount Sinai, or rather another eminence belonging to the ſame mountain. Here God appeard to Moſes in the burning buſh. At the foot of this mountain Moſes ſtruck the rock, (which ſtill remains here) and drew water to aſ-

ſuage

ſuage the people's thirſt. There are 2 or 3 fine ſprings, and abundance of fruit trees on the top of Horeb, but not on Sinai. At the foot of the mountain is a monaſtery, where a biſhop of the Greek church reſides. Here is now the cave where Elijah hid himſelf, flying from Jezebel; a church is built over it of white and red marble. The cave is 5 feet long, and 4½ high. It is W of Sinai, or rather one eminence of Sinai, hence ſometimes one is put for the other, ſee *Sinai*.

Horn, or *Hooren*, a town of Auſtria, celebrated for its beer, made of oats, ſent by water to all the principal towns of Auſtria: 40 miles N W Vienna, lat. 48 35 N.

Horn, a town of Weſtphalia, county of Lippe, near which is a plain, called *Vinfeld*, or *the field of Victory*, ſuppoſed to be the place where Varus periſhed: 6 miles S S E Detmold, lat. 51 54 N.

Hornberg, a town of the Lower Rhine: 43 miles N Cologn.

Horncaſtle, a town of Lincoln, England, on a navigable canal: 21 miles E Lincoln.

Hornſea, a town of England, county of York: 15 miles N Hull.

Horſens, a ſeaport town of Denmark, on the Baltic, in Jutland. The harbour is too ſhallow to admit veſſels deeply laden, ſo that goods are brought to the town in lighters. It is a place of conſiderable trade, with manufactures of flannel and other woollen ſtuffs, and contains 2 churches: 19 miles S S W Aarhuus, lon. 9 45 E, lat. 55 57 N.

Horſham, a populous town of England, county of Suſſex: 36 miles S London.

Hottentots (Country of,) a large territory of Africa, and part of that which goes by the name of Caffraria, bounded on the N by countries unknown, on the S E, S and W by the ſea. The coaſt is mountainous, and abounds in bays and capes. There are no conſiderable kingdoms throughout this large extent of country, the whole being inhabited by different nations, or tribes of Hottentots, governed by different chiefs, who have no fixed reſidence, living like the Arabs, in huts or portable houſes, and removing their villages, whenever the paſture becomes too bare for the ſubſiſtence of their cattle, and upon the natural or violent death of an inhabitant. The known nations are the Kochaquan, Suſſaquan, Odiquan, Chirigriquan, Greater and Leſſer Namaquan, Attaquan, Heſſaquan, Sonquan, Dunquan, Damaquan, Gauros or Gouriquan, Houteniquan, Chamtover and Heikom. They no longer compoſe, as formerly, one nation, uniform in their manners, cuſtoms and purſuits. The eſtabliſhment of the Dutch colony was a fatal epoch, which diſunited them all, and occaſioned thoſe differences by which they are at preſent diſtinguiſhed. Among the different tribes of Hottentots, the women wear 2 or 3 coverings formed of a ſkin, and faſtened about their bodies like an apron; the outermoſt, which is the largeſt, meaſuring from 7 inches to 12. This is frequently adorned with glaſs beads in different forms. All theſe coverings are well ſmeared with greaſe. The garment uſually worn by the men, for covering their bodies, is a ſheep ſkin with the wool. This is tied forwards over the breaſt. If the weather is not cold, they let it hang looſe over their ſhoulders, in a careleſs manner, when it reaches down to the calves of their legs, leaving the lower part of their breaſt, ſtomach, and fore part of the legs and thighs bare; but in rainy and cold weather they wrap it round them; ſo that the fore part of the body likewiſe, is in ſome meaſure covered with it, as far as below the knees. That which is uſed by the women for the ſame purpoſe, does not differ from thoſe uſed by the men in any other reſpect, than that the women have a peak to their karoſſes, which they turn up, forming with it a hood or little pouch, with the hairy ſide inwards. In this they carry their little children. The men in general wear no peculiar covering on their heads. Thoſe who live neareſt to the coloniſts, wear European hats, ſlouched all round, or elſe with one ſide turned up. The women frequently go bareheaded; when they cover their heads, it is with a cap in the form of a ſhort truncated cone, without any ſeam, made of ſome animal's ſtomach, and is as black as ſoot, mixed up with fat, can make it. Over this cap they ſometimes wear another ornament, conſiſting of an oval wreath, made of buffaloe's hide, with the brown hair outwards. Both the rims of this wreath, as well as the lower one on which it reſts, as the upper one, are always ſmooth and even; each of them ſet with a row of ſmall ſhells, to the number of more than 30, in ſuch a manner, that being placed quite cloſe to each other, their beautiful white enamel, together with their mouths, is turned outwards. Neither the ears or noſes of the Hottentots are adorned with

any

any pendant or other ornaments. The necks of the men are bare, but thoſe of the women are decorated with a ſtrip of undreſſed leather, upon which are ſtrung 8 or 10 ſhells. Another ornament in uſe with both ſexes, is rings on their arms and legs. Moſt of theſe rings are made of thick leather ſtraps, generally cut in a circular ſhape, which by being beat and held over the fire, are rendered tough enough to retain the curvature that is given them. The men wear from one to 5 or 6 of theſe rings on their arms, juſt above their wriſt, but ſeldom any on their legs. The matrons of a higher rank, frequently have a conſiderable number of them both on their arms and legs, eſpecially on the latter, ſo that they are covered with them from the feet up to their knees. Theſe rings are of various thickneſs, viz. ſometimes of that of a gooſe quill, and ſometimes 2 or 3 times that ſize. Now and then they are made of pieces of leather, forming one entire ring, ſo that the arms and feet muſt be put through them, when the wearer wiſhes to put them on. Rings of iron and copper, but eſpecially of braſs, of the ſize of a gooſe quill, are conſidered as more genteel and valuable than thoſe made of leather. They ſeldom wear any ſhoes. The Hottentots who live within the boundaries of the Dutch colonies, ſeldom make uſe of any weapons. Here and there, indeed, a man will furniſh himſelf with a javelin, by way of defence againſt the wolves, this is called *haſſagai*. Their habitations are as ſimple as their dreſs, and equally adapted to the wandering paſtoral life they lead in thoſe parts. In fact, they ſcarcely merit any other name than that of huts; though they are ſufficient for the Hottentot's wants and deſires: who may therefore be conſidered as happy men, in being able in this point likewiſe ſo eaſily to ſatisfy them. Every hut is diſpoſed in the following manner: they are of a circular form, reſembling a round beehive The ground plot is from 18 to 24 feet in diameter. The higheſt of them are ſo low, that a middle ſized man can ſcarcely ſtand upright. From the ſituation of their fireplace, which is in the centre, the Hottentots likewiſe have this advantage, that when they ſit or lie in a circle round the fire, the whole company equally enjoy the benefit of its warmth. The door, which is low, is the only place that lets in the daylight; and at the ſame time the only outlet that is left for the ſmoke. The frame of this arched roof is compoſed of ſlender rods or ſprays of trees. Theſe rods being previouſly bent into a proper form, are laid, either whole or pieced, ſome parallel with each other, others croſſwiſe; they are then ſtrengthened by binding others round them, in a circular form, with withs. Large mats are then laid very neatly over this lattice work, ſo as perfectly to cover the whole. The aperture which is left for the door, is cloſed, whenever there is occaſion for it, with a ſkin fitted to it, or a piece of matting. Theſe mats are made of a piece of cane or reed. The reeds being laid parallel to each other, are faſtened together with ſinews, or catguts, or elſe ſome kind of packthread, ſuch as they have had an opportunity of procuring from Europeans. The order or diſtribution of theſe huts in a clan, is moſt frequently in the form of a circle, with the doors inwards; by this means a kind of yard or court is formed, where the cattle are kept at night. The milk, as ſoon as taken from the cow, is put to other milk which is curdled, and is kept in a leather ſack; of this the hairy ſide being conſidered cleaneſt, is turned inwards; ſo that the milk is never drank while it is ſweet. Vaillant, who learned the language of theſe people, and lived among them, ſpeaks of them with a degree of affection. Some authors have ſaid that the families of the ſavages ſleep all promiſcuouſly together, in the ſame hut; and are neither acquainted with difference of age, nor that invincible horror which ſeparates beings connected by blood. The ſavages, indeed, confined to what is ſtrictly neceſſary, have never thought of preſerving, under an apparent decency, all the torpitude of unnatural inclinations; and ſeparate apartments for brother and ſiſter, mother and ſon, are not to be found among them. But to conclude becauſe they have only one habitation, one bed, and one mat to repoſe on, after the labours of the day, that they live like the brutes, would be to calumniate innocence, and offer an inſult to nature. Vaillant ſays, he viſited more than one horde of ſavages, and never found any where but modeſty and reſerve amongſt both men and women. He thinks that the women of ſavage nations, once viſited by corrupted Europeans, and too well acquainted with their perverſe inclinations, proſtitute themſelves to all thoſe who chooſe to enjoy them, and gratify their taſte, from a *dread* of the barbarous *cruelties* which the whites are capable of committing.

ting. If there be a corner of the earth where a decency of conduct and manners is ſtill honoured, he thinks we muſt ſeek for its temple in the boſoms of the deſerts. There is ſomething peculiar in the features of the Hottentot, which, in a certain degree, ſeparates him from the generality of mankind. His cheek bones are exceedingly prominent, ſo that his face, being very broad in that part, and the jaw-bones, on the contrary, extremely narrow, his viſage continues ſtill decreaſing even to the point of the chin. This configuration gives him an air of lankneſs, which makes his head appear very much diſproportioned, and too ſmall for his full and plump body. His flat noſe riſes ſcarcely half an inch at its higheſt elevation, and his noſtrils, which are exceſſively wide, often exceed in height the ridge of his noſe. His mouth is large, and furniſhed with ſmall teeth, well enamelled, and perfectly white: his eyes, very beautiful and open, incline a little towards the noſe, like thoſe of the Chineſe: and to the ſight and touch his hair has the reſemblance of wool, it is very ſhort, curls naturally, and in colour is as black as ebony. He has very little hair, yet he employs no ſmall care to pull out by the roots part of what he has; but the natural thinneſs of his eyebrows ſaves him from this trouble in that part. Though he has no beard but upon the upper lip, below the noſe, and at the extremity of the chin, he never fails to pluck it out as ſoon as it appears. This gives him an effeminate look, which, joined to the natural mildneſs of his character, deſtroys that commanding fierceneſs common to all men in a ſtate of nature, and which has acquired them the proud title of kings. With regard to proportion of body, a Hottentot is as perfect as if caſt in a mould. His gait is graceful and agile; and all his motions, which are eaſy, ſeem very different from thoſe of the American ſavages, who appear only to have been ſketched out by the hand of nature. The women, with more delicacy of features, exhibit the ſame characteriſtic marks in their figure: they are equally well made. Their breaſts, admirably placed, have a moſt beautiful form, while in the bloom of youth; and their hands are ſmall, and their feet exceedingly well ſhaped, though they never wear ſandals. The ſound of their voice is ſoft; and their idiom, paſſing through the throat, is not deſtitute of harmony. When they ſpeak, they employ a great many geſtures, which give power and gracefulneſs to their arms. The Hottentots, naturally timid, are not enterpriſing. Their phlegmatic coolneſs, and their ſerious looks, give them an air of reſerve, which they never lay aſide, even at the moſt joyful moments; while, on the contrary, all other black or tawny nations give themſelves up to pleaſure with the livelieſt joy, and without any reſtraint. A profound indifference to the affairs of life, inclines them very much to inactivity and indolence: the keeping of their flocks, and the care of procuring a ſubſiſtence, are the only objects that occupy their thoughts. They never follow hunting as ſportſmen, but like people oppreſſed and tormented by hunger. In ſhort, forgetting the paſt, and being under no uneaſineſs for the future, they are ſtruck only with the preſent; and it is that alone engages their attention. They are, however, the beſt, the kindeſt, and the moſt hoſpitable of people. Whoever travels among them may be aſſured of finding food and lodging; and though they will receive preſents, yet they never aſk for any thing. If the traveller has a long journey to accompliſh, and if they learn, from the information he requires, that there are no hopes of his ſoon meeting with other hordes, that which he is going to quit ſupplies him with proviſions, as far as their circumſtances will allow, and with every thing elſe neceſſary for his continuing his journey, and reaching the place of his deſtination. The Hottentots are repreſented as a miſerable, poor, ſuperſtitious, ferocious, indolent, and exceſſively dirty people. That they beſmear themſelves with greaſe is a fact. But then it muſt be conſidered that all theſe ſavages, without exception, are excellent ſwimmers, and perhaps the beſt divers in the world, and the practice of bathing, which they uſe ſeveral times a day, can leave little power to ointments, or even to duſt, to ſpoil and corrode the ſkin. The continual care and attention beſtowed by the Gonaquas in particular, on their dreſs, ſufficiently prove that they are fond of cleanlineſs: all, therefore, that can be ſaid is, that it is ill underſtood; and even before we proceed ſo far, it might be neceſſary to inquire whether they are not obliged to greaſe themſelves in this manner, either on account of the temperature of the climate, or from a want of thoſe reſources which nature has not pointed out to them. Their clothes, indeed, are only the ſpoils taken

taken from ſavage animals; but they do not neglect, as ſome have pretended, to clean and prepare them before they employ them for making dreſſes. A Hottentot is neither poor nor miſerable. He is not poor, becauſe his deſires never exceeding his knowledge, which is very limited, he never feels the ſpur of neceſſity. The language, notwithſtanding its ſingularity, and the difficulty of pronouncing it, is, however, to be acquired by an European. In 1778, lieutenant Paterſon viſited a Hottentot village in the Small Nimiqua Land, in the N W part of the country: it conſiſted of 19 huts and about 150 inhabitants. The enſign of authority, worn by their chief, was a cane with a braſs top, given to him by the Dutch E India Company. The Hottentots amuſed them part of the night, with muſic and dancing: their viſitors, in return, treated them with tobacco and dacka, or hemp leaves, which they prefer even to tobacco. Their muſic was produced from flutes, made of the bark of trees, of different ſizes. The men form themſelves into a circle, with their flutes, and the women dance round them. Among other tribes of the Hottentots are the Boſhmans, who inhabit the mountains in the interior part of the country, N E of the Cape, and are enemies to the paſtoral life. Some of their maxims are, to live by hunting and plunder, and never to keep any animal alive for the ſpace of one night. On this account, they themſelves are purſued and exterminated, like the wild beaſts whoſe manners they have aſſumed. Some of them, when taken, are kept alive, and made ſlaves of. Their weapons are poiſoned arrows, which, ſhot from a ſmall bow, will hit a mark, with a tolerable degree of certainty, at the diſtance of 100 paces. Their habitations are not more agreeable than their manners and maxims. Like the wild beaſts, buſhes and clefts in rocks ſerve them by turns for dwellings. Many of theſe ſavages are entirely naked; but ſome of them cover their body with the ſkin of any ſort of animal, great or ſmall, from the ſhoulder downward, as far as it will reach, wearing it till it fall off their back in rags. As ignorant of agriculture as apes and monkies, they are obliged, like them, to wander over hills and dales, after certain wild roots, berries and plants, which they eat raw. Their table, however, is compoſed of ſeveral other diſhes, among which are caterpillars, termites, locuſts, graſhoppers, ſnakes and ſpiders. Another tribe of Hottentots, near the mouth of Orange River, were obſerved by lieutenant Paterſon, in his journey to the N W, in 1779. Their huts were loftier, and thatched with graſs; and were furniſhed with ſtools made of the back bones of the grampus. Their mode of living is in the higheſt degree wretched, and they are apparently the moſt dirty of all the Hottentot tribes. Their dreſs is compoſed of the ſkins of ſeals and jackals, the fleſh of which they eat. When a grampus is caſt aſhore, they remove their huts to the place, and ſubſiſt upon it as long as any of it remains; and, in this manner, it ſometimes affords them ſuſtenance for half a year, though in a great meaſure decayed and putrified by the ſun. They ſmear their ſkin with the oil, the odour of which is powerful. They carry their water in the ſhells of oſtrich eggs, and the bladders of ſeals, which they ſhoot with arrows. With reſpect to the Hottentots in general, they ſeem to have little religion, and their prejudices render them unwilling to receive inſtruction. All of them, however, like other ſavages, have the firmeſt opinion of the power of magic; whence it might be inferred, that they believe in an evil being; but they pay no religious worſhip to him, though from this ſource they derive all the evils that happen; and among theſe they reckon cold, rain and thunder. So monſtrouſly ignorant are they that the Boſhmans, like the Galla, abuſe the thunder with many opprobrious epithets, and threaten to aſſault the lightning. As they neither ſow nor reap, the moſt intelligent of them cannot be convinced that rain was not always an evil, and that it would be an unhappy circumſtance were it never to rain. They ſeem, however, to have ideas of a future ſtate, as they reproach their friends, when dead, with leaving them ſo ſoon; admoniſhing them to behave henceforth more properly: by which they mean, that their deceaſed friends ſhould not come back again and haunt them, nor allow themſelves to be made uſe of by wizards, to bring any miſchief on thoſe that ſurvive them. The integrity of a Hottentot, his juſtice, his charity, are equalled by few people of the world. Their word is ſacred, theft and adultery are puniſhed with death. They firmly believe there is a God, the author of all things, whom they call the God of Gods; but like many other ſavage nations and philoſophiſts, they do not pay

pay him any formal worſhip. They ſay the vices of Europeans prevent their attention to chriſtianity. Their deportment is expreſſive of benevolence and good nature. Their fidelity is often ſurpriſing on trying occaſions. The country poſſeſſed by the Dutch is of pretty conſiderable extent, comprehending not only the large tract between Table Bay and Falſe Bay, but that which is called Hottentot Holland, extending from Falſe Bay to the Cabo dos Agulhas, or Cape of Needles, and the country further E beyond St. Chriſtopher's River, called Terra de Natal. The whole of this country is naturally barren and mountainous; but the induſtrious Dutch have overcome all natural difficulties, and it produces not only a ſufficiency of all the neceſſaries of life for the inhabitants, but alſo for the refreſhment of all the European ſhips that touch here. The Dutch conſider the year as divided into two ſeaſons, which they term monſoons; the wet monſoon, or winter, begins in March; and the dry one, or ſummer, in September. Among the quadrupeds of this country are antelopes, which go in herds of 20,000 each; buffaloes, cameleopardiliſes, the gemſboch, a ſpecies of antelope, which has remarkably long ſharp horns, and when attacked by dogs, will ſit on its hind quarters, and defend itſelf; wild dogs, which travel in herds, and are very deſtructive to ſheep; elephants, elks, hyenas, the koedo, an animal of a mouſe colour, rather larger than our deer, with 3 white ſtripes over the back, and the male having very large twiſted horns; lions, jackals, tigers, the quacha, a ſpecies of the zebra, but more tractable; rhinoceroſes, horſes, domeſtic horned cattle, common ſheep, and a peculiar ſpecies of ſheep covered with hair inſtead of wool. The hippopotamus or river horſe is frequently ſeen here. Among the birds are vultures; oſtriches, whoſe eggs are excellent food; and the loxia, a ſpecies of gregarious bird: theſe latter build their curious neſt in the mimoſa tree, where they form a kind of thatched houſe, with a regular ſtreet of neſts on both ſides, at about 2 inches diſtance from each other, and containing under its roof, in one that lieutenant Paterſon ſaw, upwards of 800 birds. Among the inſects are, the termires, or white ants, which do no injury to wood as in the E Indies, but, by raiſing a number of hills, they impede the progreſs of vegetation. The Hottentots eat them; and lieutenant Paterſon, who taſted this food, found it far from diſagreeable. The locuſts alſo are eſteemed excellent food by the Boſhmans, by whom they are dried and kept for uſe. The black, or rock ſcorpion, is nearly as venomous here as any of the ſerpent tribe, of which there are numerous kinds; lon. 14 to 32 E, lat. 24 to 35 S. [Vaillaint, Tachard, Holben, Sparrman.]

Hou, or *How*, a town of Egypt, on the left bank of the Nile, ſituated on an eminence, which ſeems to be artificial, and is ſaid to have been built by the patriarch Joſeph: 28 miles S Girge, lat. 26 2 N.

Houac, or *Houat*, a French Iſland, in the Engliſh Channel, near the coaſt of Morbihan, about 8 miles in circumference, defended by a fort: 7 miles N E Belle-Iſle, lat. 47 26 N.

Hoval, or *Ovalo*, a kingdom of Africa, on the banks of the river Senegal, and on the coaſt of the Atlantic, 90 miles from E to W, and 18 from N to S. The ſoil is rich and fertile, producing in the greateſt abundance maize, rice, legumes, indigo, tobacco, and cotton, the meadows feed great numbers of large and ſmall cattle, whoſe fleſh is excellent; game is plentiful, and birds in the greateſt number and variety; the foreſts abound with palm trees. The king of Hoval takes the title of brak or Emperor, he was formerly very powerful, but is now leſs ſo, and often in want of millet for his ſupport; when he can ſhake off his indolence, he aſſembles his courtiers, travels with them through the villages of his kingdom, eats what proviſions he finds, drives away the cattle, and expoſes the owners to public ſale.

Houdan, a town of France, department of the Seine and Ouſe, has a manufacture of woollen ſtockings: 3 leagues W Montfort.

Hounſlow, a town of Middleſex, England, on the great weſtern road: 10 miles W London.

Hou-tcheou, a city of China, of the firſt rank in the province of Tche-kiang, near a large lake, called Tai. The chief place in China for making writing pencils: the ſilk manufacture, is likewiſe extenſive: 587 miles S S E Peking, lat. 30 52 N.

Hou-Quang, a province of China, about 480 miles from N to S, and 350 from E to W. This province contains 15 cities of the firſt rank. The greateſt part of the province is a flat open country, watered every where by brooks, lakes, and rivers, with great number and variety of fiſh and water fowl, cattle are without number. The land produces all ſorts of grain and

and fruit, especially oranges, and citrons; the forests abound with trees, and the mountains with mines and medicinal plants; in the sands of the rivers and brooks, which descend from the mountains, gold is found; there are mines of iron, tin, toutenague, &c. in the fields are great number of insects which yield wax, as well as bees which produce honey. In a word, there is such a great plenty of all sorts of commodities, that it is commonly called, the Magazine of the Empire; and it is a proverb among the Chinese, That the province of Kiang-si may furnish China with a breakfast, but none but Hou-Quang can wholly maintain it. The great river Yang-tse crosses it from W to E.

Houssa, the capital of a powerful empire, in the centre of Africa. In population it ranks with London or Cairo. The government of the nation is a limited monarchy. Justice is administered according to written laws. They have an order of nobility, or hereditary officers. The merchants are honest, the women respected. The characters they use are different from the Hebrew, or Arabic. It is a great mart for Mooriſh traffic.

[Bruce, Discoveries in Africa.]

Houſouanas, a nation 1000 miles N from the Cape of Good Hope.

How Island, in the S Pacific Ocean, discovered in 1767, by captain Wallis, and according to captain Cook, who saw it in the year 1774, composed of several smaller islands, united by breakers. Some cocoa-nut trees were seen, but not abundant, lon. 154 7 W, lat. 16 46 S.

Howden, a town of York, England: 23 miles W Hull.

How's (Lord) Islands, in the S Pacific Ocean, one in lon. 159 4 W, lat. 31 36 S, the other, lon. 164 43 E, lat. 11 10 S.

Hoxter, a town of Westphalia, belonging to the abbey of Corvey. There were formerly upwards of 1000 citizens, but the number is now greatly reduced: 1 league N W Corvey.

Hoy, one of the Orkney Islands, situate between the island of Pomona, and the N coast of Caithnessshire. It is 10 miles long. On this island, beside the great conic hill of Hoyhead, which is a seamark, there is a stupendous rock, called the Beary, where a bird, named the layer, supposed to be a species of penguin, is found. It is about the size of a small duck, remarkably fat, and esteemed by many a great delicacy. These birds burrow in the rabbit holes; and the person employed in taking the young is let down by a rope from the top of the precipice. In a gloomy valley in this island, is a large stone, 36 feet long and 18 broad, called the Dwarfic stone. It is hollow within, having the form of a bed and pillow cut in the stone; and is supposed to have been the habitation of a hermit, lon. 3 20 W, lat. 58 56 N. [Walker.]

Hoya, a county and principality of Westphalia, S of Bremen, about 32 miles in length, and 29 in breadth. In this county are some good arable lands, producing wheat, rye, barley, oats, flax, and buck-wheat. On the sides of the rivers are some good meadows, and on the hills, are fine pastures. The inhabitants apply themselves partly to agriculture, breeding cattle, and keeping bees, and partly to manufacturing linen, woollen, and stockings, &c. Most of the peasants are bondsmen. The whole country contains 54 parishes, all which profess the doctrines of Luther. Hoya is the capital, besides which there are 17 towns. Hoya is on the Weser: 24 miles S S E Bremen, lat. 52 49 N.

Hoyer, a town of Sleswick, with an harbour for small vessels, situated off the coast of the N Sea, celebrated for its oyster fishery: 4 miles W Tondern.

Hradisch, a town of Moravia, the capital of a circle of the same name, on the river Moraw, celebrated for its excellent wine and fruit: 30 miles S Olmutz.

Hubertsberg, a town of Upper Saxony, and circle of Leipsic, with a magnificent hunting seat, remarkable for a peace made here, between the kings of Prussia and Poland, and the empress Queen: 3 miles N E Mutschen.

Huddersfield, a town of York, England, celebrated for its woollen manufacture, which consist of narrow cloths, fine and coarse, fine broadcloths, serges, kerseymeres, &c. It is situated on the Calder, surrounded with barren moors: 25 miles N E Manchester.

Hudicksvvall, a seaport town of Sweden, province of Helsing-land, with a good harbour surrounded on 3 sides by the sea. The inhabitants carry on an advantageous trade, in timber, wooden chairs, flax, linen, butter, fish, &c. In the year 1670, it was destroyed by fire, and 1721 it was burned by the Russians: at present it is in a flourishing state, lon. 18 36 E, lat. 61 48 N.

Huesca, a town of Aragon, on the Isuela, the see of a bishop; it contains 4 parishes, 5 convents, and an university founded

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founded in the year 1354 : 27 miles N N E Saragoſſa, lat. 42 7 N.

Hueſcar, a town of Spain, in Granada, containing 2 pariſhes, and 4 convents : 7 miles W N W Carthagena.

Huetta, a town of New Caſtile : 67 miles E Madrid.

Hulin Rocks, or *The Maids*, rocks in the N channel of the Iriſh Sea : 6 miles from the coaſt of Antrim, lon. 5 37 W, lat. 54 57 N.

Hull, a river of England, county of York, which runs into the Humber, at Hull.

Hull, or *Kingſton upon Hull*, a ſeaport of England, in York, on the N ſide of the Humber, at the mouth of the Hull, whence its name ; formerly defended by a ſtrong wall, ditches, ramparts, and half moons. This was the firſt town that ſhut its gates againſt Charles I, in the beginning of the civil war, and ſtood a ſiege of near 6 weeks, being defended by lord Fairfax. The royal army was commanded by the marquis of Newcaſtle, but compelled to raiſe the ſiege. Hull is ſituated low and was formerly ſubject to great inundations, but by proper drains that complaint is now remedied. The commerce of Hull has for ſome time been conſtantly increaſing, ſo as to render it probably the 4th port for buſineſs in the kingdom. Its ſituation is extremely advantageous ; for, beſides its communication with the Yorkſhire rivers and canals, it has alſo acceſs, by means of the Humber to the Trent, and all its branches and communications : hence it has the import and export trade of many of the northern and midland countries. The foreign trade is chiefly to the Baltic ; but it has alſo regular traffic with the ſouthern parts of Europe, and with America. More ſhips are ſent from hence to Greenland than from any other port, that of London excepted. The coaſting trade for coals, corn, wool, manufactured goods, &c. is very extenſive. A new dock has lately been conſtructed, in which 80 ſhips may ride ſafely and conveniently. There are 2 churches, an exchange, infirmary, and a Trinity-houſe, which is a corporation compoſed of a ſociety of merchants, for the relief of aged and diſtreſſed ſeamen, their wives and widows. Hull is defended by 3 forts, garriſoned by ſoldiers. Hull ſends 2 members to parliament : 97 miles E Mancheſter, and 173 N London, lon. 0 17 W, lat. 53 43 N.

Hulſt, a town of Flanders, the capital of 4 offices, with 12 dependent villages, ſituated on a canal, which communicates with the Scheldt : it is ſmall, but ancient and very ſtrong, by its ſituation among marſhes, and its fortifications. It was taken by the French in 1747, and 1794 : 16 miles W Antwerp, and 16 N N E Ghent, lat. 51 15 N.

Humar, a ſmall iſland of Arabia, in the Red Sea : 1 league N W Loheia.

Humber, a river of England, formed by the Ouſe and Trent, between the counties of Lincoln and York, which runs into the German Sea, lon. 1 15 E, lat. 53 30 N.

Hummoch, an iſland of Aſia, in the Indian Ocean, about 6 miles long. Here is a rajah, ſupported in his authority by the Dutch E India Company. The iſland is exceedingly fertile, and produces moſt of the tropical fruits ; but the principal articles of trade with the Dutch are beeſwax and honey. It lies 5 leagues S Mindanao, lon. 125 12 E, lat. 5 27 N. [Walker.]

Hundſruck, or *Hunds-Ruck*, a diſtrict of the Upper Rhine, ſituated between the Rhine, the Moſelle, and the Nahe, belonging partly to the elector of Treves, the elector Palatine, and the prince of Heſſe.

Hungary, a kingdom of Europe, bounded on the N by Poland, from which it is ſeparated by the Carpathian mountains, on the E by Tranſilvania and Walachia, on the S by Sclavonia, from which it is ſeparated by the Drave and Servia, and on the W by Moravia, Auſtria, and Stiria. In a more extenſive ſenſe, Sclavonia, Dalmatia, Boſnia, Servia, Tranſilvania, Moldavia, and Walachia, are comprehended under the general name of Hungary. The country, towards the N, is mountainous and barren ; the air is cold, but healthy. Near the Danube the ſoil is level and ſandy, the climate temperate, and the air is moiſt. Farther to the S are extenſive plains, exceedingly fertile ; the climate is hot, and the air from the marſhes rendered moiſt and unwholeſome. Hot days, with cold nights and intemperance, occaſion diſeaſes, particularly what is emphatically called the Hungarian fever ; and the plague is frequently brought from Turkey. Nevertheleſs, the country is altogether ſuch as to have given riſe to a proverb, which imports that life can only be enjoyed in Hungary ; this proverb is exaggerated, but not altogether without foundation. The level country produces, abundantly, corn of every kind, excellent fruit, wines celebrated

celebrated for their ſtrength and goodneſs, legumes, hemp, aſparagus, melons, ſaffron, tobacco, &c. The foreſts are beautiful, and the meadows feed numerous herds of cattle, of which the inhabitants yearly export more than 100,000 head. Horſes, buffaloes, aſſes, mules, ſheep, goats, and ſwine are bred, not only ſufficient to ſupply the wants of the inhabitants, but form objects of commerce; chamois and deer are found in the foreſts and mountains, and in ſome places bears. The rivers and ponds are well ſupplied with fiſh, and the woods with game. The ſides of the mountains produce excellent wine, and within them are found gold, ſilver, iron, lead, quickſilver, antimony, orpiment, ſulphur, vitriol, marcaſite, ſalt, ſalt-petre, loadſtone, different kinds of marble, alabaſter, precious ſtones, but inferior to thoſe of the E, a metal hardly known elſewhere, called by the Hungarians, *Zinnopel*, &c. There are many mineral ſprings both warm and cold. The principal mountains are the Carpathian and Crapack. The chief rivers are the Danube, Drave, and Leitha. This kingdom, long waſted by war, is beginning to be populous; it has few large towns, all are ill built, and filled with ruins. Hungarians and Sclavonians are conſidered as the only native inhabitants. The nobility are numerous, well informed, and warlike. Their lands owe their ſovereign no ſervice. The peaſant poſſeſſes nothing, he can be nothing but a farmer, and the proprietor can diſmiſs him at his pleaſure; without being a ſlave, he is not better off. Anciently the peaſants might change their maſters; they cannot do ſo now; they had at one time particular tribunals, to which they might have recourſe; but this privilege is no longer allowed. The doctrine of the reformation was at firſt preached with ſucceſs; but, in 1681, the Proteſtants were interdicted from having more than two churches in a county, ſome of which include 100 towns, and yet their number is greatly ſuperior to the Roman Catholics. Hungary is governed by the king and ſtates. The ſtates of Hungary are divided into 4 claſſes, to the firſt belong the prelates, as the archbiſhops, biſhops, abbots, and probſts; to the ſecond claſs belong the great barons, waywodes, bans, or viceroys; to the third claſs belong the gentry, and to the fourth, the royal free cities. The public revenues conſiſt of contributions, cuſtoms, mines and minerals, ſalt works, which belong to the crown, royal demeſnes, and eſcheats. Theſe abundantly anſwer the expenſes of the court, and defence of the frontiers. The kingdom of Hungary can eaſily raiſe an army of 100,000 men, of which 50,000 are in pay, and a like number is furniſhed by the provinces. The infantry are called heyducks, and the cavalry huſſars. The number of inhabitants, including Tranſilvania, is eſtimated at 8 millions. Preſburg is the capital of Upper, Buda, of Lower Hungary.

Hungerford, a town of England, county of Berks, on the Kennet, which ſeparates it from Wiltſhire: 9 miles W Newburg.

Huninguen, a town of France, department of the Upper Rhine, on the Rhine. The town is ſmall, but handſome, and regularly fortified by M Vauban: 2 miles N Bale.

Hunmanby, a town of England, county of York, about 2 miles from the ſea: 209 miles N London.

Hunter's Iſland, an iſle of the Southern Ocean, diſcovered in 1799 by captain Fearn. It is ſmall, of a conical form, of conſiderable height, 12 leagues E Matthew's rock, lat. 22 24 S, lon. 171 50 E.

Huntingdon, a town of England, and capital of the county to which it gives name, ſituated on a riſing ground, near the river Ouſe, ſaid formerly to have had 15 churches, all which were deſtroyed in Speed's time except 3. Near the town was a caſtle built by William the Conqueror. There are at preſent only 2 churches. Huntingdon, is a borough, and ſends 2 members to parliament. The aſſizes for the county are held here: 15 miles N W Cambridge, 59 N London.

Huntingdonſhire, a county of England, bounded N by Northamptonſhire, weſt by Northamptonſhire. It is divided into 4 hundreds, which contain 5 market towns, 79 pariſhes, about 50,000 inhabitants, and 240,000 acres of land. Great part of the E and N E part of the county conſiſts of moors and fens: along the river Ouſe are ſome rich meadows, beſides which there is a great quantity of arable land, producing excellent corn. The air is generally reckoned good, except in the fens. Four members are returned to parliament, for the town and county, 2 each. The principal rivers are the Ouſe and the Nen.

Huntly, a town of Scotland, county of Aberdeen: 28 miles N W Aberdeen.

Hurdwar, a town of Hindooſtan, on the Himmaleh, and the borders of Thibet: 86 miles N Delhi, lon. 78 23 E, lat. 29 55 N.

Hus,

Hus, or *Huſſu*, a town of Moldavia, the ſee of a Greek biſhop, on the Pruth. Here Peter the Great made peace with the Turks: 70 miles S W Bender, and 87 N N W Iſmael, lat. 46 35 N.

Huſum, a ſeaport town of Denmark, on the W coaſt of the duchy of Sleſwick, formerly famous for exporting great quantities of malt. At one time above 40 large veſſels belonged to this port, and the oyſter trade was almoſt entirely in the hands of the inhabitants, but it is now greatly declined. The principal trade at preſent conſiſts in beer, cattle, and horſes: 18 miles W Sleſwick, lon. 9 8 E, lat. 54 32 N.

Huttwiel, a town of Swiſſerland, canton of Bern, on the frontier of Lucerne: 16 miles N E Bern.

Huy, a town of Weſtphalia, biſhopric of Liege, on the Meuſe, which divides it into 2 parts, the one belonging to the county of Haſbaie, the other to Condroz, of which laſt Huy is the capital. It ſuffered terribly in 1673, when the French took and burned the whole town, becauſe the citizens had taken up arms to aſſiſt the garriſon, which was very weak; they alſo broke down a bridge of freeſtone, which had been built over the Meuſe in the year 1294. The Spaniards retook it in the year 1694, and reſtored it to the the biſhop at the peace of Ryſwick. In the year 1714, a new bridge was built in a ſuperior manner: 12 miles S S W Liege, lat. 50 32 N.

Hween, or *Ween*, a fertile iſland of Sweden, to which country it was granted by the treaty of Roſchild, in the year 1658, ſituated in the Sound. It is about 8160 paces in circumference, and at a diſtance has the appearance of a high mountain. This iſland was granted by Frederick II, king of Denmark, to Tycho Brahe, the celebrated aſtronomer, with a caſtle called *Uranienburg*, erected for the purpoſe of making obſervations, in which he reſided upwards of 20 years. The whole iſland contains but 1 pariſh, or village, containing about 50 houſes: 5 leagues N Copenhagen, lon. 12 38 E, lat. 55 54 N.

Hydra, a frontier between Algiers and Tunis, inhabited by Arabs, whoſe chief is a Marabout. They are immenſely rich, paying no tribute either to Algiers or Tunis; the pretext is their living on Lion's fleſh. This mode of gaining a livelihood renders them bold, undaunted hunters. [Bruce.]

Hydra, a ſmall iſland in the Grecian Archipelago, lat 37 15 N.

Hydrabad, a city of Hindooſtan, capital of a province, to which it gives name, and now called *Golconda*, and at this time the capital of the Deccan, ſituated in a plain. It is very large, ſurrounded with walls, and defended with towers, and is ſuppoſed to contain upwards of 100,000 inhabitants: 690 miles S Delhi, and 270 N N W Madras, lon. 78 52 E, lat. 17 17 N.

Hypolite, St. a town of France, department of Gard, Languedoc. A canal croſſes the town, which turns ſeveral mills, and ſupplies many fountains with water. An inſult, offered by the inhabitants of this town, to a prieſt, who was carrying the viaticum, occaſioned the revocation of the edict of Nantes. This town has a good fort, and is ſeated on the Vidourle, near its ſource: 12 miles S W Alais, lon. 0 4 E, lat. 43 55 N.

Hys, a town in the Arabian Irak, on the Euphrates: 120 miles S Bagdad.

Hythe, ſee *Hithe*.

I

IBABA, capital of Maitſha, one of the largeſt cities in Abyſſinia, with a caſtle and daily market. [Bruce.]

Ibrahim, a mountain of Arabia, in the province of Yemen: 40 miles S Chamir.

Ibrim, a town of Africa, N part Nubia, ſubject to the Turks.

Iborg, a town of Weſtphalia: 10 miles S W Oſnaburgh, and 30 N E Munſter, lat. 52 14 N.

Ibziga, a town of Siberia, having a garriſon of 100 Ruſſians, and 3 or 400 Coſſacks. It conſiſts of 200 exiled families, and reckons 6000 tributary Coſſacks, lat. 63 N. [Beneyowſki.]

Iceland, a large iſland to the W of Norway, 300 miles in length, and 150 in breadth, lying between 64 and 66 N lat. For 2 months together the ſun never ſets; and in the winter it never riſes for the ſame ſpace, at leaſt not entirely. The middle of this iſland is mountainous, ſtoney, and barren; but in ſome places there are excellent paſtures. Mount Hecla is the moſt noted mountain, and is a volcano, which ſometimes throws out ſulphureous torrents. The inhabitants believe that ſome of the ſouls of the damned go to this mountain, and that others are confined to the ice near this iſland. Their houſes are at a diſtance from each other, and many of them deep in the ground; but they are all miſerable

miſerable huts, covered with ſkins. Many of the inhabitants profeſs Chriſtianity; but thoſe that live at a diſtance are pagans. They are moſtly clothed with the ſkins of beaſts. The Danes trade with the natives for hides, tallow, train-oil, whalebone, and ſeahorſes' teeth, which are as good as ivory. Iceland, which was conſidered by the ancients as the Ultima Thule, or the extremity of the world, and by us as ſcarcely habitable, once abounded in learning and ſcience, at a time when a great part of Europe was involved in darkneſs. Their language was the old Gothic or Teutonic, the vernacular tongue of the Swedes, Danes, and Norwegians, before it branched into the ſeveral dialects ſince ſpoken by the natives of theſe 3 kingdoms. The number of inhabitants in Iceland is, according to an authentic computation, about 50,000. There are no towns, properly ſo called, on this iſland: however, the houſes of the Iceland company at the 22 ports, or harbours, and of which there are 3 or 4 at each harbour, are dignified with the appellation of towns, though they are only trading places. Iceland, according to the general diviſion, conſiſts of 4 quarters, which derive their names from the 4 cardinal points towards which they lie: this diviſion is cauſed by ſo many ridges of mountains that ſeparate the quarters from each other. The N quarter conſtitutes the dioceſe of Hoolum, which contains 140 churches. The other 3 quarters are included in the dioceſe of Skaalholt, to which belong 163 churches, lon. 10 to 25 W, lat. 63 15 to 67 15 N.

Ickworth, a town in Suffolk, England: It is 23 miles N W Ipſwich, and 74 N N E London.

Icolmkill, formerly *Iona*, a famous little iſland, one of the Hebrides, near the S W point of the Iſle of Mull. It is only 3 miles long and 1 broad; but is very fertile. It has a mean village, and the ruins of an auguſt monaſtery and cathedral, ſaid to have been founded by St. Columba, where there are 3 chapels, or rather cemeteries, in which ſeveral ancient kings of Scotland, Ireland, and Norway are buried. In former times, this iſland was the place, where the archives of Scotland, and many valuable and ancient MSS. were kept. Many of theſe, it is ſaid, were carried to the Scotch College at Douay in France. This once celebrated ſeat of royalty and learning, is now almoſt deſtitute of an inſtructor, to teach the people the common duties of religon.

Ida, *Mount*, a lofty and pointed mountain, in the middle of the iſland of Candia, famous in ancient times, as being the place on which Jupiter was brought up, and where there was a temple dedicated to Cybele. Whatever may have been its former beauties, it now has not the leaſt ſhadow of a landſcape.

Ida, a mountain of Natolia Proper, famous, in ancient fable, for the judgment of Paris, and for being the reſort of the gods during the Trojan war.

Idanha-la-Nueva, a town of Portugal, in Beira: 3 miles S W Idanha-la-Vella.

Idanha-la-Vella, a town of Portugal, in Beira, on the Ponſal, lon. 6 14 W, lat. 39 39 N.

Idria, a town of Germany, and county of Goritz, with a caſtle. Here are rich quickſilver mines, diſcovered in 1497. It is ſeated amid mountains, in a deep valley, on the river Idria: 17 miles N E Goritz, and 25 N Trieſt.

Idſtein, a town of Germany, in Weteravia, which is the reſidence of a branch of the houſe of Naſſau: 12 miles N E Mentz, lon. 8 23 E, lat. 50 2 N.

If, an iſland of France, the moſt eaſtern of the 3 before the harbour of Marſeilles. It is well fortified, and its port is one of the beſt in the Mediterranean.

Igis, a town of the Griſons, with a magnificent caſtle, in which is a cabinet of curioſities, and a library: 23 miles S W Coire, and 23 S Glarus, lat. 46 33 N.

Iglaw, a town of Moravia, remarkable for a manufacture of good cloth, and excellent beer, on the Iglaw: 40 miles W Brinn, and 62 S E Prague, lat. 49 8 N.

Igleſias, a town in the S part of the iſland of Sardinia, with a biſhop's ſee: 37 miles W S W Cagliari, lat. 39 18 N.

Ihar, ſee *Jobor*.

Ila, ſee *Iſlay*.

Ilak, or *Jalak*, a town of Africa, in the country of Nubia, on the Nile, ſuppoſed by ſome to be the ancient Meroe, lon. 34 30 E, lat. 18 48 N.

Ilants, a town of the Griſons, capital of the Grey League. It is partly ſurrounded by walls; being the only walled town, except the Coire, among the Griſons. Here the general diet of the 3 leagues aſſembles every 3d year. It is ſeated on the Rhine: 17 miles S W Coire. [Coxe.]

Ilchester,

Ilchester, a borough in Somerſetſhire, England. It is of great antiquity, as appears by the Roman coins dug up, and once had 16 churches, but now only 2. It ſends 2 members to parliament, and here the county goal is kept. This was the birthplace of Miſs Singer, afterwards Mrs. Rowe, a fervent promoter of piety, and glory of her ſex. It is ſeated on the Ivel: 16 miles S Wells, and 123 W by S London. [Bowen.]

Ildefonſo, St. a village of New Caſtle, 5 miles N Uzeda. Here is a magnificent palace, built by Philip V, which has very fine waterworks and gardens

Ilderton, a village in Northumberland, 4 miles S Wooler. On a hill near it, is a ſemicircular encampment, defended by 2 high rampires of earth, and a deep foſſe, with an inner circle of ſtones, which appear uncemented. The area is about 100 yards diameter, and contains many remains of buildings.

Ilfracomb, a ſeaport and corporate town in Devonſhire, England. It is governed by a mayor, and has a ſpacious baſin, formed by a good pier projecting into the Briſtol Channel. It is ſeated almoſt oppoſite Swanſea, in Glamorganſhire: 49 miles N N W Exeter.

Ilimſk, a town of Ruſſia, on the Ilim, in the government of Irkutſk. In the environs of which are found the moſt beautiful black ſables. It conſiſts of an oſtrog, and about 80 houſes. It carries on a lucrative trade with China in firs: 152 miles N Irkutſk, lat. 56 30 N.
[Beneyowſki]

Ilkuch, a town of Poland, palatinate of Cracow, remarkable for its ſilver mines mixed with lead. It is ſeated in a barren country, at the foot of ſeveral mountains: 15 miles N W Cracow.

Ille, a town of France, department of the Eaſtern Pyrenees, 2000 inhabitants: 10 miles S E Perpignan.

Iller, a river of Germany, which riſes in Tirol, runs N through Suabia, falls into the Danube, at Ulm.

Illock, a ſtrong town of Sclavonia, on the Danube: 55 miles N W Belgrade, lon. 20 6 E, lat. 45 36 N.

Ilmen, a lake of Ruſſia, in the government of Novogorod, which communicates with the lake Ladoga, by the river Volkhof, lon. 34 0 E, lat. 58 0 N.

Ilminſter, a town in Somerſetſhire, England, ſeated in a dirty bottom, among the hills, 300 houſes: 26 miles S W Wells.

Ilſley, Eaſt, a town in Berkſhire, England, in a pleaſant valley, between 2 hills, and excellent downs for feeding ſheep: 14 miles N W Reading, and 53 W London.

Ilſt, a town of Frieſland, on the Weymer: 12 miles S Lewarden.

Ilſtadt, a town of Bavaria, ſeated at the confluence of the Danube and Ills, oppoſite Paſſau, lon. 13 37 E, lat. 48 27 N.

Imbro, an iſland in the Grecian Archipelago, mountainous and woody, with plenty of game: it is about 20 miles in circumference, and contains 5 villages, 2 of which are defended by caſtles, lon. 26 30 E, lat. 40 10 N.

Imenſtadt, a town of Suabia: 20 miles E Lindau, lon. 10 20 E, lat. 47 35 N.

Imeritia, or *Imiretta*, a country of Aſia, between the Black Sea and the Caſpian; bounded on the S by Turkey, on the W by Mingrelia, on the N by Oſſetia, and on the E by Georgia, of which it is, properly ſpeaking, a part. The uſual fare of the Prince is gom (a ſpecies of millet, ground, and boiled into a paſte) a piece of roaſted meat, and ſome preſſed caviare. Theſe he eats with his fingers; forks and ſpoons being unknown in Imeritia. At table he is frequently employed in judging cauſes, which he decides at his diſcretion, there being no law but his own will. He uſually wears a coarſe dreſs of a brown colour, with a muſket on his ſhoulder; but upon ſolemn occaſions, he puts on a robe of rich gold brocade, and hangs round his neck a ſilver chain. He is diſtinguiſhed from his ſubjects by riding upon an aſs, perhaps the only one in Imeritia, and by wearing boots. He has no regular troops, but can collect an undiſciplined army of 6000 men; nor has he any artillery; formerly, an army of 20,000 could be raiſed here. His civil ordinances are iſſued every Friday, which is the market day, when one of his ſervants aſcends a tree, and with a loud voice proclaims the edict which is communicated to the people, by each perſon, upon his return to the place of his abode. The inhabitants, eſtimated at 20,000 families, are not collected into towns or villages, but ſcattered over the country in ſmall hamlets. A great number of children are purchaſed annually by the Turks. They ſend yearly conſiderable quantities of wine to the neighbouring parts of Georgia, in leathern bags, carried by horſes: but they are without manufactures, very poor and miſerable, and cruelly oppreſſed by their landlords. The Imeritians are of the Greek religion. Their

Their patriarch, who is generally of the royal family, can ſeldom read or write; and the inferior clergy are not better inſtructed. Their churches are wretched buildings, ſcarcely to be diſtinguiſhed from common cottages, but from a paper croſs over the principal door, and ſome paintings of the virgin and the ſaints. Cutais is the capital.

Imola, a populous town of Italy, in Romagna, with a biſhop's ſee; ſeated on the Santerno, ſurrounded with walls, towers and ditches. It has 16 churches, and 17 convents: 45 miles N by E Florence.

Incaſſan, a canton or diſtrict of Africa, on the Gold Coaſt; the country is mountainous and abounds in foreſts; among the trees is one the wood of which is yellow, and much eſteemed in cabinet work and furniture: there is a ſmall bay on the coaſt, with convenience of landing, and good anchorage.

Inchcolm, an iſland in the frith of Forth, county of Edinburgh. Here are the fine ruins of a monaſtery, founded in 1123, by Alexander I, in gratitude, it is ſaid, for his eſcape when driven on this iſland in a tempeſt, and for the hoſpitable treatment he received here, for 3 days, from a hermit, who entertained him with the milk of his cow, and a few ſhellfiſh. It was of the order of Auguſtines and dedicated to St. Columba.

Inchmarnock, a beautiful little iſland of Scotland, S W of the iſle of Bute. It is one mile long; and on the W ſide are vaſt ſtrata of coral and ſhells. It had a chapel dedicated to St. Marnoc, the ruins of which are ſtill to be ſeen.

India, an extenſive region in Aſia, which lies between 66 and 93 E lon. and 7 and 35 N lat. Under this name, the Europeans have included all the countries which lie S Tartary, and extend from the eaſtern frontiers of Perſia to the eaſtern coaſt of China. But the name of India can be applied, with propriety, to that country only, which is diſtinguiſhed both in Aſia and Europe, by the name of Hindooſtan. The countries to the E of the river Burampooter (namely, Aracan, Aſſam, Ava, Burmah, Cambodia, Cochin-China, Laos, Malacca, Pegu, Siam, and Tonquin) which geographers have hitherto diſtinguiſhed by the name of the Peninſula of India beyond the Ganges, are no more to be conſidered as belonging to India, than the bordering countries of Perſia, Tartary and Thibet. See *Hindooſtan*.

Indies, Eaſt, the name given by Europeans to a great number of iſlands in the Indian Ocean, extending from the peninſula of Hindooſtan as far E as New Guinea, and from the bay of Bengal and the China Sea as far S as New Holland. The moſt weſtern of them are the Maldives, and the moſt eaſtern the Moluccas; between which are ſeveral very large ones, as Ceylon, Sumatra, Java, Borneo, and Celebes, beſides many others of conſiderable importance as to riches, though much inferior in extent. Their produce and other particulars, are deſcribed under their ſeveral heads.

Indrapore, a Dutch ſettlement on the W coaſt of Sumatra, in the E Indies: 160 miles N W Bencoolen.

Indre, a department of France including the late province of Berry. It has its name from a river, which falls into the Loire, between Chinon and Saumur. Chateauroux is the capital.

Indre and Loire, a department of France, including the late province of Touraine. Tours is the capital.

Indore, or *Endore*, a modern city of Hindooſtan Proper, capital of a territory in the province of Malwa, ſubject to one of the Poonah Mahratta chiefs. It is 30 miles S Ougein, lon. 76 5 E, lat 24 31 N.

Indus, a great river of Hindooſtan Proper, called by the natives Sinde or Sindeh. It is formed of about 10 principal ſtreams, which deſcend from the Perſian and Tartarian mountains. From the city of Attock to Moultan, or to the conflux of the Chunaub, it is commonly named the river of Attock. Below the city of Moultan, it proceeds in a S W direction, through the province of that name, and that of Sindy, and enters the Arabian Sea, by ſeveral mouths, N W of the gulf of Cutch, between lat. 23 20 and 24 40 N.

Ingleſheim, a town of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine, remarkable for having been the reſidence of the emperors. It is ſeated on the river Salva, on an eminence: 5 miles S W Mentz, lon. 8 15 E, lat. 49 48 N.

Ingolſtadt, a ſtrong town of Bavaria, with a famous univerſity, and a fine church. The houſes are built of ſtone, and the ſtreets are large. It was bombarded by the French, but relieved by the Auſtrians, Sept. 11, 1796. It is ſeated on the Danube: 5 miles N N E Neuburg, and 45 N by W Munich, lon. 11 10 E, lat. 48 46 N.

Ingria, a province of the Ruſſian empire,

pire, which now forms the government of St. Petersburgh. It is 130 miles long and 50 broad; bounded on the N by the river Neva and the gulf of Finland. The czar Peter the Great wrested it from the Swedes, and it was confirmed to him by the treaty of Nystadt in 1721. The Ingrians are a stupid, suspicious, thievish race, and dangerous from their phlegmatic and pilfering temperament. They resemble the gypsies, are vagabonds like them, calculate nativities, and tell fortunes. Before the Russians conquered this country, the Ingrians had Lutheran ministers for every canton; but numbers of them have been since converted to the Greek faith. They are full of absurd notions and pagan superstitions, which they mix with the ceremonials of Christianity. They carry the figures of the saints into the woods in procession, and there pay them a formal worship. When a man is inclined to marry, he buys himself a girl, and celebrates his nuptials. All the way to the church, they are accompanied by 2 women in veils, singing. No sooner is the marriage ceremony performed, than the husband begins to treat his wife with the utmost severity, and thenceforward keeps her under strict discipline, though not always with the greatest attention to justice. She is often beaten for the faults of the children, and sometimes for those of the servants. The dead are buried by the priest of the profession to which they belong. Their general opinion is, that they continue to live in the subterranean world in the same manner as they did on the surface of the earth; and that the grave is little more than a change of habitation: for which reason, they bury their money, that they may have it to use in the other world.

Ingushi, see *Kishi*.

Inhamior, a town and district of Africa, in the country of Monomotapa, situated about lon. 31 20 E, lat. 17 30 S.

Inhaquea, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Sofala, in the possession of the Portuguese, near the sea coast: 9 leagues S W Sofala.

Inn, a river of Germany, which has its source in the country of the Grisons, at the foot of the mountain Septimerberg. It runs N E through Tirol, by Inspruc, and continuing its course N E through Bavaria, falls into the Danube, between Passau and Instadt.

Innaconda, a fortress of the Deccan of Hindoostan in the Guntoor Circar, situate on a hill: 46 miles N W Ongole, and subject to the nizam of the Deccan.

Innerkeithing, a village in Peeblesshire, on the N side of the Tweed; near which is a medicinal spring, rising into celebrity.

Inniskilling, a town of Ireland, in the county of Fermanah, with a strong fort, it being a pass of the greatest importance from the N to S of Ireland. It is seated in the middle of Lough Earne, where that great lake is contracted, for about 6 miles, to the breadth of an ordinary river: 20 miles E Ballyshannon, lon. 6 50 W, lat. 54 25 N.

Inthal, a district of Germany, in the Tirol, watered by the river Inn. Inspruc is the capital.

Inowsladislow, a town of Poland, with a fort: 39 miles N E Gnesna, and 90 W Warsaw.

Inspruc, a populous town of Germany, in the Tirol, capital of the district of Inthal, with a strong castle. It was formerly the place where the archdukes of Austria resided; and is seated in a pleasant valley, on the river Inn, 27 miles N W Brixen, and 60 S Munich, lon. 11 27 E, lat. 47 10 N. [Addison.]

Instadt, see *Passau*.

Inverary, a royal borough in Argyleshire, on the N W side of Loch Fyne. In the neighbourhood of this place is a considerable iron work. It is 75 miles N W Edinburgh.

Invergesk, a village in Edinburghshire, on the E side of the mouth of the river Esk, on the frith of Forth. In 1783, the subterraneous remains of a Roman hypocaust, or hot bath, were discovered here.

Inverkeithing, a borough in Fifeshire, in a beautiful bay of the frith of Forth. It has a considerable trade in coal and other articles; and is 18 miles N W Edinburgh.

Inverness, a seaport town of Scotland, in the county of the same name, at the mouth of the river Ness. The harbour is safe and commodious. Seven vessels belong to it, of 400 to 500 tons; and 9 boats, manned by 6 men each. The vessels trade principally to London, carrying fish, skins, and the manufacture of the country, bringing back grocery, &c. The manufactures of the town are leather, coarse hempen cloth, bagging, sacking, &c, linen, and thread. The memorable battle of Culloden was fought near this town. There are 3 national or Presbyterian churches, besides 1 of Episcopalians, a place of worship for Methodists, &c. The

The number of inhabitants, in the year 1791, was 5107, beſides 1823 in the pariſh, making in the whole 7930: 57 miles W Bamff, lon. 4 10 W, lat. 57 28 N.

Inverneſſſhire, the moſt extenſive county of Scotland, bounded N by Roſsſhire, W by the channel called the Minſh. The N part is mountainous and barren. The S part of the ſhire is alſo very mountainous, and is ſuppoſed to be the moſt elevated ground in Scotland. This county has ſeveral conſiderable lakes. The extenſive plains which ſurround the lakes, are, in general, fertile; and the high grounds feed many ſheep and black cattle, the rearing and ſelling of which is the chief trade of the inhabitants. Limeſtone, iron ore, and ſome traces of different minerals have been found in this county, with beautiful rock cryſtals of various tints; but no mines have been worked hitherto with much ſucceſs. The principal river is the Spey. The common people in the high parts of the country, and on the weſtern ſhore, ſpeak Gaelic; but the people of faſhion in Inverneſs, and its neighbourhood, uſe the Engliſh language, and pronounce it with propriety.

Inverary, a borough in Aberdeenſhire, on the fertile banks of the Don, juſt above its confluence with the river called Urie Water, containing 700 inhabitants. It is 15 miles N W Aberdeen.

Inyami, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Loango, with a celebrated idol, adored by the inhabitants.

Ioartam, a town and kingdom of the iſland of Java, in the N E part of the iſland.

Ipſala, a town of Turkey in Europe, with a Greek archbiſhop's ſee. Near it are mines of alum. It is ſeated on the Lariſſa, 20 miles S W Trajanopoli, and 118 W Conſtantinople, lon. 26 10 E, lat. 40 57 N.

Ipſera, a ſmall iſland in the Archipelago, in the form of a heart, 15 miles N W the iſland of Scio. To the W, is another ſmall iſland, called Anti-Ipſera.

Ipſwich, a borough and ſeaport in Suffolk. It is a place of great antiquity, and was once ſurrounded by a wall, traces of which are yet to be ſeen. It contains 12 pariſh churches, a guildhall, 2 hoſpitals, a free ſchool, and a cuſtom houſe, with a good quay. It is populous and well inhabited, though irregularly built; but it has declined from its former conſequence. Its manufactures of broadcloth and canvas are at an end; and its preſent commerce chiefly depends upon the malting and exportation of corn. It has a conſiderable coaſting trade, a ſmall ſhare of foreign commerce, and ſends ſhips to Greenland. Veſſels of large burden are obliged to ſtop at ſome diſtance below the town. It is noted for being the birthplace of cardinal Wolſey; and is ſeated on the Orwell, 69 miles N E London, lon. 1 16 E, lat. 52 8 N.

Irac-Arabia, or *Babylonian-Irac*, (the ancient Chaldea) a province of Turkey in Aſia; bounded on the W by the deſert of Arabia, on the N by Curdiſtan and Diarbeck, on the E by Irac-Agemi and Kuſiſtan, and on the S by the gulf of Perſia. It is watered by the Euphrates and Tigris; and is almoſt all under the dominion of the Turks. Bagdad is the capital.

Irac, or *Irac Agemi*, a province of Perſia, bounded on the N by Ghilan and Mezanderan, on the E by Choraſan, on the S by Farſiſtan, and on the W by the Arabian Irac. This province contains a part of ancient Media and Parthia. It is about 150 leagues in length, and 120 in breadth: a part of it is compoſed of barren and naked mountains, or ſandy plains, in which little can grow for the ſervice of man. The air is healthy, but extremely dry; the climate is hot, and it hardly ever rains and ſometimes not for 6 months together: near the rivers are vaſt and fertile plains; elſewhere the country is barren. Muſk is obtained from an animal found on Mount Taurus, which croſſes the province; and in ſeveral places manna is collected of exquiſite whiteneſs. Galbanum is collected in the mountains, a few leagues from Iſpahan, and in ſeveral places they cultivate grapes, part of which are dried, and the reſt made into white wine. They reckon about 40 towns or cities. Iſpahan is the capital.

Ireby, a town in Cumberland, England, in a valley, at the ſource of the river Ellan; many Roman antiquities have been dug up here. It is 10 miles N E Cockermouth, and 299 N N W London, lon. 3 18 W, lat. 54 50 N.

Ireken, *Jerkin*, or *Yarkan*, a rich and populous town of Tartary, the capital of Bocharia, with a caſtle. It is the ſtaple town of all the trade carried on between India and the N part of Aſia. The Kalmucks are maſters of it; and never diſturb any one on account of their religion. It is 8 miles N Caſhgur, lon. 73 25 E, lat. 41 40 N.

Ireland,

Ireland, one of the Britiſh iſlands, lying to the W of that of Great Britain, from which it is ſeparated by St. George's Channel or the Iriſh Sea. It is 278 miles in length, and 155 in breadth. It is divided into 4 provinces; namely, Ulſter to the N, Leinſter to the E, Munſter to the S, and Connaught to the W; and theſe are ſubdivided into counties. Ireland is eſtimated to contain about 21,000,000 acres; 1084 market towns, in 191 of which poſt offices are kept, 37 charter ſchools, in which 1735 youths of both ſexes are maintained and taught till the age of 14; 4 provincial nurſeries, in which 300 children are prepared for the public ſchools; 3000 Epiſcopal clergy, and according to the committee of the Iriſh Catholic Bill, 5,000,000 inhabitants. Others eſtimate them at about 2,000,000. In 1731, a cenſus of the inhabitants was taken, when there was 700,453 Proteſtants, and 1,309,768 Catholics. There is ſtill a majority of the latter in Ireland, who, ſince 1793, have enjoyed greater privileges than they did formerly. The air is mild and temperate, but more humid than in England. In general, it is a level country, well watered with lakes and rivers; and the ſoil, in moſt parts, is very good and fertile: even in thoſe places, where the bogs and moraſſes have been drained, there is good meadow ground. It produces corn, hemp, and flax, in great plenty; and there are ſo many cattle, that their beef and butter are exported into foreign parts; and not only the Engliſh, but other ſhips, frequently come to be victualled here. The other commodities are, hides, wool, tallow, wood, ſalt, honey, and wax. The principal manufacture of Ireland is fine linen cloth, which is brought to great perfection, and the trade in it is vaſtly increaſed. In 1787, it exported above 30,000,000 yards, beſides 31,000 cwt. yarn, and 101,859 barrels of beef: 50,000 bullocks have been ſent in a year, from Ireland to England and Scotland. This country is well ſituated for foreign trade, having many ſecure and commodious harbours. The laws differ but little from thoſe of England; and the eſtabliſhed religion is the ſame. Formerly, this kingdom was entirely ſubordinate to that of Great Britain, whoſe parliament could make laws to bind the people of Ireland; and an appeal might be made from their courts of juſtice to the houſe of lords in England; but, in 1782, it was declared, that although Ireland was an imperial crown, inſeparably annexed to that of Great Britain (on which connexion the intereſt of both nations eſſentially depended) yet the *kingdom* of Ireland was diſtinct, with a parliament of its own, and that no body of men were competent to make laws for Ireland, except the king, lords, and commons thereof. And, ſome time after, this declaration being thought inſufficient, the Britiſh legiſlature, by an expreſs act of parliament for that purpoſe, relinquiſhed all claim of right to interfere with the judgment of the Iriſh courts, or to make laws to bind Ireland in time to come. In conſequence of the calamitous civil commotions in this portion of the Britiſh dominions, and as an effectual preventative againſt their repetition, a propoſition for a legiſlative union between the 2 kingdoms was ſubmitted to the parliaments of England and Ireland on the ſame day, (Jan. 22, 1799) and in the Engliſh parliament the plan was approved, without diviſion. In the Iriſh Houſe of Lords the propoſition was accepted, but rejected in the Commons by a majority of 2. The ſucceeding year, however, (Jan. 15, 1800) the meaſure was revived and approved in the Iriſh Houſe of Lords without diviſion, and in the Commons by a majority of 42. The articles of this union, which have ſince been voted, import, "That the kingdoms of Great Britain and Ireland ſhall, upon the firſt day of January, 1801, and for ever after, be united into 1 kingdom, by the name of *The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland*. That of the peers of Ireland at the time of the union, 4 ſpiritual Lords, by rotation of ſeſſions, and 28 temporal Peers for life, ſhall be the number to ſit and vote, in the Houſe of Lords: and 100 Commoners (viz. 2 for each county of Ireland, 2 for the city of Dublin, 2 for the city of Cork, and 1 for each of the 32 of the moſt conſiderable cities, towns, and boroughs) be the number of repreſentatives of Ireland in the Houſe of Commons of the parliament of the united kingdom." It is alſo provided by theſe articles "that, for the ſpace of 20 years after the union ſhall take place, the contribution of Great Britain and Ireland reſpectively towards the expenditure of the united kingdom in each year, ſhall be defrayed in the proportion of 15 parts for Great Britain, and 2 parts for Ireland;" this proportion at that time to be ſubject to reviſion and regulation from other conſiderations. That this plan will be carried into effect, there remains

mains little doubt. How far it will alleviate the calamitous condition and discontents of the poor, cannot be foreſeen. Certain it is, that the ſtate of theſe kingdoms, rendered ſuch an union expedient, if not neceſſary. A cloſe connexion between the 3 kingdoms, which conſtitute the Britiſh empire, with an impartial and equal diſtribution of protection and rights, fairly granted and faithfully maintained, muſt tend to diffuſe new life into every part of the United Nation, while it will add to the proſperity, the wealth, and the power of the whole. Dublin is the capital.

Irkutzk, the largeſt and leaſt populous government of Ruſſia, compriſing all the E part of Siberia, from the Northern Ocean to the frontiers of Chineſe Tartary, and from the boundaries of the government of Tobolſk, to the Eaſtern Ocean. This large territory was gradually conquered and appropriated by the Ruſſians in their deſultory excurſions from Tobolſk. It is divided into the 4 provinces of Irkutzk, Nertſhiuſk, Yakutſk, and Okatſk, and has 375,000 inhabitants.

Irkutſk, a town of Ruſſia, and capital of a government, to which it gives name, on the Angara, near the lake Baikal; the ſee of a Greek biſhop, and a place of conſiderable commerce; the caravans which trade to China, paſſing through it: 840 miles E S E Kolivan, and 1248 E S E Tobolſk, lon. 106 E, lat. 52 4 N.

Iron-acton, a village in Glouceſterſhire, 3 miles from Briſtol. Much iron has formerly been dug up, and many iron works and great heaps of cinders are to be ſeen here.

Irrawaddy, a noble river of Aſia, in the kingdom of Ava. It enters the ocean by a number of mouths or channels; above theſe, it is generally, for a great length, from 3 to 5 miles in width. Large cities, numerous towns and villages, temples, fertile fields, and paſſing boats in conſtant ſucceſſion delight the eye in going up this river. [Symes.]

Irromango, iſland, one of the New Hebrides, in the S Pacific Ocean, lon. 169 20 E, lat. 18 48 S.

Irronam, one of the New Hebrides, in the S Pacific Ocean, near Tanna, lon. 170 26 E, lat. 19 31 S.

Irtyſh, a large river in Siberia, which running from the S to N E falls into the Oby, near Tobolſk. The N W ſhore is low paſture ground; on the other ſide, are a prodigious number of black bears, wolves, red and grey foxes, and grey ſquirrels. This river abounds with fiſh, particularly ſturgeons and delicate ſalmons.

Irvine, a ſeaport town of Scotland, and royal borough, in the county of Ayr, ſituated at the mouth of a river of the ſame name. The principal trade is exporting coal to Ireland: the harbour is near half a mile from the town. In the year 1790, the number of veſſels which belonged to this port was 51, the tonnage of which amounted to 3682 tons: the largeſt 160 tons, the ſmalleſt 33: and about 24000 chaldrons of coal are exported annually; conſiderable quantities of woollen goods and carpeting, muſlins, lawns, gauzes, and linen, are likewiſe exported from the manufacturing towns; the principal imports are hemp, iron, deals from Memel and Norway, ſhip-timber, and corn; the number of inhabitants of the town and pariſh is ſuppoſed to be upwards of 45000: 21 miles S W Glaſgow, and 8 N Ayr, lat. 55 39 N.

Irvine, a river of Scotland, which riſes in ſome mountains that form a boundary between the counties of Ayr and Lanerk, and runs into the Frith of Clyde, a little below the town of Irvine.

Irwell, a river in Lancaſhire, which falls into the Merſey, below Arton.

Iſabella, Fort, in Auſtrian Flanders, on the W ſide of the Scheld, oppoſite Antwerp.

Iſchia, an iſland in the Mediterranean, near the coaſt of Naples, about 10 miles in circumference. It appears to have been formed by a volcano. It is mountainous, but fertile in fruits, and abounds in game; the white wine is much eſteemed. The air is healthy, on which account it is much reſorted to by invalids, as it is but a ſmall diſtance from the continent, and hardly more than 4 leagues from Naples. Iſchia, the town, is on the N coaſt of the iſland, on a rock, ſurrounded by the ſea, and communicating with the iſland by means of a bridge. It is the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of Naples, lon. 14 2 E, lat. 40 50 N.

Iſelſtein, a town of Utrecht, on the Iſſel, 4 miles S W Utrecht.

Iſenarts, a town in Stiria, famous for its iron mines, 30 miles N W Gratz, lon. 15 4 E, lat. 47 25 N.

Iſenburg, a town of Germany, capital of a county of the ſame name, in the electorate of Treves, with a caſtle; on a river, 8 miles N by E Coblentz.

Iſer, a river of Germany which riſes on the confines of Tirol and Bavaria, and paſſing by Munich and Landſchut, falls into

into the Danube, between Straubing and Paſſau.

Iſere, a department of France, including part of the late province of Dauphiny. It is ſo named from a river which riſes on the confines of Savoy, and falls into the Rhone, above Valence. Grenoble is the capital.

Iſernia, a town of Naples, in Moliſe, with a biſhop's ſee, at the foot of the Appennines: 12 miles W Moliſe, and 46 N Naples.

Iſigni, a ſeaport of France, department of Calvados, Normandy, noted for its ſalt works, cider, and its butter. It is 15 miles W by N Bayeux.

Iſlands, Bay of, a bay of New Zealand, at the N extremity of the moſt northern of the 2 iſlands that go under that name. In 1772, M. Dufreſne Marion, with two French ſloops, put into this bay, and with 28 of his crew, was murdered by the natives.

Iſley, or *Ila*, an iſland of Scotland, 1 of the Hebrides, to the S W Jura. Its greateſt length is 25 miles; its breadth 18. The principal village is Bowmore, which has a convenient harbour. The face of the country is hilly Several mines are wrought to great advantage, particularly iron and lead ore. Here likewiſe are copper, emery, native quick ſilver, and black-lead; with immenſe ſtores of limeſtone, marl, coral, and ſhellſand, for manure. Much corn and flax is raiſed here, and a great number of cattle exported. In this, and ſome of the neighbouring iſlands, multitudes of adders infeſt the heath. On the N W ſide of the iſland is the cave of Sanegmore, which is a grotto, divided into a number of far winding paſſages, ſometimes opening into fine expanſes; again cloſing, for a long ſpace, into galleries, and forming a curious ſubterraneous labyrinth. There are alſo many other caverns, the haunts of numerous wild pigeons, that lodge and breed in them. The goats that feed among the rocks are ſo wild, that they are obliged to be ſhot like deer. Some veſtiges of antiquity are on this iſland; particularly, the remains of a circular dry ſtone building, on the hill of Loſſet, near the ſound of Iſlay.

Iſle Adam, a town of France, department of Seine and Ouſe, and late province of the Iſle of France, with a caſtle, ſeated on the Ouſe, 20 miles N by W Paris, lon. 2 13 E, lat. 49 7 N.

Iſle dieu, a ſmall iſland of France, 14 miles from the coaſt of Poitou. It was taken by the Engliſh in 1795, but ſoon after evacuated, lon. 2 15 W, lat. 46 45 N.

Iſle de France, ſee *Mauritius*.

Iſle Jourdain, a town of France, department of Gers. It is ſeated in an iſland of the river Save, 8 miles N Lombez, lat. 43 40 N.

Iſle Rouſſe, a town of Corſica, on the ſeacoaſt, 36 miles S W Baſtia.

Iſle and Vilaine, a department of France, containing part of the late province of Bretagne. Rennes is the capital.

Iſleben, ſee *Eiſleben*.

Iſleworth, a village in Middleſex, on the Thames, 9 miles W London. Near it is Sion Houſe, the magnificent ſeat of the duke of Northumberland.

Iſlington, a large village, N of London, to which it is now contiguous. The New River is received at the S W end of it, into a large reſervoir, called the New River Head, whence its water is conveyed, in pipes, to all parts of the metropolis. Near this, is a famous ſpring of Chalybeate water, called New Tunbridge Wells; and alſo a noted place for pantomimes, &c. called Sadler's Wells. To the N of the White Conduit Houſe Tea Gardens, are the remains of a fortification, ſuppoſed to have been a Roman camp; and on the E ſide of the town, is an extenſive manufacture of white lead.

Iſlip, a town in Oxfordſhire, 4 miles N Oxford. It is noted for the birth and baptiſm of Edward the Confeſſor. The chapel in which the ceremony was performed, ſtands a little N of the church, and is ſtill called the King's chapel. It was entirely defecrated in Cromwell's time, and has now a roof of thatch. Here alſo are ſome remains of an ancient palace, ſaid to have been king Ethelred's. Iſlip was given by Edward the Confeſſor to Weſtminſter Abbey, to which it ſtill belongs.

Iſmail, a ſtrong town of Turkey in Europe, in Beſſarabia. The Ruſſians took it by ſtorm, in 1790; and it is ſaid, that the long ſiege, and the capture, did not coſt them leſs than 20,000 men. The brave garriſon merited the higheſt honors; but they were maſſacred in cold blood by the mercileſs Ruſſians, to the amount of 30,000 men; and the place was abandoned to the fury of the brutal ſoldiery. Iſmail is ſeated on the N ſide of the Danube, 140 miles S by W Bender, lon. 29 30 E, lat. 45 11 N.

Iſmit, a large town of Turkey in Aſia. It ſtands on the ſea of Marmora, and makes a delightful appearance. Cypreſs trees

trees are ſcattered over the city: it is ſorrounded with gardens, orchards and vineyards; to the W, they cover the country for 5 or 6 miles. [Jackſon.]

Iſny, an imperial town of Suabia, ſeated on the Iſny, 14 miles N E Lindau, and 62 S W Augſburg, lon. 10 3 E, lat. 47 42 N.

Iſnic, a town of Natolia, with a Greek archbiſhop's ſee. It is the ancient Nice, famous for the firſt general council held here in 325. Nothing remains of its ancient ſplendor but an aqueduct. It contains 10,000 inhabitants, Greeks, Turks and Jews; but the Jews are the moſt numerous. It is ſeated in a country fertile in corn, and excellent wine, 75 miles S E Conſtantinople, lon. 30 9 E, lat. 40 13 N. [Bowen, Thevenot.]

Iſola, a ſeaport town of Naples, in Calabria Ulteriore, with a biſhop's ſee, 18 miles S E St. Severino, lon. 17 26 E, lat. 39 2 N.

Iſpahan, a celebrated city, capital of Perſia, in the province of Irac Agemi, and thought by ſome, to be the fineſt city in the Eaſt. It ſtands in the middle of a plain, ſurrounded on all ſides by mountains at 8 miles diſtance, and on a ſmall river, called Sanderut, which ſupplies almoſt all the houſes with water. It is 20 miles in circumference, with well built houſes and flat roofs, on which they walk, eat, and lie, in ſummer, for the ſake of the cool air. Here are a great number of magnificent palaces; and that of the king is 2½ miles in circumference. There are 160 moſques, 1800 large caravanſaries, above 260 public baths, a prodigious number of coffee houſes, and very fine ſtreets, in which are canals, planted on each ſide with trees. The ſtreets are not paved, but always clean, on account of the dryneſs of the air; for it ſeldom rains or ſnows here. The inhabitants were computed at above 1,000,000; but this kingdom having been long diſtracted by civil wars, the principal towns are greatly depopulated. Iſpahan has three large ſuburbs, called Juiſa, Haſenbath, and Kebrabath. Though at a diſtance from the ſea, it carries on a great trade, people of ſeveral nations reſorting there for the ſake of traffic. It is 265 miles N E Buſſarah, and 1400 S E Conſtantinople, lon. 52 55 E, lat. 32 25 N. [Olearius, Chardin.]

Iſſel, or *Yſſel*, a river of the United Provinces, which branches off from the Rhine, and falls into the Zuyder Zee.

Iſſoire, an ancient town of France, in the department of Puy de Dome. At Vernet, near this town, are found a amethyſts, of a colour as beautiful as thoſe of the E, but not ſo hard. Iſſoire is ſeated on the Couze, near the Allier, 13 miles S Clermont, lon. 3 15 E, lat. 45 34 N.

Iſſoudun, a town of France, department of Indre, with a caſtle, 11,000 inhabitants. Its trade is in wood, cattle, cloth, hats, and ſtockings. It is on the Theols, 17 miles S W Bourges, and 135 S Paris.

Iſſur-Tille, a town of France, department of Côte d'Or. In its vicinity are quarries of a white ſtone, which is not affected by the froſt. It is ſeated on the Ignon, near the Tille, 12 miles N Dijon.

Iſtria, (part of the ancient *Illyrium*) a kind of peninſula of Italy, lying on the N E part of the gulf of Venice. It is bounded by Carniola on the N E, and on all other ſides by the ſea. The air is unwholeſome; but the ſoil produces plenty of wine, oil and paſture: there are alſo quarries of fine marble. One part of it belongs to the Venetians, and the reſt to the houſe of Auſtria. Capo d'Iſtria is the capital.

Italy, one of the fineſt countries of Europe, lying between 7 and 19 E lon. and 38 and 47 N lat. On the N and N E it is bounded by Swiſſerland and Germany, on the E by the gulf of Venice, on the S by the Mediterranean, and on the W by that ſea and France. Its figure bears ſome reſemblance to that of a boot; its length, from Aouſta, in Savoy, to the utmoſt verge of Calabria, is 600 miles; but its breadth is very unequal, in ſome places near 400 miles, in others not above 25. It is the moſt celebrated country in Europe, having been formerly the ſeat of the Roman empire, and, afterward, of that aſtoniſhing univerſal uſurpation, the ſpiritual dominion of the pope. Italy is divided into a great number of ſtates, which differ much in extent and importance. Between the confines of France and Swiſſerland, on the W and N are the continental dominions of the king of Sardinia, viz. Piedmont, Savoy, Montferrat, part of the Milaneſe, and Oneglia. To the N E are the territories of Venice, which are enumerated under that article. South of theſe, are the dominions of the emperor of Germany, namely, part of the Milaneſe and the Mantuan; and S of theſe, are Modena, Mirandola, and Regio, belonging to the duke of Modena. Weſt of theſe are the duchies of Parma, Placentia, and Guaſtalla, whoſe ſovereign is of the houſe of Bourbon. To the S of Parma,

ITALY,
from the best
AUTHORITIES.
SWITZERLAND
GERMANY
FRANCE
TURKEY IN EUROPE
ADRIATIC SEA OR GULF OF VENICE
MEDITERRANEAN SEA
AFRICA
SICILY
SARDINIA
CORSICA
ISLES OF LIPARI
SAVOY
PIEDMONT
PARMA
MODENA
TUSCANY
Geneva
Lyons
Grenoble
Turin
Milan
Mantua
Trent
Venice
Trieste
Parma
Modena
Bologna
Florence
Leghorn
Siena
Rome
Ancona
Rimini
Ravenna
Naples
Gulf of Naples
Gulf of Salerno
Gulf of Manfredonia
Gulf of Taranto
Toulon
Hieres Is.
Nice
Elba I.
Bastia
Civita Vecchia
Gaeta
Capua
Salerno
Capaccio
Pæstum
Reggio
Messina
Palermo
Cagliari
Trapani
Marsala
Mazzara
Girgenti
Augusta
Syracuse
Catania
Melazzo
Stromboli
Volcano
Etna
Cape Bon
Tunis
Canal of Malta
Malta
Gozo
Corfu I.
Durazzo
Valona
Otranto
Leuca
Brindisi
Barletta
Manfredonia
Lesina
Zara
Spalatro
Ragusa
Cattaro
Lissa
Meleda
Cape Spartivento
Cape Passaro
Cape Blanco
Cape Rosa
Bona
Stora
Bay
Tabarca
Biserta
Sfaxa
Capsa
Gabes
Tripoli
Malta
Gozo d. Malta
Scale of Italian Miles to a Degree
British Statute Miles to a Degree

Parma, lies the republic of Genoa; and S E of this, that of Lucca. Hence extends, along the coaſt of the Mediterranean, the grand duchy of Tuſcany. The eccleſiaſtical State, or territory of the pope, lies N E and E Tuſcany, between the gulf of Venice and the Mediterranean; and all S of this, is the kingdom of Naples, with its dependent iſlands, of which Sicily is the principal. Such *were* the diviſions of Italy before the late war, which has wrought great changes in this part of the world: theſe having recently happened, and not yet ſettled, cannot be ſpecified. The air of Italy is very different, according to the different ſituations of the countries it contains: in thoſe on the N ſide of the Appennines, it is more temperate; but on the S it is very warm. The air of Campagna di Roma, and of the Ferrareſe, is ſaid to be unwholeſome; which is owing to the lands not being duly cultivated, nor the marſhes drained: that of the other parts is generally pure, dry, and healthy. The principal rivers are the Po, Tiber, Arno, Adige, and Var; and there are ſeveral fine lakes, as the Maggiore, Lugano, Como, Garda, Perugia, Bracciano, and Celano. The ſoil, in general, is very fertile. It produces a great variety of wines, and the beſt oil in Europe; excellent ſilk in abundance; corn of all ſorts, but not in ſuch plenty as in other countries; oranges, lemons, citrons, pomegranates, almonds, raiſins, ſugar, figs, peaches, apricots, pears, apples, filberts, cheſtnuts, &c. Moſt of theſe fruits were at firſt imported by the Romans from Aſia Minor, Greece, Africa, and Syria, and were not the natural products of the ſoil. The tender plants are ſheltered, in winter, on the N ſide of the Appennines; but on the S ſide, they have no need of that precaution. This country alſo yields good paſture, and abounds with cattle, ſheep, goats, buffaloes, wild boars, mules, and horſes. The foreſts are ſtored with game; and the mountains have, not only mines of iron, lead, alum, ſulphur, marble of all ſorts, alabaſter, jaſper porphyry, &c. but alſo gold and ſilver; with a great variety of aromatic herbs, trees, ſhrubs, and evergreens. Wine, oil, perfumes, fruits, and ſilks, are the principal articles of exportation; and great ſums of money are expended by travellers in the purchaſe of pictures, curioſities, relics, antiquities, &c. No country has produced better politicians, hiſtorians, poets, muſicians, painters, and ſculptors; that is, ſince the revival of the arts and ſciences, excluſive of thoſe of ancient times. The eſtabliſhed religion is the Roman catholic. Their language, a corruption of the Latin, is ſaid to be ſpoken in its greateſt purity at Florence.

Itzehoa, an ancient town of lower Saxony, in Holſtein, on the Stoer, 15 miles N E of Gluckſtadt, and 30 N W Hamburgh.

Ives, St. a ſeaport and borough in Cornwall, on a bay of the ſame name, which being unſafe, is frequented by fiſhermen only, for the taking of pilchards. It is governed by a mayor, ſends 2 members to parliament, and is 8 miles N E of Penzance.

Ives, St. a town in Huntingdonſhire, conſiderable for cattle. It is on the river Ouſe, over which is a ſtone bridge, 6 miles N E Huntingdon.

Ivica, an iſland of the Mediterranean, 56 miles S W of Majorca. It is about 60 miles in circumference. It is mountainous, but fertile in corn, wine, and fruits; and is remarkable for the great quantity of ſalt made here. The capital, of the ſame name, has a good harbour, lon. 1 25 E, lat. 38 52 N.

Ivingho, a town in Buckinghamſhire, 6 miles S W Dunſtable, and 32 N W London, lon. 0 35 W, lat. 51 54 N.

Ivory Coaſt, a name given to a country of Africa, ſituated on the coaſt of the Atlantic, between Cape Apollonia and Cape Palmas, containing ſeveral towns, which are ſituated at the mouths of rivers called by the ſame name. The interior country is but little known, the natives refuſing the Europeans leave to build ſettlements, or even to trade amongſt them, except by means of the coaſt negroes, and even this with the moſt circumſpect caution. The chief commodities are gold, ivory, and ſlaves, the former in the greateſt plenty, but no regular tariff, or table, of the different proportions of each was ever ſettled. The inhabitants of this diſtrict have been more careful to defend themſelves againſt the aſſaults of the ſlave ſhips than moſt of their countrymen. Their ſuſpicion and jealouſy are predominent qualities; inſomuch, that, on the leaſt noiſe, they will precipitate themſelves headlong into the ſea, and ſwim to the canoes; for many of them have been formerly carried off by European traders. Whatever the Gold Coaſt produces, is alſo found here in greater abundance and perfection, and, indeed, the fruits and vegetables of the warmer climates ſeem all to be united on the Ivory Coaſt.

Ivrea, a ſtrong town of Piedmont, capital of Canavez, with a biſhop's ſee, a fort, an ancient caſtle, and 600 inhabitants. It is ſeated on the Doria, between 2 hills, 20 miles N Turin, and 32 E by N Suſa, lon. 7 48 E, lat. 45 22 N.

Ivry, a town of France, department of Eure, Normandy, on the Eure, 10 miles N by W Dreux, lon. 1 28 E, lat. 48 54 N.

Ivy Bridge, a village in Devonſhire, 11 miles N E Plymouth. It is remarkable for its rural and picturesque ſcenery; having, on the N, the rude barren mountains of Dartmoor, and on the S, one of the beſt cultivated countries in the kingdom; while the river Arme, which runs through the village, forces its way through huge maſſes of granite, with great noiſe and impetuoſity, and, when ſwelled with heavy rains, exhibits a very romantic appearance. A little above the bridge, is a conſiderable paper manufacture.

J

JAALONS, a town of France, department of the Marne: 3 leagues W Chaalons.

Jab, a town of Africa, on the river Gambia, in the kingdom of Wooly.

Jabaz, a town of Natolia: 20 miles N W Angura.

Jablunkau, a town of Sileſia, on the river Elſa, with a fort not far from it, called Jablunka Fort, to guard the paſs into Hungary: 11 miles S S E Teſchen.

Jabs, or *Yabbah*, a diſtrict of the Gold Coaſt, ſituated to the E of Anta: the chief is ſo poor that no one will truſt him; yet the ſoil is rich and fertile: the gold found here is adulterated.

Jacatra, a country of the iſland of Java, of which Batavia is the capital, and was formerly called Jacatra.

Jacca, a city of Aragon, at the foot of the Pyrennées, on the river Aragon, with a citadel, the ſee of a biſhop. The town is very ancient, and preſerves its original name. It was at one time the capital of Aragon, and at preſent is ſo of a diſtrict, which includes near 200 towns and villages: 45 miles N Saragoſſa, lat. 42 29 N.

Jadida, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, on the Euphrates: 124 miles W Bagdad, lat. 33 42 N.

Jaen, a province of Spain, S la Mancha, almoſt wholly ſurrounded with mountains, which afford mines of lead, copper, and ſilver.

Jaen, a city of Spain and capital of the above province, ſituated on a branch of the Guadalquiver. It is ſurrounded with walls, and defended by ſome ramparts, towers, and a caſtle. It is tolerably large, and contains ſome beautiful churches and convents, and is well ſupplied with water by numerous fountains, one of which, in particular, iſſues out of a rock in a ſtream, ſufficient to form a brook. The country about is exceedingly fertile in corn, wine, and oil, with abundance of ſilk, and the moſt excellent fruit: 36 miles N Grenada, lat. 37 53 N.

Jafa, a country of Arabia, north of Aden, and weſt of Hadramaut: it is fertile, and abounds particularly in coffee. Jafa was formerly under the dominion of the imam; but about the year 1700, the inhabitants revolted, and made themſelves independent. They are governed at preſent, by 3 ſovereign princes, who have conquered alſo a part of the province of Hadramaut.

Jaffa, a town in Paleſtine, near the Mediterranean, formerly a celebrated city, and called *Joppa*, frequently mentioned in the ſcriptures, being the port where Jonah embarked on his miſſion to Nineveh, and the place where Peter raiſed Tabitha from the dead. It is encloſed by a wall, flanked by ſeveral ſtrong towers with ſome cannon. Towards the ſea are 2 forts to defend the port and anchorage. It is now inhabited by Turks or Arabs, with a mixture of Greeks, Maronites, and Armenians. The houſes are ſmall, and ſurrounded with the ruins of the ancient walls and towers. The Franks, Greeks, and Armenians have each of them ſmall houſes for the reception of pilgrims of different nations. The money paid by the pilgrims for permiſſion to viſit the Holy Land is part of it ſent to Mecca, and part to the kiſlar-aga of Conſtantinople, but the cuſtoms belong to the pacha of Gaza, in whoſe juriſdiction it is ſituated. Jaffa was laid waſte in the cruſades, and afterwards deſtroyed by an earthquake. But it is ſomewhat recovered; the part near the ſea is covered with handſome houſes of ſtone. The town carries on conſiderable trade in ſoap, and rice. The water is excellent. The harbour is ſhallow. In profane hiſtory, it is ſaid to be the place from whence Perſeus delivered Andromeda: 7 leagues N W Gaza, and 11 W Jeruſalem, lon. 53 E, lat. 31 45 N. [Bowen, Bonaparte.]

Jaffnapatam, a town of the iſland of Ceylon, on a peninſula, and ſurrounded with

with high walls, flanked with 4 baſtions, a fort, and other outworks. It was anciently the capital of an independent kingdom, which was divided into 4 provinces: the ſoil is low, fertile, and planted with beautiful trees; and the country is ſo populous, that they reckon 160 towns in a diſtrict of 12 leagues in length, and 8 in breadth. The firſt European ſettlement was made by the Portugueſe, who were driven out by the Dutch, lon. 80 12 E, lat. 9 45 N.

Jagarnautporum, or *Cuckanara*, a town of Hindooſtan, in the circar of Rajamundry, celebrated for a grand Pagoda, one of the principal objects of Hindoo veneration, and forming an excellent ſea mark for veſſels ſailing in the Bay of Bengal: it is ſituated a few miles to the E of Chilka lake: 27 miles E Rajamundry.

Jagerndorf, a principality of Silefia: it was originally a part of the country of Troppau. *Jagerndorf*, capital of the above principality, is ſituated on the Oppa, containing 2 churches and a convent: 12 miles N W Troppau.

Jago, a town of Africa, in the country of Guinea, on the river Formoſa: 70 miles from the ſea.

Jago, St. the largeſt and moſt fertile of the Cape de Verd Iſlands. It lies 13 miles W the iſland of Mayo, and abounds with high barren mountains; but the air, in the rainy ſeaſon, is unwholeſome to ſtrangers. The animals are beeves, horſes, aſſes, mules, deer, goats, hogs, civet cats, and monkies. Here are fowls and birds of almoſt all ſorts; and Indian corn, plantains, bananas, pompions, oranges, lemons, tamarinds, pineapples, cocoanuts, guavas, tar, apples and ſugar canes. It has alſo ſome cedar trees, and plenty of cotton. Ribeira Grande is the capital, lat. 15 N. [Kolbern, Roberts.]

Jagra, a kingdom of Africa, on the S of the Gambia, 50 miles from the ſea. The inhabitants are a merry people, civil to ſtrangers. When a child is born they plunge him 3 or 4 times in cold water. They do not appear originally to have had flat noſes, but broad noſtrils being conſidered as extremely beautiful, the mothers, when they waſh their children's faces, preſs down the noſe. Is it not poſſible, that as nature, inſulted and cruſhed by polygamy, finally produces more females than males, that this habitual diſtortion of features may finally become natural and permanent? At the entrance of every village hangs a frightful image, called Mumbo Jumbo; by whom the people ſwear, and the oath is irrevocable. His dreſs is a long, looſe garment, in which a perſon in the dark may eaſily conceal himſelf. He is the ſovereign arbiter in domeſtic quarrels. When complaint is made, this terrible peace maker, in the dark evening, begins his march into town, making diſmal ſcreams as he advances. Jarring families tremble. It is unknown who are the objects to be ſummoned. He calls for the accuſed. He hears the charge; he judges, he ſeverely puniſhes the guilty. The poor *wives* are commonly the victims. His whole buſineſs, like maſonry, is a profound myſtery; it would be death for thoſe initiated to reveal it to a woman. The country is rich in rice, cotton and corn.

[Moor, Park.]

Jaka, a kingdom of Africa, 500 miles from the ſea, with a capital of the ſame name, on the S ſide of the Senegal.

Jaka, a town and diſtrict of Africa, on the Ivory Coaſt.

Jakin, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Adra, on the Slave Coaſt, where the Engliſh and Dutch had factories, till they were driven away by the king of Dahomy.

Jali, a town of the iſland of Borneo: 70 miles N Negara.

Jallonkas, a people of Africa, bordering on the Senegal. They are governed by a number of petty chiefs, independent of each other. [Diſcoveries in Africa.]

Jaloffs, an active, warlike people of Africa, inhabiting between the Senegal, and the Mandingo States, on the Gambia. They differ from the Mandingoes in language, complexion, and features. Their noſes are not ſo flat, nor their lips ſo protuberant, as the Africans generally are. Their ſkin is the deepeſt black, yet they are conſidered as the moſt handſome negroes on this part of the continent. Divided into ſeveral clans, they are frequently at war with each other, or their neighbours. Their language is copious, and expreſſive. Their manners, their form of government, and ſuperſtitions reſemble the Mandingoes. [Park.]

Jamama, or *Imam*, a town of Arabia, in the province of Nedsjed, famous, before the days of Mahomet, for being the native place of a prophet of the name of Moſeilama; ſituate on a river, which runs into the Perſian Gulf: 330 miles S S W Baſſora, and 420 E N E Mecca, lon. 47 14 E, lat. 25 5 N.

Jambi, the capital of a kingdom, of the ſame name, in the iſland of Sumatra, much frequented

frequented by the Engliſh and Dutch, on account of its excellent pepper. It is ſituated on a large river, navigable for boats: the town is large, but the air unwholeſome, lon. 102 45 E, lat. 1 14 S.

Jambo, or *Janbo*, a ſeaport town of Arabia Felix, in the province of Hedjas, on the coaſt of the Red Sea, with a good harbour: 72 miles S W Medina, lat. 24 5 N.

Jamdro, or *Palta*, a lake of Aſia, in Thibet. It is of ſo great extent, that, according to the report of the natives, it requires 18 days to walk round it. In the Lama's map, however, the circumference is only 150 Britiſh miles. In the middle of it, there is, according to Giorgi, a continued range of hillocks and iſlands; or, according to the Lama's map, one large iſland, encircled by a lake from 3 to 8 miles wide. On the weſtern ſhore of this iſland or congeries of iſlands, is a monaſtery, and the ſeat of the *Lamiſſa Tarcepamo*, or *The Great Regenerate*; in whom the Thibetians think that a divine ſpirit is regenerated, as in the Great Lama: 24 miles S Laſſa.

James Iſland, an iſland of Africa, about 30 miles up the river Gambia, where the Engliſh have a fort and factory.

Jameſtown, a town of Ireland, county of Leitrim, on the river Shannon: 3 miles S Carrick.

Jamtland, a province of Sweden, bordering on Norway, nearly of a circular form. The weſtern part of this province is overrun with vaſt craggy rocks and high mountains, which lie on the frontiers of Norway; and between theſe are deep vallies and rapid torrents. However, in ſome ſpots among the mountains, which are frequently covered with ſnow, one meets with fine verdure, and plenty of nutritive paſtures. In theſe parts the inhabitants houſe their cattle even in ſummer time: and thus never fail of breeding fine cows, whoſe milk yields excellent butter, and yet they purchaſe beef and tallow from Norway. The eaſtern part of Jamtland is a champaign country, watered with ſeveral lakes and rivers, which abound with fiſh. Corn, barley, rye, oats, and turnips, are among the principal productions. In this province many hands are employed in extracting iron from a kind of iron ore, reſembling ſmall ſtones, which are collected in fenny places. Here are alſo alum quarries, fine rock cryſtals, lead ore, 2 new-built copper works, and a place where ſaltpetre is refined. There are only 6 places where divine ſervice is performed every Sunday; in ſome churches it is celebrated every other Sunday, and in others only every 3d Sunday; in all the reſt, the congregations aſſemble but 3 or 4 times in a year. There is not ſo much as one town in Jamtland, and only 11 pariſhes, in which 46 churches are erected. In all theſe pariſhes there are but 717 chimnies. The inhabitants, for the moſt part, ſubſiſt by agriculture, grazing, hunting, and fiſhing. They alſo carry on a conſiderable trade with the Norwegians, whom they ſupply with ſalt pans, ſteel, and iron ware, and a kind of leather, dreſſed in a particular manner, ſo as entirely to keep out the water; of which they make ſhoes, boots, and even jackets, that are proof againſt wet. Every peaſant is obliged to contribute towards the ſubſiſtence of the ſoldiery; ſo that this country maintains a regiment of foot, or, according to others, of dragoons, at the expenſe of 31,609 dollars, and a troop of horſe, the charge of which is 6210 dollars.

Janna, or *Jannina*, a town of European Turkey, in Theſſaly. It is a conſiderable town, and the ſee of a Greek biſhop; ſituated on a lake, which communicates with the river Peneus. The province, by the Turks, is called *Janna*, from this town: 40 miles W Lariſſa, and 340 E Conſtantinople.

Janna, ſee *Theſſaly*.

Japan, a large and powerful empire of Aſia, called by the natives *Niphon*, and *Hippon*, from the largeſt iſland of which it is compoſed; ſituated on the eaſtern verge of Aſia, conſiſting of three large, and a number of ſmaller iſlands. It lies about 160 leagues eaſtward of the coaſt of China and Corea. The author of the Church Hiſtory of Japan, publiſhed in Engliſh, in the year 1700, computes all thoſe iſlands together to contain about 600 leagues in compaſs, or 200 leagues in length, and ſo proportionable in breadth, excluſive of their various windings, and of ſundry remote iſlands which are ſubject to that empire. All the coaſts of this empire are ſurrounded with craggy, high, and inacceſſible mountains, and ſhallow boiſterous ſeas, and their creeks and bays are for the moſt part choked up with rocks, ſhelves, ſands, and whirlpools; ſo that Providence ſeems to have excluded it from all communication with the reſt of the world. The country is no leſs pleaſant and inviting within, than its avenues are diſcouraging and frightful.

frightful. Its ſituation is ſuch, that it would be many degrees hotter than England, were not the air refreſhed by the winds which continually blow from the ſea, and to which thoſe iſlanders are much expoſed by the height of their ſituation. This ſituation makes their winters exceſſively cold. The ſnow falls in great quantities, and is generally followed by a hard froſt. The months of June and July, are called *water-months*, on account of the rains. The country is expoſed to dreadful thunder, lightnings, ſtorms, and hurricanes. The country is mountainous, and the ancients deſcribe it as very barren; the induſtry of the inhabitants, however, have made it ſufficiently fertile to ſupply their own wants, and even to furniſh other countries with the fineſt and whiteſt of rice and corn, which are exported by the natives and Dutch in vaſt quantities. They have 5 different grains, *rice*, of the fineſt of which they make bread; *barley*; *wheat*, of which they chiefly make cakes for their table; *daid beans*, which they grind into meal, and boil for eating; and another ſort of bean, which they boil in the ſame manner, or make into ſweet cakes, by mixing ſome ſugar with them. Beſides the 5 ſorts of grain abovementioned, they have the Indian wheat, the millet, and ſeveral others in great abundance. Their large woods and foreſts, and the long ridges of mountains with which the country is interſected, produce good paſturage, and are ſtocked with deer, oxen, buffaloes, ſheep, hogs, and other uſeful animals. The country abounds with rivers, lakes, and ſprings of various kinds, ſo that they have plenty of ſweet, as well as medicinal waters, and of fiſh. Japan breeds a great number of horſes: though not ſo large as thoſe of Europe, they are yet very beautiful, and highly valued. The foreſts abound with all ſorts of wild beaſts, of the furs of which they make conſiderable traffic, as well as of elephants' teeth. This noble animal is not only found in great plenty in their woods, but is likewiſe bred up tame in their towns and cities. But the great riches of this empire conſiſt in the variety and fineneſs of their metals and minerals. Their volcanoes, and numberleſs hot ſprings, ſufficiently ſhow what prodigious quantities of ſulphur lie concealed in the bowels of the earth; to ſay nothing of the immenſe loads of it which are almoſt every where dug up for uſe and exportation. Mines of gold, as well as golden ſand, are to be found in many of their provinces, particularly in the great iſland of Niphon; but the emperor lays an abſolute claim to theſe, as well as other metals, none of which can be opened without his permiſſion. Of gold and ſilver extracted from mines, he reſerves 2 thirds for himſelf, and the reſt he allows to the lord or prince in whoſe territory they are found. Silver mines are not ſo numerous; but ſome of them are very rich; but the moſt plentiful of all metals is their copper, of which they have great variety; ſome kinds exquiſitely fine, and others very coarſe and cheap. From ſome of it the refiners extract a conſiderable quantity of gold. All that is deſigned for exportation is caſt into cylinders, about 11 or 12 inches long, and 1 inch thick: theſe they put into boxes, which hold 125 pounds weight, and are ſold to the Dutch, who make a conſiderable traffic of it. Some tin they have, ſo very fine and white, that it looks almoſt like ſilver, and ſells at a high price. The iron mines are not numerous, but rich, and yield great quantities of metal, which is refined and caſt into bars; but their greateſt art is in tempering their ſteel, of which they make the fineſt and keeneſt cimetars, cutlaſſes and other weapons, which carry an edge beyond thoſe of any other nation in the world; but moſt of thoſe are forbidden to be exported, under the ſevereſt penalties. The Japaneſe are ſo uſed to earthquakes, that they are ſcarcely alarmed at any, unleſs they chance to be very terrible indeed, and bury whole towns under their ruins. The religion of the Japaneſe is allowed by all writers to have been groſs heatheniſm and idolatry from time immemorial. They do not ſeem to have even a tolerable notion of a Supreme Being; but believe the world to have exiſted from eternity, and that the gods they worſhip were men, or beings that lived on earth ſeveral thouſand years, and were afterwards, for their virtue, raiſed to that height of power and dignity they have ever ſince enjoyed. All agree in obſerving the 5 following maxims, or precepts: not to kill, or to eat any thing that is killed; not to ſteal; not to deſile another man's bed; not to lye; nor to drink wine. It was not long after the firſt diſcovery of this country by the Portugueſe, that is, about the year 1552, that ſome Jeſuits, ſent thither from Macao, by Francis Xavier, found means to be introduced into that empire, and to recommend

commend themſelves to the learned men, by their ſkill in the mathematics and other ſciences, as well as by the many curious inſtruments of aſtronomy, navigation, and other European rarities which they produced. Their ſucceſs was ſo great, that in a little time not only vaſt multitudes of people of all ranks were converted, that ſeveral of their petty kings, or maritime princes, not only encouraged the propagation of it, but ſome of them made open profeſſion of Chriſtianity. They went on with this wonderful ſucceſs above 60 years, that is, till about the year 1616, during which time all their letters from thence were fraught with accounts of the converſions they made, and the great confidence they had of ſeeing idolatry quickly baniſhed out of the whole empire; when all this promiſing ſunſhine was at once turned into a diſmal gloom; the miſſionaries were ſuſpected and accuſed of the moſt treaſonable deſigns, and, under pretence of converting the empire, of plotting to dethrone the emperor, and bringing his dominions under the government of the Spaniſh monarchs. This charge was believed by the jealous emperor and all the grandees of Japan; and turned their kindneſs into ſuch a deteſtation againſt thoſe miſſionaries and their religion, as produced a moſt dreadful perſecution, in the year 1622, not only againſt them, but againſt as many of their proſelytes as refuſed to renounce it, who were all put to the moſt excruciating deaths. Ever ſince that epoch, Chriſtianity has been entirely extirpated out of the whole empire, and held in the greateſt abhorrence; nor is any perſon or people ſuffered to live there, who is ſuſpected to profeſs it; nor any ſtranger to come amongſt them that does not publicly renounce it, under the ſevereſt penalties. The government of Japan is, and has been for many centuries, altogether monarchical and deſpotic. As to the people, they are doubly ſlaves, firſt to their own princes, and next to their emperors, who have power of life and death over them all. Anciently, the emperors were likewiſe ſovereign pontiffs, under the title of *dairos*; at which time, their perſons and dignity were held ſo ſacred, that not only every rebellion againſt them, but even every contravention to their decrees, whether in civil or religious matters, was deteſted as a crime againſt heaven itſelf. They were, in ſome meaſure, worſhipped by all their ſubjects, and aſſumed ſuch ſtate as if they had been partakers of a divine nature. They never ſet their feet upon the ground, nor ſuffered the ſun to ſhine or wind to blow upon them. They never wore their clothes above one day, and never ate twice out of the ſame diſhes. In a word, all their furniture, veſſels, and utenſils belonging to bed or board, were renewed every day. They never cut their hair or beard, nor paired their nails. They kept themſelves as much as poſſible from being publicly ſeen, and were chiefly waited on by 12 wives, whom they married with great ſolemnity. The titles they aſſumed, and by which they were addreſſed, came little ſhort of blaſphemy, and the manner of approaching them ſavoured ſtrongly of idolatry. Whoever appeared in their preſence, were obliged to proſtrate themſelves flat upon the ground, and in that humble ſituation preſent their petition, anſwer their queſtions, and receive their commands. The army conſiſts of 100,000 foot, and 20,000 horſe, including his garriſons, all well diſciplined, and, in general, ſtout men. Their arms are muſkets, bows and arrows, the cimetar, and dagger, are all of the beſt metal. The Japaneſe are generally very acute, and of a quick apprehenſion, good underſtanding, modeſt, patient, and courteous, and excelling all the Orientals in docility. They are ſo juſt in their dealings, that one may abſolutely depend on their word: and, contrary to the Chineſe, diſdain to take advantage of thoſe they deal with. They are commonly very ingenious at handicraft trades, and excel even the Chineſe in ſeveral of their manufactures, particularly in the beauty, goodneſs, and variety of ſilks, cotton, and other ſtuffs, and in their japan and porcelain works; on which account they are eſteemed all over the Eaſt, as well as in Europe. Their japan bears a much finer gloſs, is much harder and more laſting, and more beautiful than that of China; and their porcelain is better burnt, and more finely wrought and painted: ſo that both articles bear a much higher price, and they would have a much greater demand for all their merchandize, notwithſtanding their high price, if the emperors did not reſtrain their ſubjects ſo much from trading into foreign countries, or would give greater encouragement to ſtrangers to trade amongſt them; but their natural jealouſy of all foreigners, and eſpecially of Europeans, ſince the ſad cataſtrophe of the Chriſtians, has occaſioned

ſioned ſevere laws and penalties to be enacted againſt many branches of their ancient commerce. They are allowed to trade with none but the Chineſe, Coreans, the country of Jedſo, and with the Dutch. The commodities exported from thence are rice, ſilk and cotton wrought, fine porcelain and japan work; gold and ſilver, though not in ſuch quantities as formerly; copper wrought and in bars; iron, ſteel, and other baſe and artificial metals; variety of rich furs, moſtly brought from the land of Jedſo; tea of all ſorts, and much finer and better cured than that of China; a great variety likewiſe of medicinal herbs, roots, woods, and gums, well preſerved; to theſe we may add, diamonds and other precious ſtones, pearls of exquiſite beauty, coral, great quantities and variety of fine ſea ſhells, and ambergriſe. In exchange for theſe commodities, the Hollanders bring them glaſſes of all ſorts; raw and wrought ſilks, raw hides, hempen and woollen cloths, quickſilver, borax, antimony, ſpices of all kinds, of which they make immenſe gain, not only in Japan, but in all other parts of India. They likewiſe import thither ſome ſorts of ſugar, muſk, camphor, ſiampan, braſil and other woods, calambac, elephants' teeth, and a great number of ſmall wares which come from China, Thibet, and Siam; china, ginſeng, and other medicinal roots, from Tartary. All theſe commodities are imported or exported cuſtom free. The Dutch are ſtrictly watched, and kept under ſevere reſtraint, from the time of their arrival to that of their ſailing away. The names of the 3 principal iſlands are *Niphon*, or *Hiphon*, ſituated in lon. 132 30 to 147 30 E, lat. 32 10 to 41 N; *Ximo*, the ſecond in dignity and extent, lon. 131 to 135 20 E, lat. 31 45 to 34 55 N. The third is *Xikoko*, ſituated in lon. 134 24 to 136 40 E, lat. 33 20 to 35 6 N.

Japara, a ſeaport town of the iſland of Java, ſituated on a peninſula on the N coaſt: the harbour is formed by a river of the ſame name, and is capable of receiving a great number of ſhips. The inhabitants are Mahometans, and deteſt the Dutch: 200 miles E Batavia.

Jargeau, a town of France, department of the Loiret, containing about 1300 inhabitants: 3 miles S E Orleans.

Jarnac, a town of France, department of the Charente, with about 1400 inhabitants: 2 leagues E Cognac.

Jarnus, a town of Egypt: 13 miles N Abu Girge.

Jaroſlavl, a town of Ruſſia and capital of a government to which it gives name; celebrated for its manufacture of leather, called *Ruſſian Leather*: 144 miles N N E Moſcow, and 340 E S E Peterſburg, lat. 57 35 N.

Jaroſlaw, a town of Poland. It has ſince the year 1773, belonged to the emperor, and is included in the new kingdom of Galicia: 44 miles W N W Lemberg.

Jarra, a large town in the kingdom of Ludamar in Africa. The houſes are built of clay and ſtone intermixed.

[Park.]

Jaſſy, the capital town of Moldavia; ſuppoſed to have been a garriſon in the time of the Romans: it has a citadel and ſome fortifications. The inhabitants are chiefly Greeks, and it is the ſee of an archbiſhop. In the year 1788, it was taken by the Ruſſians, and reſtored in 1790: 200 miles E Otchakov, and 370 N Conſtantinople, lat. 47 10 N.

Java, a large iſland in the Eaſtern Indian Sea, ſeparated from Sumatra by a narrow ſea, called *the Straits of Sunda*, 680 miles in length from E to W, and from 60 to 80 in breadth from N to S. The center of the iſland is mountainous, but on the coaſt low and marſhy, which renders the air exceedingly unhealthy, eſpecially to new comers. No Europeans have formed any eſtabliſhments here except the Dutch, who have ſeveral on the coaſts, the principal of which are Batavia and Bantam. The reſt of the iſland is divided into ſeveral kingdoms, or ſtates, which are greatly influenced by the European ſettlements. Little of the internal country is known. The productions are various, and valuable for commerce. Pepper grows in ſuch quantities, that it is ſaid the kingdom of Bantam alone can annually furniſh 10,000 tons. Here are mines of gold, ſilver, and precious ſtones. Among quadrupeds may be reckoned the rhinoceros, elephants, tigers, wild boars, horſes, cows, deer, apes, buffaloes, ſheep, civet cats, &c. with ſeveral animals unknown in Europe; among the birds are pigeons, beautiful parroquets, peafowls of an extraordinary ſize, Bantam fowls, &c. In the vegetable world are a great number of flowering trees and ſhrubs, remarkable for the elegance and perfumery of their flowers, fruit-trees, and timber trees, whoſe wood is uſeful for building and cabinet work: caſſia, or wild cinnamon, myrabolans, galangal, red ſaunders wood

wood, gum benzoin, tamarinds, cocoa-nuts, coffee and rice are among the productions of Java. The natives are, by themſelves, ſaid to be deſcended from the Chineſe; but of this there can be no certainty. They are of a dark complexion, with flat faces, thin ſhort black hair, large eyebrows and cheeks. The men are ſtout made, and are clothed with calico, wrapped round them 2 or 3 times, as likewiſe are the women from the knees to the armpits. Thoſe who are rich have ornaments of gold, &c. Near the coaſt they are Mahometans, in the interior parts, Pagans, lon. 104 to 114 15 E, lat. 5 45 to 7 50 S.

Java-head, the weſtern point of the iſland of Java, lon. 104 15 E, lat. 6 18 S.

Jauer, a principality of Sileſia, E Bohemia. The whole principality is mountainous. Its mountains are covered with wood. It yields likewiſe pit coal and mill ſtones. The mountains contain various ores, with numerous mines of iron and copper, which are actually worked. In this principality too is a mineral ſpring, with ſome warm baths, which are much frequented. Excluſive of 12 towns, in this principality are ſome villages. Some of theſe villages contain 200 families and upwards, and among their inhabitants are artificers, particularly weavers, whoſe goods are bought up for exportation The earthenware is much eſteemed. The principal town is Jauer: 12 miles N Fryeburg, lat. 50 66 N.

Jean de Barre, an iſland in the kingdom of Senegal, about 5 leagues in circumference.

Jedburgh, a town of Scotland, county of Roxburgh, on the river Jed, containing near 2000 inhabitants, and about 800 in the environs belonging to the pariſh: 25 miles S W Berwick, 34 S E Edinburgh, lat. 55 30 N.

Jedo, or *Jeddo*, or *Yeddo*, a ſeaport of Japan, and ſecond capital of the empire: it is repreſented as well fortified, 9 miles long, 6 broad, containing 1,000,000 inhabitants, 3 towers, 9 ſtories high, are covered with plates of gold, the king's hall of audience is ſupported by pillars of gold. The city abounds in palaces, temples, and other public buildings, lat. 35 32 N.

Jehol, a city of Tartary. Here the emperor of China reſides a part of the time. It is large and populous, but irregularly built. The houſes are low, and chiefly of wood; in the neighbourhood of the imperial palace the ſtreets are paved. There being little commerce, the principal ſupport of the place is the expenſes of the court. [M'Cartney.]

Jemarrow, a kingdom of Africa, on the S ſide of the Gambia, about 40 leagues from the ſea. The inhabitants are chiefly Mahometans.

Jemma, a branch of the Nile, which riſes in the kingdom of Spoa. [Bruce.]

Jemme, a town of Tunis, in which are found ſome broken ſtatues of marble and other antiquities, particularly of an amphitheatre: it was anciently called *Tiſdra*, or *Tiſdrus*, and the emperor Gordianus was crowned at this town: 90 miles S Tunis.

Jemmingben, or *Jemgum*, a town of Weſtphalia in E Frieſland: 8 miles S E Emden.

Jena, a town of Upper Saxony, on the Saale, in a pleaſant valley, among riſing hills, which produce great quantities of wine. It is ſurrounded with walls, ditches, and towers; there is an univerſity, firſt founded in the year 1548, and conſecrated in the year 1558: 10 miles E Weimar, lat. 50 51 N.

Jeni-baſar, or *Novi-baſar*, a town of Bulgaria, on a branch of the river Ibar, containing about 300 houſes, inhabited by Chriſtians and Turks, anciently the capital of the Raſcians: 175 miles W Nicopoli, and 83 N E Raguſa.

Jenitza, a town of Macedonia, on a lake which communicates with the Gulf of Saloniki, by means of a canal about 12 miles long. It is little better than a heap of ruins: 24 miles W N W Saloniki, and 20 E Edeſſa.

Jenne, a town upon a ſmall iſland in the Niger. It contains a greater number of inhabitants than Sego, or any town in Bambarra. [Park.]

Jeraado, a town of Tunis, remarkable only for the ruins of an aqueduct, ciſterns, &c. 26 miles S Tunis.

Jericho, the name of a circle or diviſion of the duchy of Magdeburg, ſituated on the E ſide of the Elbe, which includes the towns of Jericho, Burg, Sandau, and a few villages.

Jericho, an ancient town of Aſia, in Paleſtine; formerly celebrated for the number of palm trees growing near it, and on that account called *The City of Palms*: many palms are yet growing there, though the town is now only a ſquare tower, ſurrounded with huts, or tents, of the Arabians: about 5 miles from the river Jordan, and 18 N E Jeruſalem, lon. 35 50 E, lat. 31 58 N.

Jerim, a town of Yemen, the ſeat of a dola,

lola, containing about 2000 houſes: 80 miles N E Mocha, lon. 44 22 E, lat. 14 17 N.

Jerredare, a large town of Turkey in Aſia. It ſtands in an elevated ſituation. The houſes are built of large, round logs; the crevices are filled with clay. Here is a leather, and ſeveral copper, manufactories. [Jackſon.]

Jerſey, an iſland in the Engliſh Channel, about 4 leagues from the French coaſt, 12 miles long, and about 6 broad. It is divided into 12 pariſhes, but contains only 8 churches. The air is healthy, and the ſoil fertile; though the cultivation of apple trees for cider has occaſioned a deficiency of arable land for corn. It has been computed, that 24,000 hogſheads have been made here in 1 year, part of it, probably, mixed with wine for the Engliſh market. The coaſts abound with excellent fiſh. The number of inhabitants is computed at rather leſs than 20,000, of which 3000 are able to bear arms, and are formed into 2 regiments. Though ſubjects of England, they are governed by Norman laws, and their language is French. The civil government is entruſted to a bailiff and 12 jurats, under a governor appointed by the crown. The iſland is ſurrounded with rocks, which render navigation dangerous in ſtormy weather, but round are good roads at divers places, with anchorage all along the N ſide in 10 and 11 fathoms water. Round towers, with embraſures on the top for ſmall cannon, and loop-holes on their ſides for ſmall arms, have been built on this iſland at all the acceſſible places on the coaſt, ſince the year 1781, at which time it was ſurpriſed by a body of French, under the baron de Rullecourt, who paid dear for their raſhneſs, being every one killed, wounded, or made priſoners, though with the loſs of ſome lives, particularly of major Pierſon. The entrance to theſe towers is by a door, ſo high up in the wall, as to be out of the reach of man, and is to be aſcended by a ladder, to be drawn up when the defendants are ſafely within the buildings. In many places are pieces of large cannon mounted, with ſtore-houſes near them for powder and ball. The poor people, from the ſcarcity of fuel, principally burn ſeaweed, called vraic. Druidical altars remain here on which human victims were offered. They are huge flat ſtones, ſupported by ſtones 4 or 5 feet high. The principal places are St. Helier and St. Aubin, lon. 2 11 W, lat 49 7 N. [Bowen.]

Jeruſalem, a celebrated city of Aſia and capital of Paleſtine, ſuppoſed to have been founded by Melchiſedeck, and then called *Salem* and *Solyma*. Its firſt buildings were erected on the loweſt part of Mount Sion, that is to ſay, Mount Acra; the northern mountain, and this part, was, therefore, called the Lower City. The Jebuſites, a people of the land of Canaan, made themſelves maſters of it; and it was ſtill ſubject to them at the time the Hebrews were under the protection of Moſes. Theſe people afterwards built on the higheſt part of Mount Sion, that diviſion diſtinguiſhed by the name of the Upper City, and which, by its inhabitants, was called *Jebus*. They built there, likewiſe, a fortreſs, to defend themſelves againſt the attacks of the Hebrews. When the Hebrews entered the Land of Promiſe, under the conduct of Joſhua, in the year 2584, in the diviſion of it, Jeruſalem fell to the lot of the tribe of Benjamin. After the death of Joſhua, which happened in the year 2601, the lower city was taken and burnt by the tribe of Judah; but not being able to make themſelves maſters of the upper city, to which the Jebuſites had retired for ſhelter, the latter recovered the lower city, and reſtored it to its former condition. It appears, that the city of Jeruſalem belonged ſometimes to the tribe of Benjamin, and ſometimes to the tribe of Judah; but according to the diſtribution of the land of promiſe, made by Joſhua, it certainly, as before mentioned, fell to the lot of the tribe of Benjamin. The glory of entirely ſubjecting the Jebuſites, however, was reſerved for David, who, in the year 2988, expelled theſe people, ſeized their fortreſs and city, and called the latter after his own name, *The City of David*. The city then occupied 2 mountains, that is to ſay, Mount Sion, which formed the upper city, and Acra, which formed the lower city. In the year 3911, Simon Maccabeus fortified Jeruſalem, by erecting ſtrong and high towers on the walls. The fort at this time was in the hands of the Syro-Macedonians; but Simon took and deſtroyed it, that it might never again fall into the poſſeſſion of the enemy. This citadel had kept Jeruſalem 26 years dependant on the king of Syria. John Hyrcanus, ſon of Simon Maccabeus, entered upon the governorſhip and high-prieſthood, after the death of his father, in 3919; and the ſame year Antiochus Sidetes, incenſed at the loſſes which he

he had ſuffered by Simon Maccabeus, declared war againſt Hyrcanus, and beſieged Jeruſalem, deſtroyed the walls of the city, and then retired, with all his forces. During the reign of Herod the Great, otherwiſe called the Aſcalonite, Jeruſalem received many additions and embelliſhments. In the year 4030, he conſtructed a ſuperb royal palace, a theatre, and an amphitheatre, to celebrate various kinds of games in honor of Auguſtus. Herod likewiſe conceived a deſign of rebuilding the temple, or rather of enlarging that which had been erected after the return of the Jews from the Babyloniſh captivity, and accordingly began his work, in the 18th year of his reign, and completed it in 8 years. Under the emperor Tiberius, Pontius Pilate being preſident of Judea for the Romans, our Lord and Saviour Jeſus Chriſt, at the age of 33, was condemned to death, on the falſe accuſation of the Jews, and crucified on Mount Calvary, which was then without the walls of the city. In the year 66 of the Chriſtian æra, and the 12th of the reign of Nero, Geſſius Florus, the procurator of Judea, had by his injuſtice and extortion reduced that rich country to a miſerable condition; and adding cruelty to rapine, was the principal cauſe of the Hebrews attempting to throw off the Roman yoke. Being declared rebels, they began to commit every kind of iniquity. The Romans employed the ſevereſt puniſhments to reduce theſe people to obedience, but ſtill without effect. Having attacked Ceſtius Gallus, the governor of Syria, they obliged him to retire; and this ſucceſs inſpired them with freſh hopes and courage. The flames of war being thus kindled in Judea, Nero entruſted the management of it to his general, Veſpaſian, who, accompanied by his ſon Titus, and a powerful army, arrived in Syria in the year 67 of the Chriſtian æra. Veſpaſian ſoon after being choſen emperor, ſent orders to his ſon Titus to continue the war againſt the Hebrews, and ſet out for Rome, where he arrived amidſt the acclamations of the populace, in the year 70 of the Chriſtian æra. Jeruſalem at this time was torn by different contending factions, and a prey to all the miſeries of a civil war within its own walls. Nothing was ſeen throughout the whole city but ſlaughter, tumult, and murder; while patriotiſm was made a pretence for committing every ſpecies of atrocity. In this miſerable ſtate was the city of Jeruſalem and all Judea, when on the 14th of April, in the year 70, Titus undertook the ſiege of the former, having encamped at the diſtance of 7 ſtadia, or a mile, from it. On the 4th of May, Titus made himſelf maſter of the firſt wall of Jeruſalem, and cauſed a great part of it towards the N to be demoliſhed. Notwitſtanding this ſucceſs, he offered very favourable terms to the beſieged, if they would ſubmit, but his offer was rejected. Five days after, he took the ſecond wall, from which he was however repulſed; but in 4 days more he again got into his poſſeſſion, and demoliſhed what remained of it in the northern quarter. Having failed in his attempt to batter down the third wall, Titus made new propoſals to the Hebrews, through the medium of Flavius Joſephus, who had been taken priſoner, and, after receiving his liberty, had attached himſelf to the Romans, and was with Titus in his encampment. The greater part of the people were inclined to accept the eaſy conditions propoſed them by Joſephus, in the name of the emperor, but being oppoſed by ſome zealots, Joſephus was treated with every mark of indignity and reproach. After this behaviour, there remained no more mercy for the Hebrews. Titus cauſed the hands of thoſe who had voluntarily ſought ſhelter in the Roman camp to be cut off, and ſent them back to the city, and others were crucified in the ſight of their countrymen. Famine, in the mean time, began to make dreadful havock among the people. The effects of hunger were ſo great, that a noble lady, called Mary, devoured the fleſh of her own ſon; this action appeared ſo unnatural to Titus, that he ſwore that he would bury the remembrance of it under the ruins of Jeruſalem. In order to haſten the capture of the city, he cauſed all the trees which were within the diſtance of ſome miles from Jeruſalem to be cut down, and employed them in his machines and military works. Having made every neceſſary diſpoſition for continuing his operations with vigour, he applied his battering rams to the third wall, that is to ſay, the wall encloſing the fortreſs, and made himſelf maſter of the tower called Antonia. The Romans being deſirous of getting poſſeſſion of the Temple, without deſtroying it, were obliged to ſuſtain a fierce conflict in it: but a ſoldier, inſtigated by ſome unknown motive, threw a burning torch into the northern part of it,

it, where there was a great quantity of combuſtible materials, by which means it was ſet on fire. This magnificent building, therefore, was reduced to aſhes, and the Hebrews, with great grief and ſorrow, ſaw a monument deſtroyed which was the principal object that had animated their hopes, and awakened their courage. In ſhort, on the 2d of September, in the year 71 of the Chriſtian æra, and the 2d of the reign of Veſpaſian, the city of Jeruſalem fell entirely into the hands of Titus. It was then given up to be plundered by the ſoldiers, and moſt of its inhabitants were put to the ſword. According to the order of Titus, the city was deſtroyed to its foundations; and even the ruins of the temple were demoliſhed. Joſephus ſays, that the number of priſoners taken during the whole time of the war was 97,000; and that the number killed in the city during the ſame period amounted to 1,100,000; but Tacitus, who lived in the firſt century, in the time of Veſpaſian and Titus, heard it reported, that the number of the beſieged, including thoſe of every age and ſex, was only 600,000. Notwithſtanding the deſtruction of their country, a good many Jews remained in it, and even in Jeruſalem, or rather in new buildings which they erected amidſt the ruins of the city; but they now paid tribute to the Romans, and were entirely ſubject to their laws. In the year 118, they attempted to rebel, but were ſoon overcome by Tinius Rufus, the Roman preſident in Paleſtine. On account of the turbulent diſpoſition of theſe people, Adrian, it appears, highly incenſed at their conduct, reſolved the ſame year to level the city of Jeruſalem with the ground; that is to ſay, thoſe new buildings erected by the Hebrews, to deſtroy 3 towers left by Titus for the convenience of the Roman garriſon; and to ſow ſalt in the ground on which the place had ſtood. Whatever may have been the cauſe that induced Adrian to make this devaſtation, and to ſhow ſo much reſentment againſt the remains of a wretched nation, he fulfilled the prophecy of our Saviour, who foretold that neither in the city nor the temple ſhould one ſtone be left upon another. This, therefore, may be called the final deſtruction of Jeruſalem, which took place 47 years after that of Titus. In the year 614, the Perſians came before Jeruſalem, which having fallen into their hands, was ſacked and plundered. Ninety thouſand Chriſtians, of both ſexes, and of all ages and conditions, were made ſlaves in this war, and ſold by the Perſians to the Jews: who, contrary to the laws of humanity, butchered them in a cruel manner. In the year 628, Jeruſalem was reſtored to the emperor Heraclius, who baniſhed all the Jews, and interdicted them from approaching within 3 miles of it. In the year 636, Jeruſalem was taken by the caliph Omar; when the provinces of Syria and Paleſtine fell entirely into the hands of the Saracens; the city of Jeruſalem was for ſeveral centuries governed by the caliphs. The government now became entirely Mahometan; and Mahometaniſm was the prevailing religion of the country. The Turks, after they had made themſelves maſters of Damaſcus, and ſubdued the whole country around, carried their arms againſt Jeruſalem, which they likewiſe took, in the year 1076 of the Chriſtian æra, and of the Hegira 469. At the time when Jeruſalem was under the dominion of the Turks, the Chriſtians who reſided in it were expoſed to ſo great afflictions, that their ſituation was worſe than when ſubject to the government of the Saracens. Many of the Weſtern Chriſtians, however, ſtill continued to viſit the holy places; but for this indulgence they were obliged to pay a very heavy tax. In the year 1093, among the many pilgrims who reſorted to Jeruſalem, there was a French monk, of the city of Amiens, in Picardy, named Peter, who has ſince been diſtinguiſhed by the name of Peter the Hermit. Peter departed from Syria in the year 1095, in a merchant veſſel, bound for Bari, in Apulia; and on landing there immediately went to pope Urban II, to whom he delivered letters from the patriarch and Chriſtians of Jeruſalem, requeſting his aſſiſtance and ſupport. At the ſame time he laid before him, in the moſt pathetic terms, the unhappy ſituation of thoſe people; and informed him in what manner they were inſulted and oppreſſed by the Mahometans. Theſe letters, and the repreſentations of Peter the Hermit, made ſuch an impreſſion on the pontiff's heart, that he reſolved from that moment to do every thing in his power to recover the Holy Land. Peter then went to various courts, and applied to different princes, with a view of engaging them in the ſame deſign; and in every place in which he paſſed he preached up the cruſades. The city was taken the 15th of July, 1099, the

the 3d year after the Chriſtians had ſet out from Europe to recover Paleſtine. Eight days after the city was taken, all the Chriſtian princes, generals, and commanders aſſembled and elected, for king of Jeruſalem, Godfrey of Bouillon, duke of Lorrain, who by his piety, prudence, and valour, was judged moſt worthy of that dignity. From the time that the city of Jeruſalem remained under the power of the Weſtern Chriſtians, that is to ſay, from the 15th of July, 1099, to the end of the year 1162, Jeruſalem was governed by 5 Latin kings, and the church by 8 patriarchs. On the death of the laſt king, Baldwin III, the affairs of the Weſtern Chriſtians in Syria and Paleſtine began greatly to decline. The kingdom of Jeruſalem, conſidered in its whole extent, was already divided into 4 parts; that is to ſay, that which was properly called the kingdom of Jeruſalem, the country of Edeſſa, the principality of Antioch, and the country of Tripoli. Jeruſalem, in its modern ſtate, called by the Turks *Cudſembarie*, and *Cudſcherif*, is reduced by their oppreſſive tyranny, into the condition of a poor, thinly inhabited town, of about 3 miles at moſt in circumference; it is ſituated on a rocky mountain, with very ſteep aſcents on all ſides except to the N; the vallies at the bottom are deep, and at ſome diſtance environed with hills. The ſoil is for the moſt part ſtony, yet affords corn, wine, and olives, where cultivated; but ſcarce any thing except graſs, heath, and other ſpontaneous herbs and ſhrubs, which are left to run up to ſeed, grow at a diſtance from the city. The houſes are built of flint ſtones, one ſtory high. The top is flat, and plaſtered, having battlements a yard high. In the day time they hide from the ſun under the roof; in the night they walk, eat, and ſleep on it. The number of inhabitants is ſaid to be about 12 or 14,000. Some ſtreets ſeem to be ruins, rather than dwelling houſes. Within the walls large places lie deſolate, covered with ſtones, and rubbiſh. Their gardens are ill managed, being ſurrounded with low walls of mud; they are conſtantly waſhing down, and requiring new repairs. The citizens are taylors, cooks, ſmiths, or ſhoemakers; a poor, wicked race, the ſcum of different nations, principally Arabs. Still the decayed town of Jeruſalem will always be intereſting to the believer in revelation. Here his fond, delighted imagination fixes, not only on account of the ſplended ſcenes recorded in the old Teſtament; not only becauſe here the Son of God accompliſhed the work of human redemption; not only becauſe here the ſpark kindled, which, like the ſun, ſhall enlighten all nations; but here a conſtellation of prophecies are fulfilled. One or two we mention. Contemplating the city, its holy temple, and majeſtic palaces, Jeſus Chriſt propheſied that in that generation devaſtation ſhould enter; that the time ſhould come that one ſtone ſhould not be left upon another. All this came to paſs as has been related. Jeſus Chriſt alſo propheeied that "Jeruſalem ſhould be trodden down of the *Gentiles*;" That Gentiles ſhould poſſeſs the place, not Jews. This we have ſeen has been literally accompliſhed. Adrain baniſhed *all* the Jews; the place was ſettled by Romans, and other foreigners. Underſtanding the prophecy, and determining to cruſh the ſon of God, Julian exerted all his influence, and power to falſify the prediction. For this purpoſe, about the year 363, he wrote kindly to the Jews; invited them to their holy city, promiſed to rebuild their temple in magnificence: to make Jeruſalem his royal reſidence, to join with them in worſhipping the great God of the univerſe. He appropriated immenſe ſums of money for the building: he actually commenced the work which he intended ſhould give the lie to Chriſt, deſtroy the confidence of his friends, and cover his enemies with glory. As the workmen commenced their taſk, and had laid the foundations of the temple bare, God himſelf interpoſed, a ſudden ſtorm roſe, and a dreadful earthquake tore up, and diſperſed the old foundations; the work was ſuſpended. But they reſumed the buſineſs, when balls of fire burſt from the ground, conſumed the tools, deſtroyed a part of the workmen, and forced the reſt to lay aſide their deſign. The Jews are ſtill perſecuted by Mahometans, as they were baniſhed by Romans. Jeruſalem is ſtill trodden down by the *Gentiles*. Is it poſſible to be an infidel?—lon. 35 25 E, lat. 31 15 N. [Newton, and others.]

Jeſi, a town of Ancona. The ſee of a biſhop, immediately under the pope. It contains 3 churches and 10 convents: 23 miles N E Loretto.

Jeſo, or *Jedſo*, or *Yedſo*, a large iſland in the N Pacific Ocean, governed by a prince, tributary to the emperor of Japan. The inhabitants are more rude and ſavage

age than the Japaneſe. They live chiefly on fiſh and game, lat. 42 N.

Jever, a town of Weſtphalia, capital of a country called Jeverland, in the N E part of E Frieſland, on the W ſide of the mouth of the Weſer, which belongs to the prince of Anhalt Zerbſt: 28 miles N E Emden, lat. 53 39 N.

Jews Rock, a mountain of Abyſſinia, in the province of Samen. It is the higheſt of a large rugged chain of mountains. [Bruce.]

Jibbel Sabeia, a large iſland in the Red Sea, to which, in time of war, the Arabs of Ras Heli ſend their wives and children. [Bruce.]

Jidda, or *Judda*, a ſeaport of Arabia Felix, on the E coaſt of the Red Sea, in the Sheriffate of Mecca, firſt ſurrounded with walls, in the year 1514, by El Guri, ſultan of Egypt, to protect it from the Portugueſe: the walls are now in a ſtate of decay. It is ſituated in a barren, unhealthy, ſandy diſtrict, and is without water. Jidda, has been always a part of the dominions of the Sheriffe of Mecca. The Turkiſh ſultan ſends, indeed, a pacha to this city; but he is not abſolute ſovereign of it. The ſupreme authority is ſhared between the Sheriffe and the Turkiſh governor. The latter is changed every year; and accordingly refuſes ſometimes to obey the pacha. The revenue ariſing from the cuſtoms is ſhared between the ſultan and the ſheriffe; upon which account the kiaja and the viſier always attend together when goods are examined. The dues of cuſtom are fixed at 10 per cent. upon the value of the goods, eſtimated arbitrarily by the cuſtom-houſe officers; ſo that they may be conſidered as equal, in reality to 12 or 15 per cent. The Engliſh, however, are particularly favoured, even more than the ſubjects of the ſultan: they pay only 8 per cent. and are ſuffered to diſcharge this in goods, whereas, all others muſt produce money. Although the trade of Jidda is ſo conſiderable, yet this city is no more than a mart between Egypt and India. The ſhips from Suez, ſeldom proceed farther than this port; and thoſe from India are not ſuffered to advance to Suez. The circumjacent country affords nothing but Taif almonds for an object of traffic; of theſe, indeed, the Engliſh carry 500,000 weight a year to India. Balm of Mecca is alſo brought hither from the neighbourhood of Medina, as an article of exportation. The imports are greater, becauſe both Mecca and Medina are to be ſupplied from this Market. Large quantities of corn, rice, lentiles, ſugar, oil, &c. are imported from Egypt, without which this part of Arabia could not poſſibly be inhabited. All goods from Europe come alſo by the way of Egypt; and on the other hand, thoſe which are brought hither from India paſs generally into Egypt. Here they pretended to ſhow the tomb of Eve, the mother of mankind. Without the gates eaſtward, a deſert plain is filled with huts of Bedoween Arabs. They ſupply Jidda with milk and butter. It is much frequented by ſhipping. Proviſions are high, and in no town of Mahometans are there ſo many unmarried women. The city is large, and well peopled. Chriſtians are not allowed to ſettle here, on account of its vicinity to the holy city, Mecca, of which it is the port: 34 miles diſtant, 170 S Medina, lat. 21 28 N. [Niebuhr, Bruce, D. Herbelot, Poncet.]

Jidoon, a country or diſtrict of Aſia, on the E ſide of the river Sinde, on the borders of Cachimere and Thibet.

Jifrai, a town of Africa, on the river Gambia.

Jillifree, a town on the N bank of the Gambia in the kingdom of Barra. The alkaid or governor of Jillifree collects the exorbitant duties, which the king levies on Europeans. In the execution of this office he is attended with a numerous train. The town is large and inhabited by Portugueſe, Mandingoes, and Mahometans: theſe have a moſque. The Engliſh have a factory here. [Park.]

Jimmelah, a town of Africa, anciently Gemella. Near it are magnificent ruins, the remains of an amphitheatre, &c. 9 leagues S S W Conſtantina.

Jinbala, a ſmall kingdom of Africa. The ſoil is remarkably fertile; the inhabitants are negroes, ſome of them very opulent. [Park.]

Jionpour, a town of Hindooſtan, in the country of Benares, on the Goomty river. This town was once the ſeat of an empire. Over the Goomty is a bridge, of 16 arches; an extenſive fort, now in ruins, once commanded this bridge, and the country from the Ganges to Lucknow. The river ſometimes riſes over the bridge. In 1774, a Britiſh army of 10,000 men, paſſed it in boats: 30 miles N W Benares, lon. 82 55 E, lat. 25 46 N.

Joachimſthal, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Elnbogen, celebrated for its ſilver mines, the beſt in the kingdom, diſcovered in the year 1516. From the year 1586 to the year 1601, theſe mines yielded

yielded 305,790 marks of silver: 11 miles N Elnbogen, and 52 S S E Dresden.

Joag, a frontier town of Kajaaga, containing about 2000 inhabitants. The town is furrounded by a wall; each man's poſſeſſion is alſo walled in, making ſo many citadels. To the weſt of the town is a ſmall river, on the banks of which a great plenty of tobacco and onions is raiſed. [Park.]

Joal, or *Juala*, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Siu, on the ſea coaſt, with a road and good anchorage, where the French have a factory for ſlaves, ſkins, ivory, and wax.

Joanna, or *Hinzuan*, one of the Comora iſlands, which ſee.

Joar, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Burſali, furrounded with paliſades, to keep off wild beaſts. The king has a houſe here; the Engliſh a factory. It is only a little cluſter of huts, pleaſantly ſituated on a fine Savannah, furrounded with woods. There is found here a remarkable bird, as large as a pigeon with 4 wings. The Oſtrich here is ſtrong enough to carry a man on his back, 2 miles from Gambia. [Moor.]

Jockgrim, a town of France, in the Lower Rhine, on an eminence, near the Rhine: 3 leagues S E Landau.

Johan Georgenſtadt, a town of Upper Saxony, founded in the year 1654, by the Proteſtant miners, who were driven out of the little Bohemia mine town of Platten. On the corn which is raiſed, the inhabitants would hardly be able to ſubſiſt, even for a few days; but their cattle are good; the women weave lace, the men are miners. At firſt, only tin was found; but in 1662, ſilver was diſcovered. Copper ore, and cobalt is found. Emery is prepared, and other minerals found, at this place: 7 miles S Schwarzenberg.

Johnny Groat's Houſe, the moſt northerly dwelling of Scotland, in the county of Caithneſs: 1 mile W Duncanſby Head, the N E point of Great Britain.

Johor, a town of the peninſula of Malacca, near the S coaſt, and capital of a kingdom of the ſame name. In the year 1603, this town was deſtroyed by the Portugueſe, lat. 1 58 N.

Joigny, a town of France, department of the Yonne, ſurrounded with thick walls, near the Yonne: 14 miles N W Auxerre, lat. 47 59 N.

Joinville, a town of France, department of the Upper Marne, on the Marne: 5 leagues S E St. Dizier, lat. 48 27 N.

Jolut, an iſland near the W coaſt of E Greenland, lon. 46 50 W, lat. 60 56 N.

Jona, a town of Hindooſtan, in the country of Delhi: 35 miles S Delhi.

Joncy, a town of France, department of the Saône and Loire, 5 leagues and 3 quarters S W Châlons.

Jonkahonda, a place of conſiderable trade, on the Gambia. [Park.]

Jonkioping, a town of Sweden, in the province of Smaland, near the Wetter Lake, containing 2 fauxbourgs, 3 churches, an arſenal, and a manufacture of arms, and about 3000 inhabitants. It is the ſeat of juſtice for Gothland: 156 miles S W Stockholm, lon. 14 7 E, lat. 57 48 N.

Jonquerra, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, the foot of the Pyrenées: 20 miles N Gerona.

Jonſac, a town of France, department of the Lower Charente, 3 leagues S S E Pons.

Jonſberg, a town of Sweden, in E Gothland, near the coaſt of the Baltic: 22 miles E Nordkioping.

Jonville, a town of France, department of the Upper Saône, on the Saône: two leagues and a half N Juſſey.

Joodpour, a town of Hindooſtan, capital of a diſtrict, in the country of Agimere: 85 miles W S W Agimere, lon. 73 48 E, lat. 26 7 N.

Jootſiſima, one of the Japaneſe iſles. It is level, well wooded, and many of their houſes are handſomely built, lon 135 20 E, lat. 37 51 N. [Peyrouſe.]

Joppa, ſee *Jaffa*.

Jordan, a river of Paleſtine riſing from lake Phiala in Anti Libanus. It runs under ground 15 miles, then breaks out at Peneum; paſſes through Samachomite Lake, anciently called Meron, 6 miles long, 4 broad. Two miles after its leaving the lake, is a ſtone bridge of 3 arches, called "Jacob's Bridge," ſuppoſed to have been built before the days of Jacob. After ſeparating Galilee from Tracontis, it paſſes through the lake Tiberias: thence, after a courſe of 65 miles, part of the way through a vaſt and moſt horrid deſert, receiving the Carith, (on the bank of which Elijah was fed by ravens) and many other tributary ſtreams, it empties into the Dead Sea. It is a very rapid river, generally about 4 or 5 rods wide, and 9 feet deep, and except in freſhets, runs 2 yards below the brink of its channel. The waters are turbid but very wholeſome. [Mariti, Shaw, Maundrell, Topog. Dict.]

Joriſima,

Jorifima, one of the iſlands of Japan.

Joſapath, a long narrow valley between Jeruſalem and the Mount of Olives, ſuppoſed by ſome enthuſiaſts to be the place where all mankind are to aſſemble at the day of judgment.

Joſſelin, a town of France, department of the Morbihan : 11 leagues E L'Orient.

Jouaville, a town of France, department of the Mozelle, 3 leagues W Metz.

Joura, a barren iſland in the Grecian Archipelago, about 10 miles in circuit : 12 miles S W Andros.

Joux la Ville, a town of France, department of the Yonne : 3 leagues N Avallon.

Joux (Mount,) a part of Mount Jura, near the ſource of the Doubs, on the borders of Swiſſerland, and France.

Joux, a lake on Mount Jura : 4 miles W Romainmotier.

Joyeuſe, a town of France, department of the Ardeche, on the Beaune ; containing about 600 inhabitants : 7 leagues S S W Privas, lat. 44 28 N.

Juanpore, a diſtrict of the province of Benares. A race of Hindoos, called Rajekoomars, reſide here. It is a cuſtom with this people to deſtroy their female infants, to prevent the expenſe of procuring them ſuitable matches. The cuſtom is general, excepting that in each family 1 daughter is ſpared. One village alſo ſpare their female infants. There, owing to the expenſe of procuring huſbands, old maids are numerous. This race of cruel mortals are continued by the few daughters, not deſtroyed, and by their intermarriages with other diſtricts. The Engliſh have exerted themſelves with ſome ſucceſs in ſuppreſſing this horrid cuſtom. [Shore A. R.]

Jubo, a kingdom of Africa, on the coaſt of Ajan, near the Eaſtern Indian Sea, with a capital of the ſame name, ſubject to the Portugueſe, lon. 43 20 E, lat. 0 50 N.

Jubo, a river of Africa, which runs into the Indian Sea, a little to the N of the equinoctial line.

Jucendro, a town of the iſland of Madagaſcar, lat. 23 10 S.

Judenburg, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria, in a plain ſurrounded with lofty mountains, always covered with ſnow. It has a caſtle, a college, and 2 convents : 32 miles W N W Graz, and 84 S W Vienna, lat. 47 17 N.

Judoigne, or *Geldenacken*, a town of Brabant, on the Geete ; near it are the ruins of an ancient caſtle, where the children of the dukes of Brabant were heretofore brought up on account of the excellency of the air : 12 miles S S E Louvain, and 25 W Liege.

Judomſkoi Kreſt, a fortreſs of Ruſſia, in the government of Irkutſk : 100 miles W N W Ochotſk.

Juida, ſee *Whidah*.

Juillac, a town of France, department of the Correze : 6½ leagues W Tulle.

Julbach, a village of Upper Bavaria, with a caſtle : 4 miles W Branau.

Julfar, a town of Arabia, province of Oman, in a bay of the Parſian Gulf : 160 miles N W Muſkat, lon. 56 24 E, lat. 25 55 N.

Juliers (Duchy of,) a country of Weſtphalia, on the Rhine and Meuſe. This duchy enjoys a fruitful ſoil, which produces all ſorts of corn in abundance, together with good meadow and paſture land. The breed of cattle here is conſiderable, and in particular it has a good breed of horſes, which are partly ſent to the neighbouring countries, and partly to France. Much woad alſo is cultivated here, and linen manufactured. Near Eſchweiler is found ſtone coal. In this country are 26 towns, and about 11 freedoms and boroughs.

Juliers, a city and capital of the above duchy, is ſituated on the Ruhr. It is ſmall but ſtrong, and has a regular citadel. It contains a church, and a convent. Without the walls are a Calviniſt and a Lutheran church. This city ſurrendered at diſcretion, to the troops of the French republic, in the month of October, 1794. The arſenal was well provided, and well furniſhed with 60 pieces of cannon, and 50,000 pounds of powder : 22 miles W Cologn, and 37 N E Liege, lat. 50 58 N.

Jumnah, a river of Hindooſtan, which riſes in Thibet, and runs into the Ganges, at Allahabad.

Junkſeilon, or *Junſalem*, an iſland in the Eaſtern Indian Sea, near the S coaſt of Siam, 21 leagues long, and from 3 to 7 wide. The principal town, of the ſame name, is ſituated in the N part of the iſland, with a harbour capable of receiving veſſels only of a moderate ſize ; but the road has good anchorage, and affords a ſecure retreat for veſſels ſurpriſed by ſtorms or hurricanes : the ſituation is convenient for commerce. Near it is a mine of loadſtone, but the pieces do not preſerve their virtue above 4 or 5 months. The iſland is fertile in rice, fruit, &c. lon. 98 5 to 98 30 E, lat. 7 37 to 8 40 N.

Jura, a mountain, or rather a long chain of mountains, which extend from the Rhine, near Bâle, to the Rhône, about 10 miles below Geneva; sometimes more sometimes less elevated; and in different places takes different names. The rocks which form the base of the Jura, are mostly composed of calcareous stone, and perhaps there is not a spot in Europe, of the same extent, where are found such quantities of petrified shells, and marine plants. [Coxe.]

Jura, a department of France, of which Lons le Saunier is the capital.

Jura, an island in the North Sea, near the W coast of Scotland, about 25 miles in length, and from 2 to 6 in breadth: chiefly mountainous or barren heath; shell-fish and potatoes form the principal food of the poorer people. What are called *The Paps of Jura*, are 3 lofty mountains, of a conic form, of stupendous height. Some black cattle are raised, and about 3 or 400 sold annually out of the island, and about 100 horses: the wool is remarkable for its fineness; but the sheep are small, and not numerous: goats are in greater plenty. Some wild deer are still remaining, but the number is continually growing less. The number of inhabitants is said scarcely to exceed 900, who all reside on the E side of the island: the western part being too rugged for cultivation. There are 2 good harbours on the E side of the island, but no vessels above 5 or 6 tons belonging to them. The village of Jura is situated about the center from N to S, on the E coast, lat. 55 58 N.

Jurea, a city of Piedmont, on the Doria Baltea, or Grand Doria, originally a Roman colony, sent thither during the sixth consulship of Marius, and the first of Valerius Flaccus, and was called *Eporedia*. It is situated partly in a plain, and partly on a hill of easy ascent: the number of inhabitants is about 6000: it is the see of a bishop: the cathedral is said to have been anciently a temple of Apollo. Besides the cathedral, it has 3 other parish churches, and several religious houses. The marquisate was founded by Charlemagne. 20 miles N Turin and 53 W Milan, lat. 45 12 N.

Jurjura, a mountain of Africa, and 1 of the highest in Algiers, about 20 miles in length, full of sharp rocks, and covered with snow in winter: 60 miles S E Algiers.

Juska Krasnoiarsak, a town of Siberia on the river Jenisea. It consists of about 30 houses, inhabited by Russian exiles. There is a fort, the residence of the governor, garrisoned by 20 exiles. [Beneyowski.]

Jusingen, a town of Swabia, and capital of a lordship, purchased, in the year 1751, by the duke of Wurtemburg, for 300,000 florins. it gives a seat and voice at the diets of the empire: 32 miles S E Stutgard.

Juterbock, a town of Upper Saxony, on the Angerbach: 18 miles N E Wittenberg, lat. 52 1 N.

Juthia, or *Odia*, or *Siam*, a town of Asia, capital of the kingdom of Siam, and residence of the king, situated in a large island in the river Menan, some leagues from the sea. The city contains a great number of magnificent pagodas, and the royal palace is large and beautiful: the Dutch have a factory here, and a number of merchants from different countries come there to trade, lon. 102 E, lat. 14 18 N.

Jutland, a peninsula of Europe, in the kingdom of Denmark, formerly called *Cimbria*, and *Chersonesus Cimbrica*: bounded W and N by the Northern Sea; about 200 m. in length, and 95 in breadth. It is generally divided into N Jutland, more especially called *Jutland*; and S Jutland, more generally called *The duchy of Sleswick*.

Jutland, North, is bounded on all sides by the sea, except on the S by Slesvich; of all the territories belonging to the crown of Denmark, it is the largest, and yields the greatest revenue. A large quantity of all sorts of grain is annually exported from hence to Sweden, Norway, and Holland; and considerable sums accrue to the inhabitants from the sale of oxen, horses, and hogs. Jutland is commonly said to be *the land of beacon and rye bread*. Here is a great plenty of sea and fresh water fish of all kinds. Jutland is every where interspersed with hills, and, on the E side, with fine woods of oak, beach, fir, &c. here is also great plenty of all kind of game. The air is cold, especially towards the North Sea. The Jutlanders are of a robust, vigorous, constitution, and resolute temper; and seem to have raised themselves to a state of freedom, superior to that of the other inhabitants of Denmark. Many of the Jutland peasants have freeholds, for which they pay only a small acknowledgment to the lord of the manor, and the public taxes. Fredericia is the only place where the exercise of any religion, besides Lutheranism, is tolerated. Aalborg,

borg, Wiborg, Aarhuus, and Ripen, are the chief towns.

Jyenagur, a country or province of Hindooſtan, ſituated to the S of the Mewat.

Jyepour, city, capital of a territory, in Hindooſtan Proper. Here is an obſervatory erected in 1754. In 1779, it was a place of wealth and conſequence, being the principal mart for the goods brought from all parts of India. [Wendel.]

K

[*N. B. Words that ſometimes begin with K and ſometimes with C, if not found under the former, may be ſought for under the latter.*]

KAA EL IBUD, a village of Arabia Felix, which is chiefly inhabited by Jews, who are not ſuffered to lodge in the town of Sana, near which it is ſituated.

Kabas, a town of Egypt: 3 miles S E Foua.

Kabba, a large town in the kingdom of Bambarra, ſituated in a beautiful and highly cultivated country. Here, from the fruit of the Shea tree, is prepared vaſt quantities of vegetable butter, preferable to any made from cow's milk. It is whiter, firmer, of richer flavour, and keeps a whole year without ſalt. The tree much reſembles an American oak.

[Park.]

Kabyles, a people of Barbary, who, from their language and other circumſtances, ſeem to be the only tribe of that region, who bear any near relation to the ancient Africans. Retiring to the mountains, theſe clans have been leſs affected by innovations than thoſe who ſubmitted to invaders. Their huts are of hurdles, covered with mud, or of materials from adjacent ruins, or of ſquare pieces of clay, dried in the ſun. The roofs are of mud or ſtraw, ſupported by reeds or branches of trees. Their principal manufacture is of Hykes, as they call woollen blankets, and webs of goat's hair for their tents. In this only women are employed. They uſe not the ſhuttle, but conduct the threads of the woof, with their fingers. The Hyke is 6 yards long and about 2 broad, a dreſs by day, a bed and covering by night for the Kabyle. It is a looſe troubleſome garment, continually requiring to be folded anew about the body. This ſhows the uſe of a *girdle* in any active employment, and the force of many ſcriptures, (alluding to ſuch a cuſtom,) which require men to *gird* themſelves. Their *burnooſe* or cloak ſeems anſwerable to the *Roman Pallium*, being probably the ſame with our Saviour's, which was *woven without ſeam*; and the ſame as the clothes of the Iſraelites, in which they folded their *kneading troughs*. This is done by the Kabyles at the preſent day. Sometimes they wear frocks or tunicks under their Hykes. Round thoſe alſo they wear girdles. When they labour they often throw off their burnooſes and Hykes, wearing only their frocks. Dreſſed in this garment, Chriſt took a towel and girded himſelf, after he had laid aſide his other garments, his Pallium and Hyke. In this tunick, which the Vulgate tranſlates tunica, was Peter dreſt; this he girt unto him as he caſt himſelf into the ſea, John 21. The burnooſe and Hyke being the proper dreſs of the eaſtern nations, they were *ſaid to be naked*, though they retained their tunick or frock. Their girdles were doubled, the edges ſewed together, and uſed for a purſe, hence *Zoone* in ſcripture is rendered *purſe*. The women tinge their hair and their eyelids with the powder of lead ore, as Jeſebel did. The whole kitchen furniture of theſe Arabs is 2 or 3 wooden bowls, a pot and kettle.

[Topographic Dict.]

Kachao, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Kumbo, on the river San Domingo, about 50 miles from the mouth. It is ſurrounded with a rampart and paliſades, and defended with artillery and a Portugueſe garriſon. Here is a pariſh church, and a convent of Capuchins.

Kachtan, or *Cachtan*, a ſmall diſtrict of Arabia, ſituated among mountains, about 6 days' journey N N E from Saade, governed by a ſheik.

Kacheti, a territory between Dalgeſtan, Irvan, and Corduel, in Georgia, Aſia, ſubject to Perſia; of which the capital is Zegan.

Kader, an iſland at the N W extremity of the Perſian Gulf, formed between the ſtreams of the Euphrates and the Tigris.

Kadeſh, a city of Arabia, where Moſes and Aaron, by their ſin, provoked God to forbid their entrance into Canaan. It is 8 leagues S Hebron. [D. B.]

Kadiak, one of the Aleutian iſles. It is well peopled, has little wood, plenty of ſulphur, and abounds with foxes and bevers; annually wild geeſe and ducks reſort here, lat. 54 30 N.

[Beneyowſki.]

Kaffungen,

Kaffungen, a town of Germany, near Caſſel.

Kaen, a town of Africa, and capital of a kingdom, on the banks of the river Gambia.

Kabblan, a town of Arabia Felix, in the province of Yemen : 56 miles E Loheia.

Kajaaga, a kingdom in Africa, bounded on the S E and S by Bambouk, on the W by Bondou and Foota Torra, on the N by the Senegal. It is a land of hills and vales, which, with the windings of the Senegal, renders the region pictureſque and beautiful. The climate is more healthy than on the ſea ſhore. The inhabitants are called Serawoolies. Their complexion is jet black, their government monarchical. They are a commercial people, indefatigable in their purſuit of wealth, yet tolerably fair and juſt in their dealings. Conſiderable profits they acquire from ſelling cotton cloth, and ſalt in diſtant countries. When the merchant returns from a trading expedition, his friends aſſemble, and he diſplays his wealth in a few preſents ; but if he has been unſucceſsful, their viſit is ſhort; they view him as a man of no underſtanding, to perform a long journey, and as they expreſs it, " bring back nothing, but the hair on his head." [Park.]

Kaingerſkoi, a ſmall iſland in the North Pacific Ocean, near the E coaſt of Kamtſchatka, belonging to Ruſſia, lon. 61 4 E, lat. 53 40 N.

Kairwan, a city of Africa, in Tunis, capital of a government of the ſame name. It is the ſecond city in the kingdom for trade and population ; is celebrated for the moſt magnificent and ſacred moſque in Barbary ; and is 20 miles W Suſa, lon. 10 25 E, lat. 35 40 N.

Kaiſarieh, or *Kaiſarijah*, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the province of Caramania, and capital of a ſangiaca, ſituated at the foot of a mountain, always covered with ſnow, about a league and a half, or 2 leagues in circumference, and ſurrounded with walls, and defended by a caſtle. It is populous, divided into 180 quarters, in each of which is a moſque, or chapel. The Greeks have a metropolitan and 1 other church, and the Armenians have 3. The principal trade is in Morocco leather. It was known to the ancients, under the name of *Mazaca*, and afterwards that of *Ceſarea of Cappadocia* : 250 miles E S E Conſtantinople.

Kaiſerlautern, a town of France, 20 miles N E Deux Ponts. A bloody battle was fought here in 1795 between the Germans and French.

Kalaar, a town of Perſia, in Chilan, with a conſiderable manufacture of ſilk, lon. 58 45 E, lat. 36 23 N.

Kalimburg, a town of Denmark, in the iſle of Zealand, the capital of a conſiderable bailiwic, lon. 11 11 E, lat. 55 47 N.

Kalir, a town of Suabia, in the duchy of Wirtemberg, with a caſtle, lon. 9 45 E, lat. 48 38 N.

Kaliſch, or *Kalitz*, a city of Poland, and capital of a palatinate of the ſame name, in what is called Great Poland, or Weſtern Pruſſia, on the river Proſna, ſurrounded with moraſſes, walls, and towers. This town was taken by the Swedes in 1655. The Jeſuits had a magnificent College in this town. The palatinate of Kaliſch is alſo called the *Palatinate of Gneſen*, from the city of that name : 57 miles N E Breſlau, and 154 S Dantzick, lon. 19 7 E.

Kalka-pira, a river of Chineſe Tartary, which iſſues from a mountain, called *Suelki* or *Siolki*, about 130 miles W from Teiticar, and empties itſelf into lake Coulon. It gives name to the nation of Tartars who poſſeſs an extenſive country to the E and W of this river.

Kalka-Targar, a country of Chineſe Tartary, which contains one ſtandard of Mongul Tartars, lat. 41 50 N.

Kalkas, a tribe of the Mogul Tartars, in Chineſe Tartary. They inhabit the country N of the Mogul Tartars, properly ſo called, which ſtretches as far as the kingdom of the Eleuthes ; and is near 300 leagues in extent from E to W. They live in tents, on the banks of their numerous rivers. They adore a lama of the ſecond order, who is held in ſuch veneration, that bonzes from China, Hindooſtan, Pegu, &c. come to pay the devotions at his reſidence in Iben Pira.

Kalmucs, a nation of Tartars inhabiting that part of the Ruſſian government of Caucaſus, which lies between the Volga and the Yaick, toward the Caſpian Sea. In all this immenſe tract there is not one houſe to be ſeen, and the inhabitants all live in tents, and remove from place to place in queſt of paſturage for their numerous cattle, conſiſting of horſes, camels, cows, and ſheep. They neither ſow nor reap, nor make hay for their cattle, ſo that they live without bread, or any ſort of vegetable ; and, in winter, their cattle fare like the wild beaſts. They are divided into a number of hordes, or clans, each under their own particular

lar khan, and all acknowledging the authority of one principal khan, who is called the king of kings, who derives his pedigree from the great Tamerlane. All of them, however, have submitted to the government of Ruſſia, or to live under its protection. They are pagans.

Kalnick, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Braclaw: 24 miles E N E Braclaw.

Kalo, a town of Upper Hungary: on a Lake: 22 miles S Tockay.

Kaluga, a city of Ruſſia, and capital of a government, called *Kalutſkoe*, or *Government of Kaluga*, ſituated on the Occa: 390 miles S E Peterſburg, and 540 E Warſaw, lat. 54 28 N.

Kamakura, an iſland of Japan, near the S coaſt of Niphon, ſcarcely more than a league in circumference; the coaſts are ſo ſharp that a crane is made uſe of to raiſe the freight from the boats. It is uſed as a ſtate priſon.

Kamalia, a ſmall town of Manding, Africa, ſituated at the bottom of ſome rocky hills. The inhabitants collect gold in great quantities. A Mahometan prieſt and ſchoolmaſter reſide here. [Park.]

Kambamba, a province of Africa, in the kingdom of Angola, with a town of the ſame name, on the river Coanza.

Kameb, a river of Aſia, which runs into the Indus, near Attock.

Kameran, a ſmall iſland in the Red Sea, near the coaſt of Arabia, lon. 42 25 E, lat 15 6 N.

Kaminiec, a town of Poland, and capital of the palatinate of Podolia, with a caſtle, built on a rock; one of the beſt fortifications in Poland. A little below it runs the river Smetricz, which falls into the Dnieſter. A Popiſh and an Armenian biſhop, and a Caſtellan, reſide in this city; and a court of juſtice and provincial diet are alſo held here. Here is alſo a college, which formerly belonged to the Jeſuits. It ſurrendered to the Ruſſian arms in 1793. The whole province is ſometimes called *Kaminiec*: 100 miles W Braclaw, lat. 48 58 N, lon. 26 30 E.

Kamtchatka, a peninſula of Ruſſia, in the government of Irkutſk, bounded on the N by the province of Ochotſk, on the E and S by the Northern Pacific Ocean, and on the W by the Sea of Ochotſk and the Penzinſkoe Gulf; about 600 miles in length, and from 30 to 200 in breadth. Its ſouthern extremity is Cape Lopatka, a word ſignifying the blade bone of a man, and is ſo called from its ſuppoſed reſemblance to it. The ſhape of the whole peninſula is not unlike that of a ſhoe, widening from the toe, (which we may ſuppoſe to be Cape Lopatka) toward the middle, and narrowing again toward the heel, a neck of land connecting it with the continent. A chain of high mountains ſtretches the whole length of the country, from N to S, dividing it nearly into 2 equal parts, from whence a great number of rivers take their riſe, and empty themſelves on each ſide, into the Pacific Ocean and the Sea of Ochotſk. The ſoil is generally barren, and ſeems as if it could be turned to no advantage either in the way of paſturage, or other mode of cultivation. The face of the country in general is thinly covered with ſtunted trees, having a bottom of moſs, mixed with low weak heath. The whole bears a ſtriking reſemblance to Newfoundland. In many parts of the peninſula, particularly on the banks of the Kamtchatka, good graſs grows in plenty, which they cut twice in the ſummer. It is natural to ſuppoſe, that the ſeverity of the climate muſt be in due proportion to the general ſterility of the ſoil, of which it is probably the cauſe. On the 15th of June, the thermometer is at about 58 and the barometer at 30. The winds blow at this ſeaſon almoſt invariably from the eaſtward, the S E is more prevalent than any other. On the 24th of Auguſt, the foliage of the trees, and all other ſorts of vegetation, ſeem to be in the utmoſt ſtate of perfection. For the remainder of this month and through September, the weather is very changeable, but not ſevere. But at the beginning of October, the tops of the hills are again covered with new fallen ſnow. In computing the ſeaſons, the ſpring ought certainly not to be taken into the account. From the middle of June to the middle of September, may be properly ſaid to conſtitute the ſummer. October may be conſidered as an autumnal month; from thence, till the middle of June, it is perfect winter. On this peninſula are more than 20 volcanoes. Iron ore, copper, and cryſtal are found here. The country is ſaid to contain numerous ſprings of hot water. Of the trees, the principal are the birch, the poplar, the alder (with the bark of which they ſtain their leather) many ſpecies of the willow, but all ſmall, and 2 ſorts of dwarfiſh pines or cedars. One of theſe grows upon the coaſt, creeping along the ground, and ſeldom exceeds 2 feet in height, of which

good

good beer is made. The birch is by far the moſt common tree; and of this are 3 ſorts. Two of them fit for timber, and differing only in the texture and colour of the bark; the third of a dwarfiſh kind. Of the ſhrub kind, is juniper, the mountain-aſh, wild roſe-trees, and raſberry-buſhes, the country produces great abundance; together with a variety of berries; blueberries, of 2 ſorts, round and oval, partridgeberries, cranberries, crowberries, and blackberries. Theſe the natives gather at proper ſeaſons, and preſerve by boiling them into a thick jam, without ſugar. They make no inconſiderable part of their winter proviſions, and are uſed as ſauce to their dried and ſalt fiſh; of which kind of food they are unqueſtionably excellent correctives. They likewiſe eat them by themſelves in puddings, and various other ways, and make decoctions of them for their ordinary liquor. Here are in great quantities, wild celery, angelica, chervil, garlic, and onions. Upon ſome few patches of ground, in the vallies, are excellent turnips, and turnip radiſhes. There are 2 plants, which, from the great uſe made of them, merit a particular mention. The firſt, called by the natives the ſaranne. The plant grows wild, and in conſiderable abundance: the women are employed in collecting the roots, which are of the bulbous kind, at the beginning of Auguſt, which are afterwards dried in the ſun, and then laid up for uſe. It is uſed in cookery in various ways. When roaſted on embers, it ſupplies the place of bread, better than any thing the country affords. After being baked in an oven, and pounded, it becomes an excellent ſubſtitute for flour and meal of every ſort, and in this form is mixed in all their ſoups, and moſt of their other diſhes. It is eſteemed extremely nouriſhing; has a pleaſant bitter taſte, and may be eaten every day without cloying. Theſe roots are uſed inſtead of potatoes; but lately have been uſed for diſtillation. The liquor is of the ſtrength of brandy; and is called by the natives raka. The nettle, as the country produces neither hemp nor flax, ſupplies the materials of which are made their fiſhing nets; and without which they could not poſſibly ſubſiſt. For this purpoſe, they cut it down in Auguſt; and after hanging it up in bundles in the ſhade, under their belagans, the remainder of the ſummer, treat it like hemp. They then ſpin it into thread with their fingers, and twiſt it round a ſpindle, after which they twine ſeveral threads together, according to the different purpoſes for which it may be deſigned. Though there is little doubt but that many parts of this peninſula would admit of ſuch cultivation as might contribute conſiderably to the comfort of the inhabitants, yet its real riches muſt always conſiſt in the number of wild animals it produces; and no labour can ever be turned to ſo good account as what is employed upon their furreries. The animals, therefore, which ſupply theſe, come next to be conſidered; and theſe are the dog, which, living, ſerves for a draught horſe, dead, his ſkin is a garment; the common fox; the ſtoat, or ermine; the ſable; the arctic fox; the varying hare; the mountain rat, or carleſs marmot; the weaſel; the glutton, or wolverine; the argali, or wild ſheep; rein deer; bears; wolves; they have few cattle. The coaſt and bays of this country are frequented by almoſt every kind of northern ſea fowl; and amongſt the reſt are the ſea eagles, but not, as at Oonalaſka, in great numbers. The rivers inland are ſtored with numerous flocks of wild ducks of various ſpecies: in the woods are eagles of a prodigious ſize: this country likewiſe affords woodcocks, ſnipes, and 2 ſorts of grouſe, or moor game. Swans are alſo ſaid to be in great plenty. Fiſh may be conſidered as the ſtaple article of food with which Providence hath ſupplied the inhabitants of this peninſula; who, in general, muſt never expect to draw any conſiderable part of their ſuſtenance either from grain or cattle. The preſent inhabitants of Kamtchatka are of 3 ſorts. The natives, or Kamtchadales: the Ruſſians and Coſſacks; and a mixture of theſe 2 by marriage. The true Kamtchadales are a people of great antiquity, and have for many ages inhabited this peninſula; they are originally deſcended from the Mungalians. Volodimir Atlaſſoff, a Coſſack, ſtands for the firſt acknowledged diſcoverer of Kamtchatka. This perſon was ſent, in the year 1697, from the fort Yakutſk, to the Anadirſk; in the quality of commiſſary, with inſtructions to call in the aſſiſtance of the Koriacs, with a view to the diſcovery of countries beyond their's, and to the ſubjecting them to a tribute. In 1699, he penetrated, with about 60 Ruſſian ſoldiers, and the ſame number of Coſſacks, into the heart of the peninſula, gained the Tigil, and from thence, levying a tribute in furs in his

progreſs,

progrefs, croſſed over to the river Kamtchatka, on which he built the higher Kamtchatka oſtrog, called Verchnei, where he left a garriſon of 16 Coſſacks, and returned to Yakutſk in 1700, with an immenſe quantity of rare and valuable tributary furs. The Ruſſian government eſtabliſhed over this country is mild and equitable, conſidered as a military one, in a very high degree. The natives are permitted to chooſe their own magiſtrates from among themſelves, in the way, and with the ſame powers, they had ever been uſed. By an edict of the late empreſs, no crime whatſoever can be puniſhed with death. But we were informed, that in caſes of murder (of which there are very few) the puniſhment of the knout is adminiſtered with ſuch ſeverity, that the offender, for the moſt part, dies under it. The only tribute exacted (which can be conſidered as little more than an acknowledgment of the Ruſſian dominion over them) conſiſts, in ſome diſtricts, of a fox's ſkin, in others of a ſable's, and, in the Kurile Iſles of a ſea otter's; but as this is much the moſt valuable, one ſkin ſerves to pay the tribute of ſeveral perſons. The toions collect the tribute in their reſpective diſtricts. Beſides the mildneſs of their government, the Ruſſians have a claim to every praiſe for the pains they have beſtowed, and which have been attended with great ſucceſs, in converting them to Chriſtianity, there remaining, at preſent, very few idolaters among them. The religion taught is that of the Greek church. Schools are likewiſe eſtabliſhed in many of the oſtrogs, where the children of both the natives and Coſſacks are gratuitouſly inſtructed in the Ruſſian language. Originally, theſe people believed in one God, who reſided on the banks of their rivers; but having gone to eſtabliſh himſelf elſewhere, had left the country to them, his children. They practiſe polygamy. The whole population about 16,000 ſouls. The commerce of this country, as far as concerns the exports, is entirely confined to furs, and carried on principally by a company of merchants, inſtituted by the empreſs. The articles of importation are principally European, but not confined to Ruſſian manufactures; many are Engliſh and Dutch; ſeveral likewiſe come from Siberia, Bukharia, the Calmucs, and China. They conſiſt of coarſe woollen and linen cloths, yarn ſtockings, bonnets, and gloves; thin Perſian ſilks, cottons, and pieces of nankeen, ſilk and cotton handkerchiefs, braſs coppers and pans, iron ſtoves, files, guns, powder and ſhot; hardware, ſuch as hatchets, bills, knives, ſciſſors, needles, looking-glaſſes, flour, ſugar, tanned hides, boots, &c. There are 6 veſſels (of 40 to 50 tons burden) employed by the empreſs between Ochotſk and Bolcheretſk; 5 of which are appropriated to the tranſporting of ſtores and proviſions from Ochotſk to Bolcheretſk; except that once in 2 or 3 years ſome of them go round to Awatſka, and the Kamtchatka river; the 6th is only uſed as a packet boat, and always kept in readineſs, and properly equipped for conveying diſpatches; lon. of the ſouthern extremity 156 45 E, lat. 52 to 61 N. [King, Steller, Beneyowſki.]

Kamtchatka, a river of Ruſſia, in the peninſula of Kamtchatka, which runs into the N Pacific Ocean, 20 miles S Lower Kamtchatſkoi.

Kamtchatſkoi (*Niznei*, or *Lower*,) a town of Ruſſia, in the peninſula of Kamtchatka, where there are barracks and an hoſpital: 184 miles N N E Verchnei Kamtchatſkoi, lon. 162 E, lat. 56 40 N.

Kanaga, an iſland between Kamtchatka and America, 200 miles in circumference. It contains a volcano on a lofty mountain, at the bottom of which are hot ſprings in which the natives boil their victuals. There is not a rivulet on the iſle. [Mavor.]

Karnak, a miſerable village of Egypt, on the ruins of the ancient Thebes, Obeliſks, coloſſal ſtatues, avenues formed by ſphinxes, porticoes of prodigious elevation, one of which is 172 feet in height, 200 feet broad; immenſe collonades, pillars, 20, or 30 feet in circumference; magnificent edifices of brilliant colours, aſtoniſh the traveller, and abſorb his powers in ecſtacy. [Sonini.]

Kandeghere, a town of Hindooſtan, in the Carnatic. In the year 1640, a deſcendant of that prince who reigned here, permitted the Engliſh to form a ſettlement at Madras: 50 miles S W Nellore, and 70 N W Madras, lon. 79 24 E, lat. 13 46 N.

Kanem, a city of Africa, in the empire of Bornou, capital of a fertile province of the ſame name. The inhabitants who are compoſed of muſſulmen and pagans, breed multitudes of cattle, and raiſe innumerable horſes for the ſervice of the king. It is 150 miles N W Bornou.

Kaniow, a town of Poland, palatinate of Kiov, on the Dnieper; remarkable for

for an interview, in the year 1787, between the empreſs of Ruſſia and the late king of Poland, on board a veſſel which the empreſs had choſen to convey herſelf and train to Cherſon: 56 miles E Bialacerkiew.

Kaniſca, a ſtrong town of Lower Hungary, on the Drave: 100 miles S by E Vienna.

Kan-tcheou, a city of China, of the firſt rank, in the province of Kiang-ſi. This is a city of great reſort; it is ſituated on the river from which it has its name, although it receives another in this place, which they call Tchangho. Near the wall of Kantcheou, and where theſe 2 rivers unite, there is a bridge of boats, which are faſtened to one another with iron chains. One of theſe boats belonging to the bridge, is ſo contrived that they can open a paſſage to let the barks through. The juriſdiction of this city extends to 12 towns of the 3d order; its ſoil produces a great many of the trees from which varniſh diſtills, and this varniſh is reckoned the beſt in China: 840 miles S Peking: 250 N by E Canton, lat. 25 52 N.

Kao, one of the Friendly Iſlands, in the S Pacific Ocean, lon. 184 58 E, lat. 19 42 S.

Kao-tcheou, a city of China, of the firſt rank, in the province of Quang-tong, on a river, about 36 miles from the ſea. The tide flows and ebbs, as far as this town, ſo that the Chineſe barks go up to it; the country is very fruitful. This city has within its diſtrict, 1 city of the 2d order, and 5 of the 3d. This diſtrict is bordered on one ſide by the ſea, and on the other by mountains; there are a great number of peacocks, and ſeveral ſorts of birds of prey. There is alſo a kind of ſtone like marble, which naturally repreſents the fall of waters from the mountains, and landſcapes; they cut it in leaves, and make tables, and other curious houſehold goods of it. There is a kind of crayfiſh, like the common ſort; but when they are out of the water they petrify, without loſing their natural form. The Chineſe phyſicians uſe them for a remedy againſt fevers: 1130 miles S S W Peking, lat. 21 40 N.

Kapoſvar, or *Kapuwar*, a town and caſtle of Hungary: 12 miles S W Altenburg.

Karek, or *Garak*, a ſmall iſland in the Perſian Gulf, where the Dutch have made a ſettlement: celebrated for its pearl fiſhery. All ſhips bound up Buſſarah river muſt call here for pilots, lat. 28 45 N.

Kargapol, a town of Ruſſia, on the N of the Lake Latcha, lat. 61 30 N.

Kargo, a province of Africa, in the kingdom of Loango, which contains ſome mines of excellent copper.

Karikal, or *Carikal*, a town of Hindooſtan, on the coaſt of Tanjore, on a branch of the Cauvery: ceded by the king of Tanjore to the French. It contains 5 moſques, 14 pagodas, and about 5000 inhabitants. It was fortified by the French, and taken by the Engliſh, in the year 1760. In the year 1779, it was retaken: 12 miles N Negapatam, and 6 S Tranquebar.

Karki, an iſland in the Mediterranean; 6 miles W Rhodes, lat. 36 25 N.

Karleby Gamla, a ſeaport town of Sweden, in E Bothnia, with a good harbour. The principal trade is in hemp, ſalt, and ſhip-building: 60 miles S W Cajana.

Karlovitz, a town of Sclavonia, on the Danube, the ſee of a Greek archbiſhop. Remarkable for a peace concluded here, in the year 1699, between the emperor and the Turks: 37 miles N W Belgrade.

Karm, an iſland in the N Sea, about 12 miles long, and 2 wide, near the coaſt of Norway, lon. 5 32 E, lat. 59 17 N.

Karſkoi More, or *Karſkoi Sea*, a part of the Frozen Ocean, between the continent of Ruſſia and Nova Zembla.

Karſkoi Zaliv, or *The Gulf of Karſkoi*, a large bay of the Frozen Ocean, which lies to the S of Karſkoi Sea, lon. 64 to 71 E, lat. 68 to 70 N.

Kaſamanſa, a river of Africa, which runs into the Atlantic, 40 miles S from the mouth of the Gambia.

Kaſan, ſee *Kazan*.

Kaſchgar, a city of Aſia, which at one time gave name to little Bukharia, of which it was the capital. Since the Tartars have been in poſſeſſion of the country, Kaſchgar has loſt much of its ancient ſplendor, yet at preſent carries on a conſiderable commerce with the neighbouring countries: 530 miles N E Cachemire, lat. 39 35 N.

Kaſr Kiaſſera, a town of Egypt, built on the ruins of the ancient Nicopolis, on the coaſt of the Mediterranean: 5 miles N E Alexandria.

Kaſſon, or *Kaſſou*, a kingdom of Africa, in Negroland, on the banks of the river Senegal, about 450 miles from the Atlantic Ocean. In culture, and population it ſurpaſſes any other nation in that part of the continent. Four thouſand

and fighting men may be assembled by the sound of the war drum. [Park.]

Kataba, a town of Yemen, in a fertile country, near a river which runs into the sea at Aden, governed by a dola, and defended by a citadel. 75 miles N Aden, lon. 44 39 E, lat. 13 54 N.

Katimbevole, a town of the island of Ceylon: 36 miles S Candia.

Katoene, a town of the island of Ceylon: 64 miles S Candia.

Katschan, a city in Persia of the first rank. It is a fortified place, well built, surrounded with a fertile country, and has an extensive commerce. Near the city the Sophi has a summer palace with 1000 doors and windows, lat. 33 51 N. [Hanway.]

Kau, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Loango, where the next heir to the crown generally resides.

Kauadi, an island of Egypt, in lake Barclos: 13 miles N E Foua.

Kauffbeuren, an imperial town of Swabia, on the Wertach. In the town court and great council, are 2 Roman Catholic members, the rest are all Lutherans: 62 miles E N E Constance, lat. 47 57 N.

Kauffungen, a town of Hesse Cassel, the capital of a bailiwick: 5 miles S E Cassel.

Kaukeban, a town of Yemen, governed by a Sheik; situated on the top of a mountain, almost inaccessible: 18 miles W Sana.

Kaurzim, a town of Bohemia, and capital of a circle of the same name, on a river which runs into the Elbe: much timber is sent hence to Prague and other places: 24 miles E S E Prague, lat. 49 55 N.

Kayn, a race of mountaineers found in the kingdom of Ava. The faces of the females are tattowed all over in lines, describing segments of circles, which gives them a hideous appearance. They believe in transmigration, have no idea of sin, expect no future rewards or punishments, and never pray to God. They burn their dead, collect and keep the ashes, 5 days, if a woman, 7 if a man. They inhabit lofty mountains, and are insuperably averse to any intercouse with the people of the plains. [Symes.]

Kayor, a kingdom of Africa, near the sea coast, between the rivers Gambia and Senegal.

Kayserberg, or *Kaiserberg*, a town of France, department of the Upper Rhine: 1 league and three quarters N W Colmar.

Kayserheim, a princely abbey of Swabia near Donauwert, lat. 50 21 N.

Kayserswert, a town of the Lower Rhine and electorate of Cologn, on the E side of the Rhine. It was once fortified, but is now without walls: 6 miles N N W Dusseldorp, lat. 51 20 N.

Kazan, or *Kassan*, a city of Russia, and capital of a government to which it gives name, on the Volga. The castle and fortifications are of stone, the private buildings of wood. There is a strong garrison of 3 regiments, well supplied with artillery, and a good hospital. It is death for a Tartar to enter. The country round is fertile. Kazan is also an archbishop's see. At one end of the town is a cloth manufacture, and the cloth is used to clothe the soldiers. In the convent of Silandowo, which stands on the river Kazanka, is a school where the children of Tartars are taught the Russian and Latin languages, the principles of the Christian religon, and the elements of philosophy, to qualify them for the conversion of the nations to which they belong. In 1749, and 1752, this city was totally destroyed by fire. The Russians first made themselves masters of this important place in 1552: 400 miles E Moscow, and 660 S E Petersburg, lon. 49 8 E, lat. 55 45 N. [Olearius.]

Kazanskoe, or *Government of Kazan*, a government of Russia, bounded on the N and N E by Viatskoe, on the E by Uphimskoe, on the S by Simbirskoe, and on the W by Nizne-Gorodskoe. About 200 miles in length, and from 100 to 120 broad. Kazan is the capital.

Keenduem, a noble river of Ava, a branch of the Irrawaddy. It is a mile wide at the mouth. It divides the country of Cassay from Ava. [Symes.]

Keff, or *Urbs*, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Tunis, defended by a citadel, and esteemed the 3d town of the country in riches and strength: 70 miles S W Tunis.

Kefreen, or *Kefteen*, a large village of Palestine, on the road from Aleppo to Jerusalem. It is remarkable for the number of pigeons kept here, the dove cotes being more numerous than other buildings. It stands on the W side of the plain of Kefteen, which is of great compass, very fertile, and highly cultivated. Entering the plain 24 flourishing villages delight the eye at one view: 5 leagues from Aleppo. [Maundrell.]

Kehl, a strong fortress of Swabia, seat on the Rhine, over which is a bridge to Strasburg, and to that city, when an imperial

perial one, it belonged. It was ſtrongly fortified by the French, who took poſſeſſion of it in 1684. Being ceded to the empire, at the peace of Ryſwick, in 1697, the emperor conſigned it to the houſe of Baden. Some of the ancient fortifications are in ruins, but it is ſtill an important paſs, between France and Germany. It was taken by the French in June 1796; retaken by the Auſtrians on Sept 18 following; but the bridge not being deſtroyed, the French regained poſſeſſion of it the ſame day, lon. 2 53 E, lat. 48 34 N.

Keiſer's River, a river of Africa, at the Cape of Good Hope, which deſcends from Table Mountain.

Kelheim, a town in Lower Bavaria, on an iſland, formed at the conflux of the Altmuhl and the Danube: 16 miles S E Dietfurth, and 46 N N E Munich, lat. 48 50 N.

Kella, a town of Abyſſinia, the firſt as you travel W from the Red Sea, whoſe buildings have conical roofs, to ſhelter the inhabitants from rain, lat. 14 24 34 N. [Bruce.]

Kellerampt, a bailiwick of Swiſſerland, in the canton of Zurich, of which Bremgarten is the principal place.

Kellever, a large and populous town of Turkey in Europe, once a very ſtrong place, now almoſt ſurrounded by a wall. The moſques and minarets are handſome; the lower part of the town is waſhed by the ſea. The harbour is excellent. It is 30 miles W Conſtantinople. [Jackſon.]

Kells, a town of Ireland, county of Meath: 32 miles N W Dublin.

Kelmebek, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the province of Natolia: 28 miles E Pergamo.

Kelſo, a town of Scotland, county of Roxburg, on the Tweed, at its conflux with the Tiviot, with a bridge acroſs the Tweed. It contains 376 houſes, and about 3550 ſouls. There are ſome manufactures of flannels, linen, ſtockings, and ſhoes: 42 miles S S E Edinburgh.

Kelvin, a river of Ireland, in the county of Londonderry, which runs into the Roe, about 4½ miles from Newtown Limavaddy.

Kelyn, a river of Wales, which runs into the Dee, in the county of Merioneth

Kem, a river of Ruſſia, which runs into the White Sea, at Kemi.

Kemaoon, a country of Aſia, feudatory of Thibet, ſeparated from Hindooſtan by lofty mountains, ſituated to the N of Oude and Rohilcund.

Kemar, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the province of Natolia: 8 miles S Sinob.

Kematen, a town of Germany, in the county of Tyrol: 6 miles W Inſpruck.

Kemberg, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria: 7 miles N E Pruck

Kemberg, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and electorate of Saxony: 6 miles S Wittenberg, and 15 E S E Deſſau.

Kemi, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Olonetz, at the mouth of the river Kemi, on the W of the White Sea: 192 miles N Petrovadſk, lat. 64 55 N.

Kemmaten, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: 11 miles S W Lintz, and 24 W Steyr.

Kempach, a town of Germany, in the county of Tyrol: 6 miles N W Schwas.

Kempen, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and electorate of Cologn. It contains a college and 3 convents, with ſome linen manufactures: 17 miles N W Duſſeldorp.

Kempten, a town of the Lower Rhine: 1 mile E Bingen.

Kempten, an Imperial town of Swabia, on the river Iler. Both the burghers and magiſtracy here profeſs Lutheraniſm, and in the town is a handſome pariſh church, and a grammar ſchool. It has no villages, but is poſſeſſed of lands, monies, tithes, and other incomes: 36 miles S Augſburg, and 44 S E Ulm, lat. 48 46 N.

Kempten, a princely abbey in Swabia, founded, or repaired and enriched by Hildegard, wife of Charlemagne, in the 8th century. To this abbey belong ſome towns and villages.

Kemſkoi, a town of Tobolſk, lat. 57 25 N.

Ken, a river of Scotland, which joins the Dee in Kenmoor Loch.

Ken, a river of England, which runs into the Iriſh Sea, about 6 miles W N W from Lancaſter.

Kena, a town of Egypt, anciently called *Canopolis*. Here is a manufacture of black earthenware. The caravans aſſemble here in their journey to Koſſir. 4 miles N E Dendera, lat. 26 2 N.

Kendall, a town of England, county of Weſtmoreland, in a valley ſurrounded with hills, on the river Ken; celebrated for its manufactures, the principal of which are cottons, coarſe woollen, knit worſted ſtockings, fiſh hooks, &c. near it are the remains of a caſtle: 22 miles N Lancaſter.

Kenilworth,

Kenilworth, a town of England, county of Warwick. Near it was the caſtle, in which king Edward II was ſome time a priſoner: 5 miles N Warwick.

Kenmare River, a river or arm of the Atlantic Sea, on the coaſt of Ireland, which extends about 20 miles in length, and about 3 in breadth, at the S W ſide of the county of Kerry. It affords a ſafe and capacious harbour, but little frequented. The mouth is ſituated lon. 9 57 W, lat. 51 40 N.

Kenne, a conſiderable village on the Nile, the rendezvous of the caravans, which trade to Coſſeir with the coſtly produce of India and Arabia. It was anciently, Coenopolis, but no longer diſplays its former affluence. Not a trace remains of a canal which extended from this place to the Red Sea. The riches are vaniſhed, a wretched manufacture of earthenware remains. [Sonini.]

Kennet, a river of England, which paſſes by Marlborough, Hungerford, and Newbury, from whence it is made navigable to the Thames, which it joins a little below Reading.

Kenock, a fort of Flanders, built at the union of the rivers Iſere and Yperlee, in the village of Reuninghe, about the year 1662, by Philip IV, king of Spain, but was afterwards much enlarged by the famous Vauban: 10 miles S E Nieuport.

Kennouſi, a miſerable tribe, inhabiting the Nile, from Syene to the ſecond cataract. They have hair; their colour is dark brown, they are a ſmall, agile, half ſtarved people, without ſpirit or courage. [Bruce.]

Kenpou, a river of Aſia, which riſes in Thibet, and runs into the Sanpoo, in the kingdom of Ava.

Kenſington, a village of England, in which is a royal palace, purchaſed by William III, of the earl of Nottingham, and greatly improved by the queens Mary, Anne, and Caroline. It bears no external marks of magnificence, though ſome of the apartments are grand, and furniſhed with a few good paintings by capital maſters. Genteel families reſide here by permiſſion of the king. The gardens are upwards of 3 miles in circumference: 2 miles W London.

Kent, a county of England, bounded N by the Thames, E and S E by the Engliſh Channel, W by Surry. It is divided into 63 hundreds, which contain 2 cities, 39 market towns, about 200,000 inhabitants, and 893,600 acres of cultivated land. Its chief productions are horſes, cattle, ſheep, hogs, veniſon, poultry, game, rabbits, and fiſh; wheat, barley, oats, beans, peas, and tares; canary, clover, trefoil, cinquefoil, and moſt other garden ſeeds; aſparagus, potatoes, turnips, and all kinds of culinary plants; hops, timber, underwood, iron, ſtone, chalk, copperas, ſalt, &c. &c. &c. Its manufactures are but trifling. It ſends 18 members to parliament

Kentzingen, a town of Swabia, in the Briſgau, about a mile from the E ſide of the Rhine: 13 miles N W Friburg.

Keogong, the moſt weſterly of the branches or mouths of the Ava, in Pegu, which runs into the ſea, near Cape Negrais.

Keppel's Bay, in the S Pacific Ocean, on the N E coaſt of New Holland, lon. 150 35 E, lat. 23 28 S.

Keppel's or *Traitor's Iſland*, in the S Pacific Ocean, lon. 172 33 to 175 13 W, lat. 15 53 S.

Keppel's Iſlands, a group near the N E coaſt of New Holland, before Keppel's Bay.

Kept, a village on the Nile, inhabited by Egyptians and Arabs. It was Coptos. The river here bending to the W, it was the neareſt town to the Red Sea; therefore, the trade to India and Arabia paſſed through this place. In the early ages of Chriſtianity, this city was a famous reſort of perſecuted chriſtians. Hence the Mahometans, in deriſion, called them *Copts*. [Pococke.]

Kerkolang, an iſland in the Indian Ocean, between 80 and 100 miles in circumference. The face of the country ſeems to be ſteep hills and extenſive vallies, and every part to be covered with trees and verdure, with ſome pleaſant cultivated grounds. The houſes ſtand on poſts, and appear to be well built, and neatly thatched. The inhabitants are Malays, and are a mild and apparently quiet people. Their clothing, in general, is made of a coarſe kind of calico, though ſome wear ſilk, and moſt of them have a kind of turban round their head; and a few have been ſeen with a Chineſe pointed hat, lon. 126 31 E, lat. 4 28 N.

Kerguelen's Land, an iſland in the Southern Ocean, viſited by captain Cook, in 1779. From its ſterility, it might properly have been called the Iſland of Deſolation; but captain Cook was unwilling to rob M. Kerguelen of the honor of its bearing his name. The appearance of verdure upon it, when at a ſmall diſtance from the ſhore, which was occaſioned by one ſmall plant, reſembling ſaxifrage, which grew upon the hills in large ſpread-

ing tufts, on a kind of rotten turf, which, if dried, might ſerve for fuel, and was the only thing ſeen here that could be applied to that purpoſe, lon. 69 37 E, lat. 49 3 S.

Kerkuk, a town of Aſia, in Curdiſtan, the capital of a government, and reſidence of a pacha. It is ſurrounded with walls, and defended with a caſtle: 95 miles E Moſul, and 120 S E Betlis.

Kerman, a province of Perſia, bounded on the S by the Perſian Gulf. The northern part is barren, and nearly deſert, without rivers or brooks, and the air unhealthy; towards the S the air is more pure, and the land fertile. The Guebres are numerous, who are chiefly employed in manufactures of ſtuffs and ſilk. Here are ſome mines of copper, lead, and iron. Here alſo are ſheep, which, after grazing from January to May, caſt their fleeces, and become as naked as ſucking pigs; and the inhabitants drive a great trade in their wool.

Kerman, capital of the above province, is 120 miles N N W Gombroon, lon. 55 15 E, lat. 29 20 N.

Kerpen, a town of Weſtphalia: 10 miles E S E Juliers, lat. 50 5 N.

Kerri, a town in the Arabian Irac, at the conflux of the Tigris and Euphrates: 50 miles N W Baſſora.

Kerry, a county of Ireland, province of Munſter, bounded N by the river Shannon, S and W by Cork and the ſea. It contains 84 pariſhes, about 19,400 houſes, and 107,000 inhabitants. Kerry is full of mountains, almoſt inacceſſible, ſo that a large part of it is hardly fit for habitation or culture, conſequently, but little corn is produced: grazing is more attended to, and butter in conſiderable quantities is exported, as well as beef, hides, and tallow. Tralee is the county town.

Kertſch, a fortreſs, ſituate on the E coaſt of the Crimea, near the N entrance of the ſtraits of Caffa. This fortreſs, and that of Yenikalé, are of the greateſt importance, as they command the paſſage which forms the communication between the ſea of Aſoph and the Black Sea.

Kerry Point, on the coaſt of the county of Down, in the Iriſh Sea, lon. 5 23 W, lat. 54 22 N.

Kervignac, a town of France department of the Morbihan: 2 leagues N E L'Orient.

Kerviker, a town of Natolia: 28 miles S W Aphiom-Kara-hiſſar.

Keſchim, a ſeaport town of Arabia, and reſidence of a ſovereign prince, in the province of Hadramaut, with a port on the Arabian Sea.

Keſil-agag, a town of Perſia, near the W coaſt of the Caſpian Sea: 50 leagues N E Tauris.

Keſkebeh, a town of Natolia: 20 miles N E Eſkiſhehr.

Keſroan, a chain of mountains, on the coaſt of Syria, which makes a part of Mount Libanus.

Keſſel, a town of the duchy of Guelderland, on the W ſide of the Meuſe: 7 miles N Ruremond.

Keſſelſdorf, a town of Upper Saxony, where the troops of the elector of Saxony were defeated by the king of Pruſſia, in the year 1745: 7 miles W Dreſden.

Keſteven, one of the 3 diviſions of Lincolnſhire, containing the W part of the county, from the middle to the S extremity.

Keſton, a village in Kent, 14 miles S E London. On Holwood Hill, in this pariſh, is Holwood Houſe, and in its grounds are the remains of a large fortification (probably a Roman one) of an oblong form; the area of which is partly encloſed by rampires and double ditches of a great height and depth. It is 2 miles in circumference, encloſing near 100 acres of ground. A path deſcends from the camp to the ſpringhead of the river Ravenſbourn. Of this ſpring an excellent cold bath was formed, ſurrounded by pales and trees; but it has been long neglected. This river falls into the Thames, at Deptford.

Keſwick, a town of England, county of Cumberland, on the Derwent water; with conſiderable manufactures of woollen ſtuffs, flannels, duffels, &c. Near it is found that ſubſtance known by the name of *black lead*, ſuppoſed to be peculiar to this ſpot. The environs are picturesque, and the iſlands in the lake, are annually viſited by great numbers of ſtrangers: 30 miles N Kendal, and 287 N N W London.

Ketchiften, a country of Chineſe Tartary, divided into 2 ſtandards, lat. 43 N.

Ketoi, one of the ſmall Kurule iſlands, in the N Pacific Ocean, lat. 48 45 N.

Kettering, a town of England, county of Northampton, containing about 650 houſes. Here are conſiderable manufactures of tammies, ſerges, laſtings, &c. 18 miles N N E Northampton, and 75 N London.

Keula, a town of Upper Saxony: 11 miles N Mulhauſen.

Kew, a village in Surry, 7 miles W by S London. It is ſeated on the Thames, over which is a ſtone bridge of 7 arches to Brentford. Here is Kew Houſe, a royal palace, celebrated for its fine gardens, and his majeſty's exotic garden. The laſt has been brought to great perfection by the introduction of many new plants from Africa and New S Wales. Kew gardens are open to the public, every Monday, from midſummer to the end of autumn.

Kexholm, a town of Ruſſia, government of Viborg. The town is built on 2 iſlands, at the mouth of a river, on the ſide of lake Ladoga. The houſes are of wood, but the town is well fortified, and defended with a citadel: a ſalmon fiſhery is in its neighbourhood: 68 miles N Peterſburg, lat. 61 N.

Keynſham, a town of England, county of Somerſet, near the Avon, on the road between Bath and Briſtol: 5 miles E Briſtol, and 115 W London.

Keyſereſtul, a town of Swiſſerland, in the county of Baden, on the Rhine: 9 miles N N E Baden, lat. 47 37 N.

Khao, ſee *Aleutian*.

Khaulan, a diſtrict of Arabia Felix, in the province of Yemen: 15 miles S E from Sana.

Kia-king, a city of China, of the firſt rank, in the province of Tchekiang. The country round is watered with lakes and canals, cut by the induſtry of the Chineſe: the city is large, populous, and carries on a good trade; its ſuburbs are of great extent, and there are ſeveral bridges over the canals and ditches: there is not a houſe where they do not breed ſilk-worms. Canals are cut through all parts of the city, whoſe ſtreets are lined with free-ſtone, and in all the ſtreets there are handſome piazzas, under which one may walk free from rain; there are many triumphal arches both within and without the city, and 15 marble towers on the ſide of the canal that lies to the W of the city, by which all the barks paſs: 590 miles S S E Peking, lat. 30 50 N.

Kiangari, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in Natolia, defended by a caſtle on a rock: 256 miles E S E Conſtantinople, lat. 39 54 N.

Kiang-nan, a province of China, bounded E by the ſea. Here the ancient emperors always kept their court, till they were obliged, for reaſons of ſtate, to remove nearer Tartary, and chooſe Peking for the place of their reſidence. It is of vaſt extent, and contains 14 cities of the firſt order, and 93 of the ſecond and third order. Theſe cities are very populous, and of the greateſt note in the empire, eſpecially for commerce; it is the rendezvous of all the great barks, for the country is full of lakes, rivers, and canals, either natural or the effect of labour, which communicate with the great river Yang-tſe-kiang, that croſſes the province; here are few mountains, but towards the S. The ſilks, the japanned goods, the ink, the paper, and in general every thing that comes, as well from Nan-king as from the other cities of the province, which carry on a ſurpriſing commerce, is much more eſteemed, and bears a greater price, than what is brought from the other provinces: there are many ſalt-works along the ſea coaſt, and the ſalt they produce is diſtributed almoſt through the empire: here is alſo found a great quantity of marble. In ſhort, this province is ſo plentiful and rich, that it pays the emperor, annually, about 32,000,000 crowns, without reckoning the dues of imports and exports, for the receipt whereof ſeveral officers are eſtabliſhed. Nan-king is the capital.

Kiang-ſe, a town in Thibet, near a river which runs into the Sanpoo. It is repreſented as a fine city and fortreſs, with a convent ſo extenſive as to have the appearance of another city: 25 leagues S W Laſſa, lon. 90 4 E, lat. 29 58 N.

Kiang-ſi, a province of China, bounded N by Kiang-nan, E by Fokien, W by Hou-Quang. Towards the province of Quang-tong and Fokien, the country is mountainous; but intermixed with fertile vallies and well cultivated. Kiang-ſi is watered with brooks, lakes, and rivers, which abound with great variety of fiſh, eſpecially with ſalmon, trout, and ſturgeon. The mountains with which the province is ſurrounded, are either covered with wood, or famous for their minerals, ſimples, and medicinal plants. The ſoil produces all the neceſſaries of life in great plenty, and is very rich in mines of gold, ſilver, lead, iron, and tin. They make here very fine ſtuffs: and their wine, which is made of rice, is reckoned delicious by the Chineſe. It is, above all, famous for the fine Chinaware, which is made at Kiang-te-tching, and for the rice it produces, which is much eſteemed in the empire; at Kiang-ſi, they load many of the imperial barks with it. The river Kan-kiang divides the whole province into two parts, which contains 13 cities of the firſt order, and 78 of the ſecond

ond and third orders. Nan-tchang is the capital.

Kiauten, a town of Pruſſian Lithuania, in a mountainous country, with an iron foundery, and a large manufacture of paper.

Kidderminſter, a corporate town in Worceſterſhire, with a market on Thurſday. It is ſeated under a hill, on the river Stour, and is the principal manufacturing place in the county. Its former trade of ſtuffs is much declined, on account of the general uſe of cotton goods; but its carpet manufacture has greatly increaſed. It is the firſt market in England for pile or pluſh carpets, which, for beauty of colour and patterns, exceed any other. Theſe are frequently called Wilton, for having been firſt made at that town. The worſted ſhag trade has alſo been introduced here, and employs many looms. It contains 1150 houſes and nearly 6000 inhabitants. It is 14 miles S E Bridgenorth, and 125 N W London, lon. 2 18 W, lat. 52 28 N.

Kidron, a brook of Paleſtine, paſſing the E ſide of Jeruſalem, in the valley of Jehoſaphat, between the town and mount Olivet. It has no conſtant ſupply from any ſpring, but entirely depends on the rain, hence it is generally dry in the ſummer and ſpring. It is more commonly about 9 feet broad, but variable according to the rains; ſometimes ſuddenly riſing, and running with great impetuoſity. It has a ſtone bridge of one arch. This ſtream was of vaſt ſervice to the city in its populous ſtate, receiving the common ſewers, and emptying them into the Dead Sea. [Maundrel, Mariti.]

Kidwelly, a town of Wales, county of Caermarthen: near it is a colliery, from whence the coals are brought by a canal to the quay: 9 miles S Caermarthen, and 224 W London.

Kiel, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Holſtein, ſituated at the bottom of a bay or gulf in the Baltic, which forms a convenient harbour; it belongs with the territory to the empire of Ruſſia. Here are 800 houſes, 3 churches and an univerſity, founded in the year 1665, and a college eſtabliſhed in the year 1768. The proſperity of this place is not a little promoted by the annual reſort to it, which conſiſts of the meetings of the nobility, and perſons of wealth in Holſtein and Sleſwick, for the transferring, placing out, and redemanding of their monies. This pecuniary intercourſe laſts 8 days, and at the ſame time alſo is held a conſiderable fair, which is rung in on the 12th day, and on the eve of the purification terminated, by a 2d ringing of the ſame bell. It was anciently one of the hanſe towns, and the ſtaple likewiſe for all goods exported or imported from Denmark. It is already one of the moſt commercial places in Holſtein; and its trade will be further augmented, when the inland navigation acroſs the peninſula is finiſhed. This navigation is to unite the Northern Sea with the Baltic; and is to be formed acroſs Holſtein, by the canal of Kiel, and the river Eyder, which paſſes by Rendſburg, and falls into the German Ocean at Tönningen. This canal was begun in 1777, and was almoſt finiſhed in 1798. Kiel is 37 miles N W Lubec, and 46 N by E Hamburg, lon. 10 0 E, lat. 54 20 N. See *Holſtein*.

Kiel, a lake of Norway, in the province of Chriſtianſand: 16 miles N Chriſtianſand.

Kiema, a promontory of Swiſſerland, on the W ſhore of the lake of Zug. It is remarkable that the ground belongs to the canton of Lucern, the timber to that of Zug, and the leaves to that of Schweitz.

Kien, a town on the E coaſt of the iſland of Ceram, one of the Molucca Iſlands.

Kien-ning, or *Kien-nghing*, a city of China, of the firſt rank, in the province of Fo-kien. Eight towns of the 3d order are under its juriſdiction. It is a place of plentiful trade, becauſe all commodities that are carried up and down the river paſs through it: 780 miles S Peking, lat. 27 5 N.

Kien-tchang, a city of China, of the firſt rank, in the province of Kiang-ſi. This city is ſituated on the borders of Fo-kien, in a fertile country. The common rice is made uſe of to make wine, and a reddiſh ſort made uſe of by the richer people, for food; 630 miles S Peking, lat. 27 35 N.

Kien-tchang, a city of China, of the firſt rank, in the province of Fo-kien: 730 miles S Peking, lat. 27 35 N.

Kieou-kiang, a city of China, of the firſt rank, in the province of Kiang-ſi, on the lake of Po-yang. It is the rendezvous of all the barks which go and come from the other cities of this province, and the provinces of Kiang-nan, and Hou-quang. Although it is a 100 leagues diſtant from the ſea, they take in the river which waſhes its walls, ſalmon, dolphins, and ſturgeon: it ebbs and flows every new and

and full moon, and its waters glide so slowly from the city to the sea, that its current is scarcely perceptible: 615 miles S Peking, lon. 151 52 E, lat. 29 53 N.

Kiev, or *Kiow*, or *Kiow*, a town of Russia, and capital of a government to which it gives name, on the Dnieper. In 1037, the great duke Jaroslaw, declared it the capital of Russia, and it continued to be the residence of the great dukes till the 12th century. It consists properly of three small towns, namely, the castle of Petsherisky, with its suburbs, the old city of Kiev, and the town of Podol, that lies below the latter; which are partly enclosed with a common fortification, and in other parts have a communication by a large entrenchment, carried on as the inequality of the mountains would permit. The castle of Petsherisky stands on an eminence, facing the S; and besides barracks for the garrison, magazines, officers' houses, and some churches, includes that rich and stately monastery, which was founded in the 11th century, and called Petsherisky, because the monks formerly lived in a Petshera, *i. e.* a cavern, on the mountain where the convent now stands. In its subterraneous vaults, which resemble a labyrinth, and consist of cells, chapels, &c. are found great numbers of undecayed bodies, supposed to be the remains of saints and martyrs. The old city of Kiew stands on an eminence, facing the N, and is fortified according to the mountainous nature of the country, with horn-works, &c. Here stands the cathedral. Podol lies below Old Kiew in the plain, on the banks of the Dnieper, and, excepting the university, churches, and convents, consists entirely of shops, and tradesmen's houses. It is the see of a Greek archbishop: 420 miles E Cracow, and 565 S Peterburg, lon. 32 E, lat. 50 32 N.

Kievskoe, a government of Russia, bounded S W and N W by Poland: situated, for the most part, on the left side of the Dnieper. This government is part of Little Russia, and inhabited by Cossacks, who, in the year 1562, entered into an alliance with Poland, and in 1674 became a part of Russia. The country is one continued plain, exceedingly fertile, and producing abundance of grain and pasture, honey, flax, tobacco, &c.

Kildare, a county of Ireland, in the province of Leinster, bounded N by Meath, E by Dublin and Wicklow. The number of houses in this county is about 11,200, and inhabitants 56,000, the soil is generally fertile, and the air temperate. It is well watered. The assizes for the county are held alternately at Athy, and Naas.

Kildare, a capital of the above county, is chiefly supported by frequent horse races on what is called the Curragh, a fine plain, containing upwards of 3000 acres. It is a borough town, the see of a bishop: 28 miles S W Dublin, lon. 6 57 W, lat. 53 9 N.

Kilfit, a seaport of Africa, on the coast of Nubia, in the Red Sea, with a harbour, 7 miles in circumference, safe from winds, lon. 36 40 E, lat. 21 45 N.

Kilgaring, or *Kilgaran*, a town of Wales, county of Pembroke, on the S side of the Tivy. Near it are the ruins of a castle; 3 miles S E Cardigan.

Kilham, a town of England, county of York: 28 miles N Hull.

Kilia, a town of European Turkey, in the province of Bessarabia, at the mouth of the Danube, near the Black Sea: 20 miles E N E Ismail.

Kilkenny, a county of Ireland, bounded N by Queen's county, E by Carlow and Wexford. It contains 127 parishes, about 17,570 houses, and upwards of 95,000 inhabitants: the surface is generally level, and the soil fertile in corn, equal to most other parts of Ireland.

Kilkenny, capital of the above county, on the river Nore, over which are two handsome bridges: the borough of St. Canice or Irish Town, is joined to it, and both together, form one large town. It is the see of a bishop. The cathedral is small; the houses are decorated with a beautiful black and white marble, dug from quarries near the town: considerable manufactures of blankets and coarse wollen cloths are carried on here. The number of inhabitants is about 16,000: 65 miles N E Cork, and 56 S S W Dublin, lon. 7 15 W, lat. 52 38 N.

Killbarchan, a town of Scotland, 4 miles W Paisley.

Killleggan, a borough town of Ireland, county of W Meath: 42 miles W Dublin.

Killalla, a town of Ireland, county of Mayo, the see of a bishop, on a fine bay of the Atlantic, to which it gives name. This bay is near 6 miles from E to W, and 5 from N to S: 26 miles W Sligo, lon. 9 3 W, lat. 54 12 N.

Killaloe, a town of Ireland, county of Clare, the see of a bishop, situated on the Shannon, over which is a bridge: 11 miles N N E Limerick.

Killarney,

Killarney, a town of Ireland, county of Kerry: 36 miles W Cork, and 50 S W Limerick, lon. 9 27 W, lat. 52 2 N.

Killarney, a beautiful lake of Ireland, in the county of Kerry, otherwiſe called Lough Lean, from its being ſurrounded by high mountains. On the ſide of one of the mountains, is O'Sullivan's Caſcade, which falls into the lake with a roar that ſtrikes the timid with awe. The view of this ſheet of water is uncommonly fine, appearing as if it were deſcending from an arch of wood, which overhangs it above 70 feet in height from the point of view. The promontory of Murcruſs, which divides the upper from the lower lake, is a perfect land of enchantment; and a road is carried through the centre of this promontory, which unfolds all the interior beauties of the place. On this Lake is a celebrated rock, called the Eagle's Neſt, which produces wonderful echoes: the report of a ſingle cannon is anſwered by a ſucceſſion of peals reſembling the loudeſt thunder, which ſeems to travel the ſurrounding ſcenery, and die away among the diſtant mountains. In the Upper Lake is a caſcade of 150 feet, ſupplied by a circular lake near the ſummit of the mountain, called the Devil's Punch Bowl; which, on account of its immenſe depth, and the continual overflow of water, is conſidered as one of the greateſt curioſities in Killarney. One of the beſt proſpects which this admired lake affords, is from a riſing ground near the ruined cathedral of Aghadoe.

Killevan, a town of Ireland, 8 miles S W Monaghan, lon. 7 26 W, lat. 54 10 N.

Killiecrankie, a noted paſs in Perthſhire, near the junction of the Tumel with the Garry. It is the grand entrance into the Highlands in thoſe parts, and is formed by the lofty mountains impending over the Garry, which ruſhes through in a deep, darkſome, and rocky channel, overhung with trees. In the laſt century, this was a paſs of much difficulty and danger: a path hanging over a tremendous precipice, threatened deſtruction to the leaſt falſe ſtep of the traveller. At preſent, a fine road gives an eaſy acceſs to the remote Highlands; and the two ſides are joined by a fine arch. Near the N end of this paſs, in its open and unimproved ſtate, king William's army, under general Mackey, was defeated, in 1689, by the Highlanders, commanded by viſcount Dundee, who was killed in the moment of victory.

Killileagh, a borough of Ireland, county of Down, on an arm of Strangford Lough, where ſhips may be ſheltered from all winds. It is now a thriving place, with a linen and thread manufacture. The celebrated ſir Hans Sloane was born in this town: 80 miles N by E Dublin.

Killough, or *Port St. Ann*, a ſeaport of Ireland, in the county of Down, ſituate on the N of St. John's Point, in the Iriſh Sea. A rock ſtands in the middle of the entrance of its harbour, covered at half flood; to the E or W of which is a ſecure paſſage, the inlet lying S by E, and N by W. Here is a manufacture of ſalt: 76 miles N by E Dublin.

Killybegs, a borough of Ireland, in the county of Donegal, with a ſpacious harbour on the N ſide of Donegal Bay: 12 miles N W Ballyſhannon, lon. 8 6 W, lat. 54 40 N.

Kilmainham, a town of Ireland, half a mile from Dublin. It was ſometimes the ſeat of government, before the Caſtle at Dublin was appropriated to that purpoſe.

Killineſs Point, a cape of Scotland, on the coaſt of the county of Wigon, in Luce Bay: 2 miles and a half N from the Mull of Galloway.

Killmallock, a town of Ireland, county of Limerick, about 2 centuries ago, one of the beſt built inland towns in the kingdom; the walls of many large houſes, of ſtone, and excellent workmanſhip, remain to this day, while the ruins of the churches and monaſteries, walls and gates, denote its former ſplendor. It is now reduced to the ſituation of a miſerable village: 16 miles S Limerick.

Killmore, a village of Ireland: 3 miles S W Cavan.

Killſyth, a town of Scotland, in the county of Sterling: 9 miles S S W Sterling.

Killy Leagh, a town of Ireland, on the W coaſt of Strangford Lough, with a ſafe harbour for veſſels: 15 miles S S E Belfaſt, lon. 5 32 W, lat. 54 23 N.

Kilmarnock, a town of Scotland, county of Ayr, and one of the moſt conſiderable manufacturing towns in the county, on a ſmall river to which it gives name, containing 5670 inhabitants: 9 miles N N E Ayr.

Kimbolton, a town of England, county of Huntingdon. Here is a caſtle, the ſeat of the duke of Manchеſter: 63 miles N London.

Kimi, a town of Sweden, capital of a province of the ſame name, in E Bothnia, at the mouth of the Kimi, which here

here falls into the gulf of Bothnia: 10 miles S E Tornea.

Kin, a town of Perſia, province of Segeſtan, at the foot of a chain of mountains, near the Lake Zare. The air is pure, and the ſoil of the environs fertile, eſpecially in fruit: 110 leagues E Iſpahan.

Kinburn, the only port the Ruſſians poſſeſs on the Black Sea. It ſtands at the mouth of the Dnieper, oppoſite to the Turkiſh fortreſs Otchakov. The Turks have attacked the fortreſs here by ſea and land in vain: 16 miles S E Otchakov, lon. 67 22 E, lat. 46 18 N. [Coxe.]

Kincardine, a town of Scotland, county of Perth: 9 miles W Dunfermline, and 20 S Perth.

Kincardine Oniel, a town of Aberdeen: 20 miles W Aberdeen.

Kincardineſhire, or *Mearns*, a county of Scotland, bounded on the E by the German Ocean. It is a level country, and the ſoil fruitful in corn and paſture. On its coaſt are ſeveral convenient harbours, and it is watered by ſeveral rivers.

Kincha, a river of Aſia, which riſes in the country of Thibet, paſſes through the Chineſe province of Se-tchüen, and enters the province of Hou-quang, where it changes its name to *Yang-tſe*, after which it croſſes the province of Kiang-nan, and runs into the ſea, lat. 31 55 N.

Kindelbrucken, a town of Upper Saxony, in Thuringia, on the Wipper: 24 miles E N E Muhlhauſen, lat. 51 9 N.

Kineton, a town of England, county of Warwick. King John is ſaid to have kept his court in a caſtle here: 88 miles W N W London.

King George's Iſlands, two iſlands in the Southern Ocean, diſcovered by Byron 1765. The ſhores abound with coral, pearl, and oyſter ſhells. Doves are ſo tame that they followed the Engliſh into the Indian huts. Parots, and other beautiful birds are numerous. Troubleſome flies abound, but there are no venomous reptiles. The huts of the natives are meanly conſtructed, the men are naked, the women wear a cloth from the waiſt to the knees. The carved head of a rudder, which once belonged to a Dutch boat, a piece of braſs, and ſome iron tools were found here. The water is good, the ground is almoſt covered with ſcurvy graſs. There are ſome cocoanuts. The natives have but little idea of ſeparate property, were friendly and ready to aſſiſt the Engliſh. The larger iſland is about 9 leagues in circumference, lon. 149 15 W, lat. 14 41 S. [Byron.]

King George the third's Sound, on the S W coaſt of New Holland, diſcovered and named by Capt *George Vancouver*, Sept. 1791, has its entrance, in lat. 35 5 S, lon. 118 17 E. It furniſhes a very commodious harbour, with an abudance of fine flavoured oyſters. The appearance of the country round this Sound, reſembles that of Africa, at the Cape of Good Hope, but of a better ſoil, than that in the immediate vicinity of Cape-town. The component part of this country (even of the hills,) appeared to be of coral, in the exact form in which it lies on the bottom of the Ocean, ſtrongly indicating that the ſea once covered it. The country is well watered with ſprings, brooks and large ſtreams. No inhabitants were ſeen; their wretched habitations, however, were found, in the form of half a circular beehive, 3 feet high, and 4½ in diameter, ſlightly conſtructed of twigs, covered with bark. Two deſerted villages of ſuch huts were diſcovered. The climate and ſoil appeared favourable to the production of the neceſſaries and conveniences of life. Every where were diſcovered, the effects of fires, which, at ſome former period, had overrun this country. [Vancouver.]

Ki-ngan, a city of China, of the firſt rank, province of Kiang-ſi, on the river, Kan; the ſtream is full of rocks, and is dangerous to navigate without a pilot; thoſe barks which have none, provide them in this city, to guide them through theſe dangerous places, for there are 18 currents, which require much ſtrength and dexterity, either going up or coming down: they call it *Che-pa-tan*. Although the country is uneven, the vallies and fields are nevertheleſs agreeable and fertile. They ſay that the mountains afford mines of gold and ſilver: 795 miles S Peking, lat. 27 7 N.

Kingborn, a town of Scotland, county of Fife: 10 miles E Dunfermline.

King-ki-tao, a city of Aſia, and the capital of the kingdom of Corea, lon. 128 E, lat. 37 38 N.

Kingroad, a part of the river Severn, below Briſtol, ſo called, whence the outward-bound ſhips, belonging to that port, take their departure.

King's County, Ireland, in the province of Leinſter, bounded N by W Meath. It contains 52 pariſhes, about 13,536 houſes, and 74,500 inhabitants. Except the

the mountains of Sliebh-bloom, the ſurface is generally level, and the ſoil rich and well cultivated, ſome parts, however, are yet rude and uncultivated.

King's Iſland, in the Eaſtern Indian Sea, near the W coaſt of Siam, about 51 miles in circumference, lon. 98 E, lat. 12 18 N.

King's Iſland, in Beering's Straits, lon. 168 W, lat 65 2 N.

Kingsbridge, a town of England, county of Devon, on a creek of the Engliſh Channel: 14 miles S W Dartmouth.

Kingsclere, a town of England, county of Hants: 7 miles S S E Newbury.

Kingston upon Thames, a town of Surry, England, once the reſidence of the Saxon kings, ſeveral of whom were crowned here. A national council was held here in 838, at which king Egbert was preſent. The lent aſſizes for the county are held here. It once returned members to the Britiſh parliament, but was diſfranchiſed by the deſire of the inhabitants. The wooden bridge, over the Thames, is the moſt ancient on that river, except London Bridge; and the corporation have a revenue for its ſupport: 11 miles S W London, lat. 51 27 N.

King-tcheou, a city of China, of the firſt rank, in the province Hou-quang, on the Yang-tſe river. The diſtrict of this city contains 13 towns; it makes a good appearance, while the lakes round it contribute to render the land fruitful and pleaſant: it has a great trade, is well built, and populous. It is divided by a ſingle wall into 2 parts, one belongs to the Chineſe, the other to the Tartars, of whom the garriſon conſiſts: 620 miles S S W Peking, lat. 30 28 N.

King-te-tching, a town of China, in the province of Kiang-ſi. This town, where the beſt makers of chinaware live, is as populous as the greateſt cities of China. They compute in the town more than 1,000,000 of ſouls. They conſume here every day more than 10,000 loads of rice, and above 1000 hogs, without mentioning other animals on which they feed. The lodgings of the great merchants take up a vaſt ſpace, and contain a prodigious number of workmen. King-te-tching is a league and a half long, ſtanding on the ſide of a fine river, the ſtreets are very long, and cut and croſs one another at certain diſtances; all the ground is uſed, ſo that the houſes are too much confined, and the ſtreets too narrow. Strangers are not permitted to lodge at King-te-tching, they muſt either paſs the the night in their barks, or lodge with their acquaintance, who paſs their word for their conduct: 655 miles S Peking, lat. 29 25 N.

King-tong, a city of China, of the firſt rank, in the province of Yun-nan, on the Pa-pien river. This city is ſurrounded with very high mountains, in which they ſay there are ſilver mines; the country abounds with rice, and the vallies are well watered with rivers and brooks: 1240 miles S W Peking, lat. 24 30 N.

King-yuen, a city of China, of the firſt rank, in the province of Quang-ſi. This city is built on the banks of a large river, ſurrounded with craggy mountains, and not far diſtant from thoſe of the province of Koei-tcheou, which are almoſt inacceſſible, and inhabited by none but a people almoſt ſavage. The vallies which are between theſe mountains, are full of villages and forts; gold is found in the rivers: 1037 miles S S W Peking, lat. 25 26 N.

Kin-hoa, a city of China, of the firſt rank, in the province of Tche-kiang. This city is placed in the heart of a province, and on the banks of a fine river, It was formerly of great extent, and famous for the beauty of its buildings, but the people, who are of a warlike diſpoſition, having long reſiſted all the power of the Tartars who invaded China, were at length ſubdued, and one part of the city burnt. It is now rebuilt. There is a large bridge, on the W ſide. Rice grows here in great plenty, and the wine made of it is much eſteemed. The inhabitants carry on a trade in large dried plumbs and hams, which are much eſteemed, and ſent into all the provinces of the empire. There are almoſt every where ſeen little ſhrubs, with a white flower, not unlike jeſſamin, which produce tallow, that makes very white candles, which will not ſtick to the hands, nor yield any bad ſmell when extinguiſhed: 682 miles S S E Peking, lat. 29 16 N.

Kin-men-lo, an iſland in the Eaſtern Indian Sea, near the coaſt of China, about 8 leagues in circumference, of a triangular form, lon. 120 E, lat. 24 30 N.

Kinroſs, a town of Scotland, on the Leven. The principal trade is in the linen manufacture and cutlery: 18 miles N N W Edinburgh.

Kinroſſſhire, a county of Scotland, about 30 miles in circumference. Kinroſs is the capital.

Kinſale, a town of Ireland, county of Cork, at the mouth of the river Bandon which

which forms the fine harbour of Kinſale, and is navigable for large ſloops near 12 miles above the town; a bar prevents large men of war coming into the baſon. In this port there is a dock furniſhed with ſtores for the uſe of the navy. The entrance of the harbour is defended by *Charlesfort*, in which there is always a good garriſon. The town, which contains at leaſt 10,000 inhabitants, is built on the ſide of Compaſs hill, and cloſe to the water's edge: 12 miles S Cork, lon. 8 30 W, lat. 51 43 N.

Kin-tam, an iſland in the Eaſtern Sea, near the coaſt of China, about 8 leagues in circumference, lat. 30 8 N.

Kin-tching, the capital of the iſland of Licou-kieou, in the China Sea, and of all the iſlands under that appellation. The king's palace, reckoned to be 4 leagues in circumference, is built on a neighbouring mountain. Kin-tching is ſeated in Cheonli, the S part of the iſland, lon. 127 30 E, lat. 26 2 N.

Kin-yang, a city of China, of the firſt rank, in the province of Chin-ſi. This city has always been looked upon as a barrier againſt the incurſions of the Tartars, and is very ſtrongly fortified in the Chineſe manner; the country about is very fruitful; there is a kind of herb called *Kin-ſee*, or *golden ſilk* which is ſaid to poſſeſs ſome medicinal virtue, and a kind of bean, which is ſaid to be an admirable ſpecific againſt any ſort of poiſon. 450 miles S W Peking, lat. 36 6 N.

Kioge, a ſeaport of Denmark, on a bay, at the mouth of a river, formerly a place of conſiderable trade, with manufactures of valuable tapeſtry: 10 miles S S W Copenhagen, lon. 12 14 E, lat. 55 30 N.

Kioping, a town of Sweden, in the province of Weſtmanland: 10 miles W Stroemſholm.

Kiovi, ſee *Kiev*.

Kirchberg, a town of the Upper Rhine. 41 miles W Mentz, lat. 49 59 N.

Kirchberg, a town and caſtle of Germany, in Lower Bavaria: 14 miles N W Dingelfingen, and 12 N Landſhut.

Kirchberg, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and principality of Hohenlohe, on the Jaxt: 20 miles E Ohrengen, and 28 W Anſpach.

Kirchberg, a town of Weſtphalia, capital of a bailiwick. 5 miles S E Dietz.

Kirchhayn, a town of the Upper Rhine, containing above 400 houſes: 5 miles E Marburg.

Kirchheim, a town of Swabia, duchy of Wurtemberg, on the Lauter, ſurrounded with walls: 16 miles S E Stutgard.

Kirchheim, or *Kirchhaim*, a town of Swabia: 18 miles S W Augſburg.

Kirenſkoi, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Irkutſk, on the borders of China, built in the year 1655, in a fertile ſoil, but at preſent in a ſtate of decay: 112 miles S W Doroninſk.

Kirin, a country of Chineſe Tartary, bounded E by the ſea, and S by Corea. This country, which is rendered extremely cold by the number of foreſts with which it is covered, is ſcarcely inhabited; it contains only 2 or 3 ill built towns, ſurrounded by plain mud walls. The valuable plant ginſeng grows here; and the emperor ſends hither thoſe criminals who are condemned to baniſhment by the laws. The capital is *Kirin-oulah*, on the river Songarie, called alſo *Kirin*, which is the reſidence of a Tartar general, who is viceroy: 500 miles N E Peking, lat. 43 48 N.

Kirkby Lonſdale, a town of Weſtmoreland, England, in a valley, on the Lune: 12 miles S E Kendal.

Kirkby Moreſide, a town of York, England: 28 miles N York.

Kirkby Steven, a town of Weſtmoreland, England, on the W ſide of the Eden: 24 miles N N E Kendal.

Kirkcaldy, a ſeaport town of Scotland, county of Fife, on the N coaſt of the Frith of Forth, with a dock-yard for building ſmall veſſels: 10 miles N Edinburgh.

Kirkcudbright, a ſeaport of Scotland, and capital of a county on the river Dee, near its mouth: 21 miles S W Dumfries, lat. 54 54 N.

Kirkcudbrightſhire, a county of Scotland, bounded on the S by Solway Frith, and the Iriſh Sea. The northern parts are mountainous, and uncultivated. On the ſides of the rivers is ſome fertile land, and a great number of cattle and ſheep are fed in the county.

Kirkham, a town of Lancaſter, England: 9 miles W N W Preſton.

Kirkintillock, a town of Scotland, with manufactures of linen and cotton: 7 miles E N E from Glaſgow.

Kirkwall, a ſeaport of Scotland, on the N coaſt of Pamona, the principal of the Orkney iſlands. It is waſhed by the ſea, which forms what is called *The Road of Kirkwall*. It is near a mile in length; has only one ſtreet, which is narrow and ill paved. The number of houſes is about 300. It was formerly the reſi-

dence of the Biſhop of Orkney. The principal articles of exportation are beef, pork, butter, tallow, hides, calf-ſkins, rabbit-ſkins, ſalt-fiſh, oil, feathers, linen yarn, and coarſe linen cloth, kelp, and, in years of fruitfulneſs, corn in conſiderable quantity. The chief commodities imported are wood, flax, coal, ſugar, ſpirits, wines, ſnuff and tobacco, flour and biſcuit, ſoap, leather, hardware, broadcloth, printed linens, and printed cottons. The manufacture of linen yarn was introduced here in the year 1747, and about the year 1730, the manufacture of kelp. For 13 years preceding the year 1791, the value of a ton of kelp, was neareſt to 6l. and the quantity each year to the ſum of 17,000 ſterling. Thus, in the ſpace of 50 years, the proprietors of theſe iſlands, where the ſeaſons are very deceitful, and the crops can by no means be depended upon for ſubſiſting the inhabitants, have received in addition to their eſtates, the enormous ſum of 370,000l. ſterling, lat. 58 51 N.

Kirlak, an iſland, of a triangular form, about 240 miles in circumference, in the Frozen Sea, lon. 123 to 128 E, lat. 71 30 to 72 15 N.

Kirſhehr, a town of Natolia, and capital of a diſtrict. It was formerly a conſiderable city, and called *Diocæſarea*. Salt is made in the neighbourhood: 84 miles N E Cogni, lat. 39 10 N.

Kiſdomo, a town of the iſland of Candia: 20 miles W N W Canea.

Kiſhme, an iſland in the Perſian Gulf, about 16 leages in circumference, with a good pearl fiſhery on its banks: 12 miles S Gombroon.

Kiſhon, a brook or river of Paleſtine, riſing in the vale of Jezreel, thence running to the S of mount Tabor, it paſſes through the plain of Eſdrelon and diſcharges itſelf into the harbour of Acre on the Mediterranean.

[Topographic Dict.]

Kiſhtac, an iſland in the N Pacific Ocean, about 100 miles in length, and from 30 to 50 in breadth, lon. 152 30 to 154 50 W, lat. 57 to 58 40 N.

Kiſhtewar, a country of Aſia, lying to the S E of Cachemire, on the banks of the river Chunaub.

Kiſmich, or *Kiſmiſh*, a fertile iſland in the Gulf of Perſia, ſituated to the W of Ormus, 50 miles long, 5 broad.

Kiſnaveram, a town of Hindooſtan, in the Carnatic: 27 miles W N W Tritchinopoly.

Kiſſingen, a town of Franconia, in the environs of which are ſome medicinal and ſalt ſprings: 24 miles N Wurzburg, and 9 N W Schweinfurt, lat. 50 5 N.

Kiſti, one of the 7 Caucaſian nations, that inhabit the countries between the Black Sea and the Caſpian. This nation extends from the higheſt ridge of Caucaſus, along the Sundſha rivulets. They are bounded on the W by Little Cabarda, to the E by the Tartars and Leſguis, and to the S by the Leſguis and Georgians. They conſiſt of 16 different diſtricts or tribes, which are generally at variance with each other, and with their neighbours. Many of their villages have a ſtone tower, which ſerves in time of war, as a retreat to their women and children, and a magazine for their effects. Theſe people are all armed, and have the cuſtom of wearing ſhields. Their religion is very ſimple, but has ſome traces of Chriſtianity. They believe in one God, whom they call Dailé, but have no ſaints or religious perſons. They celebrate Sunday, not by any religious ceremony, but by reſting from labour. They have a faſt in ſpring, and another in ſummer; but obſerve no ceremonies either at births or deaths. They allow of polygamy, and eat pork.

Kiſtnah, a river of Hindooſtan, which riſes in the mountain of Viſiapour, about 20 miles from Sattara, and croſſing almoſt the whole of Hindooſtan from W to E, falls into the Bay of Bengal, by ſeveral mouths, between Maſulipatam and Nizampatam, in the circar of Guntoor.

Kiſtnagheri, a town and fortreſs of Hindooſtan, in the Myſore country. This town was attacked by the Britiſh troops, under the command of colonel Maxwell, in the latter end of October, 1789. The lower fort, including the pettah, or ſuburb, was gained without much difficulty; but the garriſon in the upper fort defended it with a degree of heroiſm bordering on deſpair. Immenſe rocks and ſhowers of ſtones were hurled down into the road; the ſcaling ladders were broken to pieces, and after 2 hours' vigorous aſſault, colonel Maxwell at length found it neceſſary to deſiſt from the attempt: 54 miles S E Bangalore, and 66 W S W Arcot.

Kitzingen, a town of Franconia on the Maine. It is large and handſome. The inhabitants are Lutherans: 10 miles E S E Wurzburg, and 34 N N W Anſpach, lat. 49 40 N.

Kiu,

Kiu, a city of China, of the first rank, in the province of Tche-kiang. The situation of this city is agreeable; it is built near a fine river, and between 2 others that are smaller, that run into it: 687 miles S S E Peking.

Kiun, a city and seaport of China, of the first rank, in the province of Quangtong, and capital of the island of Hainan, situated on a promontory, on the N coast. Ships often anchor under its walls. It is governed by mandarins, and the jurisdiction extends over 3 towns of the second class and 10 of the third, lat. 20 N.

Kiutaja, or *Cutajá*, or *Kutájah*, a town of Asiatic Turkey, and capital of a sangiacate, and residence of the beglerberg of Natolia, situated at the foot of a mountain, near the river Persak. It contains several mosques, and 3 Armenian churches. The soil is fertile, and the air healthy. Near it are some warm baths, much esteemed in several disorders: 136 miles S S E Constantinople, lat. 39 14 N.

Kizliar, a town of Russia, in the government of Caucasus, on the Malva, built in the year 1735, as a frontier town between Russia and Persia, near the Caspian Sea, inhabited by Cossacs, who profess Christianity according to the rites of the Greek church. The environs are exceedingly fertile in corn and fruit, with plenty of game: 28 miles from the Caspian Sea, and 160 S S W Astrachan, lat. 44 50 N.

Klattau, a town of Bohemia, surrounded with walls. There are some silver mines in the neighbourhood: 21 miles S Pilsen, and 61 S S W Prague.

Kleeberg, a town of the Upper Rhine: 4 miles W N W Butzbach.

Kleinern, a village of Germany, county of Waldeck, with a mineral spring: 4 miles S Waldeck.

Klettenberg, a town of Upper Saxony: 5 miles N W Nordhausen.

Klettgau, a landgraviate of Swabia, known likewise by the name of *The County of Sulz*, situated near the Rhine as it leaves the Lake of Constance.

Klin, a small island in the N Pacific Ocean, near the E coast of Kamtchatka.

Klingenthal, a town of Upper Saxony, inhabited chiefly by miners and woodmen, driven out of Bohemia on account of their religion: 12 miles E Oelsnitz.

Klundert, a strong fortress of the United Provinces, in Holland, near the arm of the sea, called Hollands Diep. It was taken by the French, in 1793, after a gallant resistance; but they were obliged to evacuate it soon after: 9 miles S E Williamstadt.

Knapdale, a mountainous district in Argyleshire, adjoining to Argyle Proper, and connected on the S by a narrow neck of land, to the peninsula of Cantyre.

Knaresborough, a borough in the N riding of Yorkshire. It is seated on a rugged rock, where there was a castle, and almost encompassed by the river Nid. Here is a famous spring, called the Dropping Well, which falls in drops from the top of a rock, and the water is of a very strong petrifying quality: 18 miles W by N York.

Knighton, a commercial town in Radnorshire, on the Tend: 14 miles W Hereford.

Knightsbridge, a village in Middlesex, the first from London on the great western road. Here is an infirmary for the sick and wounded, called St. George's Hospital; and a considerable manufacture of painted floor-cloths.

Knittlingen, a town of Germany, duchy of Wurtemberg; the birthplace of Faust, one of the first printers: 22 miles S Heidelberg.

Knocklayd, a mountain of Ireland, in the county of Antrim: 2 miles S Ballycastle. In 1788 a stream of lava burst from this mountain; rushing down its side for 39 hours, it whelmed in fire the village of Ballyroen, only one man and his wife with 2 children escaping.

Knocktopher, a town of Kilkenny, Ireland: 15 miles N Waterford, and 10 S Kilkenny.

Knuckle Point, a cape on the N E coast of New Zealand, in the S Pacific Ocean, lon. 186 50 W, lat. 34 51 S.

Knutsford, a town of England, county of Chester. Here is a silk mill, and manufacture of shag velvets: 15 miles S S W Manchester.

Knutweil, a bailiwick of Swisserland, in the canton of Lucern.

Kochendorf, a town of Franconia, insulated in Swabia, at the union of the Cocher and the Neckar: 6 miles N Heilbronn.

Kodiack, an island in the N Pacific Ocean, lon. 160 30 W, lat. 55 N.

Koei, or *Koey-yang*, a city of China, of the first rank, in the province of Kocitcheou. This is one of the smallest cities of China, the circuit of it being not above a league; the houses are partly of earth and partly brick. It is a place of no

no trade, and has a great many forts about it: 940 miles S S W Peking, lat. 26 30 N.

Koei-tcheou, a province of China, bounded E by Hou-quang. It is full of lofty mountains, and partly inhabited by people that would never submit to the emperor, and who live independent of the laws of the empire. The emperors have tried several times to people this province, and have sent thither Chinese colonies, and governors, with their families; there are abundance of forts and places of war, where they keep strong garrisons. The taxes of this province are not sufficient to defray the expense of their subsistence, and the emperor is obliged to send new supplies every year. In the mountains there are mines of gold, silver, and mercury; and it is from part of this province that they get copper, with which they make all the small brass money which is in the empire. Between the mountains there are very agreeable and fruitful vallies, especially near the rivers. Provisions are cheap, but not so plentiful as in other places. They make stuffs of a certain herb, which resembles hemp, and is very proper for summer clothes. Cows and stags are in great plenty here, as also the best horses of China; and multitudes of wild hens, which are esteemed excellent. Koei-yang is the capital.

Koei-tcheou, a city of China, of the first rank, in the province of Se-tchuen, seated on the banks of the great river Kincha, and is the key to the province, where there is a custom house kept to receive the duties of the merchandises which are brought there. It is very rich, through its great commerce. There are 10 towns within its jurisdiction. Although the country is mountainous, yet the industry of the husbandmen has made it very fruitful. Great quantities of musk are collected in the neighbourhood, and here are several springs, from which they procure salt. Orange and lemon trees are very common. In the northern part the mountains are very rugged and steep, and inhabited by a very barbarous people, when compared with the common Chinese: 637 miles S S W Peking, lat. 31 10 N.

Kælbra, a town of Upper Saxony: 6 miles N Franckenhausen.

Kofel, a town of Tyrol, on the borders of the Vicentin: 21 miles E Trent.

Kohllerg, a town of Bavaria: 7 miles S W Weiden.

Kokonor, or *Kokhonor*, a country of Asia, situated to the W of China, and N E of Thibet, inhabited by Tartars, descended from the Eluths, and governed by princes descended from a king of China. They principally inhabit about a lake, supposed to be the largest in Tartary, about 20 leagues in length, and 10 in breadth, and situated from the 16th to the 17 degrees of lon. W from Peking; lat. 36 40 to 37 10 N.

Kola, a seaport town of Russia, in the government of Archangel, situated near the N Sea, on the river Kolo. At its mouth is a considerable fishery for whales, seadogs, and other fish, which the inhabitants cure for sale: 540 miles N Peterfburg, lat. 68 50 N.

Kolah, a town of Natolia: 36 miles N E Alah-Schr.

Kolar, a kingdom of Africa, near the coast of the Atlantic, N of Barra, with a capital of the same name.

Kolima, a river of Russia, which runs into the Frozen Sea, lon. 153 30 E, lat. 71 25 N.

Kolywan, a government of the Russian empire, comprehending a part of Western Siberia, and formerly included in the government of Tobolsk. Its capital, of the same name, is seated on the Oby, near the mouth of the Berda, and was known, before the institution of this government, under the name of Berdskoi Ostrog. This country has very productive silver mines, which have been called the Potosi of Russia. They lie between the Oby and the Irtysh, near the mountains which form the frontiers of Siberia, and separate that country from Chinese Tartary.

Kolzum, a town of Egypt, near the E coast of the Red Sea, formerly a seaport, but the sea has long since left the coast: 16 miles S Suez.

Kom, a large and populous city of Persia, near mount Elwend. Extensive ruins shew that once it was much larger. It stands on a river, which by the sudden melting of snow, has so risen as to sweep away 1000 houses at a time. Their gardens produce a great variety of excellent fruit. They have cucumbers 2 feet long, and thick as a man's arm, which they pickle in vinegar. Here is a celebrated mosque, an asylum for debtors, who are protected and supported. The country round is fertile in rice and fruit: It is 50 leagues N Ispahan, lon. 86 46 E, lat. 34 20 N. [Hanway.]

Kombregudu, a kingdom of Africa, situated

ated on the banks of the river Falemi, about lon. 10 W, lat. 13 10 N.

Komcha, a town of Perſia, in the province of Irac, celebrated for its gardens and dove houſes: it was once more conſiderable than it now is, as the ruins teſtify. The inhabitants are of bad character: 13 leagues S Iſpahan.

Komenting, a town of the iſland of Borneo: 45 miles N Negara.

Komenting, a town of the iſland of Borneo: 15 miles S S W Negara.

Komol, or *Comol*, a ſeaport town of Africa, in the country of Nubia, with a ſmall but ſafe harbour, in the Red Sea, lon. 35 15 E, lat. 22 45 N.

Kondi, a diſtrict of Africa, in the country of Congo.

Konfodah, one of the moſt unhealthy ports on the Red Sea. Proviſions are dear, goat's fleſh is the principal meat; the water very bad. It conſiſts of about 200 miſerable houſes; rain ſometimes falls here; milk, butter, and fiſh are plenty, lat. 19 7 N. [Bruce.]

Konga, a town of Africa, in the kingdom Loango.

Konghell, or *Kongſhale*, a town of Sweden, in the province of W Gothland, on the Gotha, formerly the capital of Norway, and reſidence of kings, but now gone to decay; 10 miles N Gotheburg.

Kongſhacka, a ſeaport town of Sweden, in the province of Halland: 13 miles S Gotheburg, lon. 12 5 E, lat. 57 30 N.

Kongſwinger, a town of Norway, in the province of Chriſtiania: 42 miles N E Chriſtiania, lon. 12 8 E, lat. 60 12 N.

Kong-tchang, a City of China of the firſt rank, in the province of Chen-ſi, near the river Kin. This city is very populous, and drives a great trade: it is built on the banks of the river Hoei, and ſurrounded with very high mountains. In the neighbourhood is found abundance of muſk: 650 miles W S W Peking, lat. 34 56 N.

Koniginingratz, a town of Bohemia, and capital of a circle to which it gives name, ſituated on the Elbe: 120 miles N Vienna, and 58 E Prague, lat. 50 5 N.

Koningſberg, the capital of Pruſſia, with a univerſity, and a magnificent palace, in which is a hall 274 feet long, and 59 broad, without pillars to ſupport it, and a handſome library. The town houſe, the exchange, and the cathedral, are fine ſtructures. The tower of the caſtle is very high, and has 284 ſteps to the top, whence there is an extenſive proſpect. Here are 18 churches, of which 14 belong to the Lutherans, 3 to the Calviniſts, and 1 to the papiſts. The town is 5 miles in circumference, and, including the garriſon of 7000 men, contains 60,000 inhabitants. It ſtands on the Pregel, which here falls into the Friſche Haf, an inlet of the Baltic. No ſhips drawing more than 7 feet water can paſs the bar, and come up to the town; ſo that the large veſſels anchor at Pillau, a ſmall town on the Baltic, which is the port of Koningſberg; and the merchandiſe is ſent in ſmaller veſſels to this place. The trade of Koningſberg is very conſiderable. It is 62 miles N E Elbing, 125 N Warſaw, lon. 20 55 E, lat. 54 42 N. [Coxe.]

Konigsberg, a town of the Upper Rhine, and principality of Upper Heſſe: 5 miles N Wetzlar, and 38 N N E Mentz, lat. 50 31 N.

Konigsberg, a town of Upper Saxony, Brandenburg: 45 miles N E Berlin, lat. 52 58 N.

Konigsberg, a town of Upper Saxony, principality of Coburg, on the ſide of a mountain, on which is an ancient caſtle: 20 miles S S W Coburg, lat. 50 N.

Konigsberg, a town of Bohemia: 6 miles S W Falkenau.

Konigsbronn, a town of Swabia, Wurtemburg: 20 miles N N E Ulm.

Konigsegg, a principality of Swabia, of which there are 2 branches. They have only one vote given alternately. The lordſhip of Konigſegg conſiſts only of an ancient caſtle, and a few hamlets. The caſtle is ſituated 8 miles N W Ravenſpurg.

Konigsfeld, a town and citadel of the Lower Rhine, and archbiſhopric of Cologn: 26 miles S S E Cologn.

Konigsfelden, a bailiwick of Swiſſerland, in the canton of Berne, between the town of Bruck a d the river Reus. Here was formerly a rich monaſtery, founded to commemorate the death of the emperor Albert, who was aſſaſſinated, in the year 1308, by his nephew, John, duke of Swabia. This convent became very rich, by grants from the houſe of Auſtria and other nobility.

Kongshoffen, a town of the Lower Rhine, electorate of Mentz, on the Tauber: 68 miles S E Mentz.

Konigslutter, a town of Lower Saxony, Wolfenbuttel: 12 miles N E Wolfenbuttel, and 10 E S E Brunſwick.

Konigstein, a town of the Upper Rhine, and capital of a county of the ſame name, with a caſtle, built on a rock. Part of the county is in poſſeſſion of the elector of Mentz, the other part belongs

longs to the houſe of Stolberg: 11 miles N W Francfort on the Maine, lat. 50 7 N.

Konigſtein, a town of Upper Saxony, on the left ſide of the Elbe, with manufactures of woollen and linen. This town was built as a fortreſs by the elector Auguſtus, and is ſituated on a mountain. Chriſtian I, the ſon of Auguſtus, and his ſucceſſor in the electorate, completed the fortifications, and rendered it, as was ſuppoſed, impregnable. It is acceſſible only in one place, and ſupplied with water from a ſpring of great depth in the mountain: 16 miles S E Dreſden.

Konigſwinter, a town of the Lower Rhine, and archbiſhopric of Cologn, on the E ſide of the Rhine, near 7 mountains, on which were formerly 7 caſtles: 3 miles S E Bonn, and 16 S S W Cologn.

Koniſmaker, a town of France, department of the Moſelle, on the Moſelle: 1 league and a half N N E Thionville.

Konitz, a town of Upper Saxony: 7 miles N Leutenburg.

Konos, a town of Natolia: 20 miles N E Degnizlu.

Koolikorro, a conſiderable town, and great market for ſalt, near the river Niger. The people are moſt groſsly involved in pagan ſuperſtition. [Park.]

Kooma, a pleaſant, romantic village near the Niger. It is ſurrounded by a high wall, and is the ſole property of a Mandingo merchant. The fields yield him corn, his cattle roam in the vallies, rocky hills ſecure him from invaſion. This ſable African, with an heart of hoſpitality, bids the weary traveller a cordial welcome: he ſpreads the plenteous table before the white ſtranger, who would, if he dared, drag him to foreign climes in chains of ſlavery. [Park.]

Koorkarany, a town of Africa, fortified with a high wall. The inhabitants are Mahometans and have a moſque. [Park.]

Kooſhinjee, or *Puſhing*, a town of Aſia, in the kingdom of Candahar: 80 miles S E Candahar, lon. 66 55 E, lat. 32 14 N.

Kopiel, a fortreſs of Ruſſia, in the government of Caucaſus, at the mouth of the Cuban: 128 miles S W Azoph.

Kopore, a town of Ruſſia, in the Gulf of Finland: 32 miles W Peterſburg.

Koriacs, a nation of Aſia, tributary to the Ruſſians. There are two ſorts of Koriacs. Thoſe who are properly called by that name have a fixed reſidence: the others are wanderers, and are known by the appellation of Reindeer Koriacs. Their flocks are numerous, and they maintain them by conducting them to thoſe cantons that abound with moſs. When theſe paſtures are exhauſted, they ſeek for others. In this manner they wander about, encamping under tents of ſkin, and ſupporting themſelves with the produce of their deer, which are as ſerviceable for draught to the Koriacs, as the dogs are to the Kamtchadales. Their country takes in a vaſt extent, terminated to the S by Kamtchatka, and the Gulf of Pengina, to the E by the country of the Oluterians, to the N by that of the Tchoukchis, and to the W by the Tongouſes, the Lamouts, and the Yakouts. The number of fixed Koriacs ſcarcely exceeds 900; and though it is not eaſy to calculate that of the wandering Koriacs, it is imagined that they do not much ſurpaſs this amount. They are repreſented as of ſuch a perfidious and ſavage diſpoſition, that it would not be eaſy for them to live in peace, or form any durable ties with their neighbours. Hence their continual inſurrections againſt the Ruſſians, their atrocious robberies, their daily incurſions on the people who ſurround them; hence the reſpective animoſities and the revenge that inceſſantly ſpring up. This ſtate of war foments in every individual a ferocious ſpirit. The practice of attacking, and of defending themſelves, creates in them an inflexible courage, that delights in perpetual combats, and glories in a contempt of life. Superſtition lends its aid to ennoble in their eyes this thirſt of blood, by impoſing a law that obliges them to conquer or to die. Neither the bravery, nor the number of their adverſaries, can intimidate them: it is then they ſwear *to deſtroy the ſun*. They diſcharge this terrible oath by cutting the throats of their wives and children, burning all their poſſeſſions, and ruſhing madly into the midſt of their enemies. Their regular occupation is hunting and fiſhing; but every ſeaſon will not permit them to follow it. During theſe intervals, ſhut up in their deep habitations, they ſleep, ſmoke, and get drunk. Thoughtleſs of the future, without regret for the paſt, they come not out of their habitations till the moſt urgent neceſſity compels them. Their filthineſs is diſguſting, for there is neither door, nor venthole for the ſmoke. They live, like the Kamptchadales, upon dried fiſh, and the fleſh and fat of the whale and ſeawolf. The whale is commonly eaten raw, and the ſeawolf dried and cooked in the ſame manner as their fiſh, except

except the ſinews, the marrow, the brain, and now and then a ſlice of the fleſh, which they devour raw with extreme avidity. Reindeer is their favourite diſh. Vegetables alſo form a part of their food: they gather in autumn various ſorts of berries, of a part of which they make a refreſhing beverage, and the reſt is bruiſed to powder, and kneaded with the oil of the whale or ſeawolf. Their paſſion for ſtrong liquors, increaſed by the difficulty of procuring brandy, has led them to invent a drink equally potent, which they extract from a red muſhroom, known in Ruſſia as a ſtrong poiſon, by the name of moukhamorr. The Koriacs have the ſame characteriſtic outlines as the Kamtchadales. Among the women, particularly, there are very few who have not ſunk eyes, flat noſes, and prominent cheeks. The men are almoſt entirely beardleſs, and have ſhort hair. The women carry their children in a kind of neſt or baſket arched over, in which the infant is placed in a ſitting poſture, and ſheltered from the weather. Among their ſtrange cuſtoms, is the probation to which a young man ſubjects himſelf when he is deſirous of marrying. As ſoon as he has fixed his choice, he waits upon the relations of his miſtreſs, and offers to drudge for them. The woman is immediately enveloped in a multiplicity of garments, which conceal her to ſuch a degree, that the face itſelf is ſcarcely viſible. She is not left alone for a ſingle inſtant; her mother, and a number of old matrons, accompany her wherever ſhe goes. The aim of the lover, is to touch her naked body, the only way by which he can obtain her. In the mean time, he executes, with zeal and ſubmiſſion, all the functions that the relations impoſe upon him; being, in fact, the ſlave of the family. In his leiſure momeents, at liberty to ſee and approach his miſtreſs, he endeavours to merit her affection by ſome ſly attempt to obtain a touch; but, from the number and thickneſs of her garments, and the reſiſtance of her relations, it is frequently not till after the expiration of 2 or 3 years. Elate with his victory, he flies to inform the relations. The witneſſes are ſummoned, and the young lady interrogated. Her confeſſion is neceſſary, as well as ſome proof that ſhe was taken by ſurpriſe, and made fruitleſs efforts to defend herſelf. The conqueror being now freed from his labours, he makes his court without reſtraint to his future wife, who is not perhaps ſorry to find herſelf delivered from her cumberſome attire. This ſecond ſtage of courtſhip is ſeldom very long; the damſel, in the preſence of the family, ſoon gives her conſent, and nothing more is requiſite ro entitle him to all the claims of a huſband. A plurality of wives is not allowed among the Koriacs; although there have been inſtances of its being practiſed without ſcruple. Their funeral rites have a ſtriking ſimilarity to the ancient inſtitutions of paganiſm, ſtill obſerved by various uncivilized people of the new hemiſphere. When a Koriac dies, his relations and neighbours aſſemble to pay him their laſt reſpects. They erect a funeral pile, upon which they place a portion of the wealth of the deceaſed, and a ſtock of proviſions, conſiſting of reindeer, fiſh, brandy, in ſhort, whatever they conceive he will want for his great journey, and to keep him from ſtarving in the other world. If it be a wandering Koriac, his deer conducts him to the pile; if a reſident Koriac, he is drawn by his dogs, or carried by his relations. The body is exhibited, clothed in his beſt attire, and lying in a kind of coffin. There it receives the adieu of the attendants, who, with torches in their hands, conſider it as an honor ſpeedily to reduce their relation or friend to aſhes. They feel only the regret of a ſhort abſence, and not of an eternal ſeparation. They wear no mourning; and the funeral pomp terminates in a ſcene of intemperance, where the fumes of their liquor and tobacco gradually efface the remembrance of death. They acknowledge a ſupreme Being, the Creator of all things. He inhabits the ſun, whoſe burning orb they conſider as the throne or palace of the Lord of Nature. They neither fear nor worſhip him: goodneſs, they ſay, is his eſſence; all the good that exiſts in the world proceeds from him; and it is impoſſible he ſhould do an injury. The principal of evil they conſider as a malignant ſpirit, who divides with the good being the empire of nature. As the one is intent on the happineſs of mankind, the other endeavours to render them unhappy. Diſeaſes, and calamities of every kind, are his work. It is to pacify his wrath, that they ſacrifice their perſonal intereſt, and have recourſe to devotion. They offer to him various animals, the firſt fruits of their hunting and fiſhing, and whatever they poſſeſs that is moſt valuable; but there is no temple ſet apart for his votaries, who conceive that they rendered him propi-

tious

tious by piously getting drunk in their habitations; for drunkenness is become with these people a religious practice, and the basis of all their solemnities.

Korkan, or *Jorjan*, a district situated on the E side of the Caspian Sea; the country is flat, and subject to inundations: the heat is intolerable, and the air unwholesome. The soil is fertile in slates, wine, cotton, silk, and corn. The town of Korkan is in ruins.

Korndyck, a small island of Holland, in the Meuse, with a town of the same name: about 7 miles W N W from Willemstadt.

Korty, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Sennaar, on the borders of the Nile, where the caravans quit the river, and turn to the desert, in order to escape the pirates of the Nile.

Koscam, a rural palace of Gondar, 3 miles distant. It is 3 stories high, and stands on the side of the mountain Debra Izai. A garrison is kept here. Here is the richest church in Abyssinia; it has gold crosses, and silver drums for processions; the altar is covered with plates of gold. [Bruce.]

Kosel, a town of Tyrol, on the Brenta, and near the borders of the Vicentin: 21 miles E Trent.

Kosi, a town of Yemen: 18 miles W N W Chamir.

Kostrom, a town of Russia, and capital of a government, situated on the Volga, and surrounded with a rampart: 168 miles N E Moscow, and 380 E S E Petersburg, lat. 57 30 N.

Kostromskoe, a government of Russia, formerly included in that of Moscow, bounded on the N by the government of Vologdaskoe, on the E by Viatskoe; about 210 miles from E to W, and 150 from N to S. Kostrom is the capital.

Koto, a district of Africa, on the Slave Coast, extending about 6 leagues along the Atlantic; the land is flat, and the soil sandy and barren. Slaves form the only traffic which the Europeans carry on with the natives. The principal town is called *Koto* or *Verhu*.

Kotrou, a town of Africa, on the Ivory Coast.

Kotta, a town of Hindoostan, and capital of a district of the same name, in the country of Malwa, on the Jesul: 100 miles S E Agimere, and 215 S Delhi, lon. 76 20 E, lat. 25 15 N.

Kouang-sin, or *Koang-sin*, a city of China, of the first rank, in the province of Kiang-si. Although this city is situated in the midst of mountains, which, for the most part, are very high and of a great extent, the country is not less fertile or inhabited; a great many of these mountains are cultivated, and are not interior, in their produce, to the most fertile plains. Some of the mountains are covered with forests, and others produce a fine crystal. They make here very good paper, and the best candles in the empire: 710 miles S Peking, lat. 28 27 N.

Koueit, or *Groen*, a seaport town of Arabia, on the Gulf of Persia, governed by a sheik. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in fishing for pearls: 76 miles S Basra.

Koue-ti, or *Kouei-te*, a city of China, of the first rank, in the province of Ho-nan. This city is situated in a vast plain, between 2 fine rivers; its district contains 7 towns. These cities are rich and well peopled; the country is flat and well cultivated. The air is very pure, and the soil fruitful in all sorts of grain and fruits, especially oranges and pomegranates. The inhabitants are remarkably mild, and treat strangers with uncommon hospitality: 312 miles S Peking, lat. 34 30 N.

Koukou, or *Kougou*, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Gaoga, the residence of a powerful king in the 12th century.

Kous, or *Cast*, a town of Egypt, on the E coast of the Nile: once a place of great wealth and consequence, being the staple of commerce between the Nile and the Red Sea. The houses are built of bricks, hardened by the sun: 18 miles S Dendera, and 45 N N E Asna.

Kowar, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Bursali, on the river Gambia, with a considerable traffic in slaves.

Kowno, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Troki, at the conflux of the rivers Wilna and Niemen, containing 11 churches: a part of the inhabitants are Germans: 40 miles N W Troki.

Kozdan, a town of Asia, in the kingdom of Candahar, lon. 67 35 E, lat. 30 42 N.

Kraanenberg, a town of the duchy of Cleves, seated on the declivity or a hill, between Nimeguen and Cleves. Its name, which signifies Crane-hill, is derived from the number of cranes that used to assemble round the castle, when the adjacent plain was a morass. It is celebrated for an image of the Virgin, pretended to be miraculous.

Krainburg, a town of Bavaria, on the Inn, 35 miles E Munich.

Krainburg,

Krainburg, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Carniola, on the Save : 18 miles N W Laubach.

Krainowitz, a town of Upper Silesia, between Ratibor, and Troppaw, lon. 17 49 E, lat. 50 7 N.

Krainſtaw, a town of Poland, in the province of Red Ruſſia, and palatinate of Chelm : 110 miles S E Warſaw, lon. 23 0 E, lat. 51 15 N.

Kralowidwur, a town of Bohemia, on the Elbe : 87 miles S E Dreſden.

Kraſnobrod, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Belcz, in the midſt of a foreſt, where John Sobieſki, afterward king of Poland, defeated the Tartars : 28 miles W Belcz.

Kraſnoiarſk, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Kolivan, on the Eniſei, built in the year 1618 : ſurrounded with palliſades, ſmall towers, and ſome batteries. The chief trade of the inhabitants is in cattle, horſes, and furs. It contains about 350 houſes : 340 miles E N E Kolivan, lon. 97 20 E, lat. 56 N.

Krautheim, a town of the Lower Rhine, and electorate of Mentz, on the Jaxt : 8 miles E N E Meckmuhl.

Krekith, a corporate town in Carnarvonſhire. It is ſeated on the Iriſh Sea, near Traeth-Amawer Bay, where a caſtle formerly ſtood, now in ruins. It is 13 miles S by E Carnarvon, lon. 4 18 W, lat. 52 57 N.

Krempen, a ſtrong town of Denmark, in Holſtein, with a caſtle. It is 5 miles N Gluckſtadt, and 30 N W Hamburg, lon. 9 15 E, lat. 53 58 N.

Krems, a town of Auſtria, on the Danube, 35 miles W Vienna, lon. 15 40 E, lat. 48 18 N.

Kreuznach, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, with a caſtle, on an eminence. It was once an imperial city, and is ſeated on the Rhine : 20 miles S W Mentz.

Krumlaw, a town of Germany, in Moravia : 50 miles S W Olmutz, lon. 16 49 E, lat. 48 46 N.

Krieko, a branch of the Senegal. Riſing E of Kangee, it deſcends with a rapid, noiſy current, till it arrives at the hill of Jappa ; thence it winds gently through the lovely plains of Kooniakary, after which, receiving a branch from the N it is loſt in the Senegal near the falls of Felow. [Park.]

Krutſwitza, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Brzeſk, memorable for being the birthplace of Piaſt, who, from the ſtation of a private citizen, was elected king of Poland in the year 842 : 28 miles W Brzeſk.

Krylow, a ſtrong town of Poland, in the palatinate of Kiov, on the Dnieper : 46 miles S S E Czerkaſy, lat. 48 50 N.

Kuara, a mountainous, unhealthy province of Abyſſinia. On the E part next to Senaar is a ſettlement of black Pagans, who live by hunting and plundering the Arabs, lat. 12 N. [Bruce.]

Kubber-ko-meab, an edifice of free ſtone, erected in a mountainous diſtrict, near the ſea coaſt of Algiers ; about 100 feet in height, and 90 diameter at the baſe : 7 miles E Tefeſſad.

Kubbet Chejar, a town of Yemen : 44 miles N Chamir.

Kubeſha, a ſtrong town of Aſia, in the country of the Leſguis, ſituate on a hill, between high mountains. Its inhabitants call themſelves Franki, (Franks, a name common in the E to all Europeans) and relate, that their anceſtors were brought hither by ſome accident, the particulars of which are forgotten. The common conjecture is, that they were caſt away upon the coaſt ; but others ſay, that the Greeks and the Genoeſe carried on, during ſeveral centuries, a conſiderable trade, not only on the Black Sea, but on the Caſpian, and were acquainted with the mines contained in theſe mountains, from which they drew, by their trade with the inhabitants, great quantities of ſilver, copper, and other metals. In order to work theſe upon the ſpot, they ſent hither a number of workmen, to eſtabliſh manufactures. The ſubſequent invaſion of the Arabs, Turks, and Moguls, during which the mines were filled up, and the manufactures abandoned, prevented the ſtrangers from effecting their return ; ſo that they continued here, and formed a republic. What renders this account the more probable is, that they are ſtill excellent artiſts, and make very good firearms, ſabres, coats of mail, and ſeveral articles in gold and ſilver, for exportation. They have, likewiſe, for their own defence ſmall copper cannon, of 3 pounds calibre, caſt by themſelves. They coin Turkiſh and Perſian ſilver money, and even rubles, which readily paſs current, becauſe they are of the full weight and value. In their valliies, they have paſture and arable land, as well as gardens ; but they purchaſe the greater part of their corn, truſting chiefly for ſupport to the ſale of their manufactures, which are much admired

in Turkey, Perſia, and the Crimea. They are generally in good circumſtances, and are a quiet inoffenſive people, but high ſpirited and independent. Their town is conſidered as a neutral ſpot, where the neighbouring princes can depoſit their treaſure with ſafety. They elect yearly 12 magiſtrates, to whom they pay unlimited obedience: and, as all the inhabitants are on a footing of the moſt perfect equality, each individual is ſure to have, in his turn, a ſhare in the government. In 1725, their magiſtrates acknowledged the ſovereignty of Ruſſia, but without paying any tribute, lon. 67 59 E, lat. 42 30 N. [Brooks.]

Kuffah, a town on the W ſide of the Euphrates, S Bagdad, on the confines of Arabia Deſerta, once a populous and celebrated city, now a heap of ruins.

Kuffſtein, a ſtrong town of Germany, in the Tirol, with a caſtle, on a rock. It is ſeated on the Inn: 46 miles S by E Munich, lon. 12 5 E, lat. 47 26 N.

Kuiatzkaia, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Irkutſk, on the Dzonmuren, built in the year 1728, for the purpoſe of carrying on a traffic between the Ruſſians and Chineſe, according to the treaty made in the year 1727. It conſiſts of 2 parts; 1 inhabited by the people of each country: 44 miles N Irkutſk, lon. 106 20 E, lat. 52 50 N.

Kulali, an iſland of Ruſſia, in the Caſpian Sea, lon. 41 20 E, lat. 44 40 N.

Kumbo, a kingdom of Africa, on the borders of the river Gambia, near its mouth.

Kumi, a group of 8 iſlands in the Indian Ocean. The people are friendly, wear cotton, ſail in canoes made of a ſingle tree. The weſtern of theſe iſles is in lon. 120 56 E, lat. 24 33 N. [Peyrouſe.]

Kunerſdorf, a town of Upper Saxony, Brandenburg; where the king of Pruſſia was defeated by the Ruſſians, in the year 1759: 2½ miles E N E Francfort on the Oder.

Kur, a river of Aſia, which riſes in Armenia, paſſes through Georgia, the province of Schirvan, &c. and runs into the Caſpian Sea: 70 miles S S W Baku.

Kurgan, a river of Aſia, which riſes in Choraſan, and runs into the Caſpian Sea, to the W of Aſtarabat.

Kurgos, a large iſland in the Nile, on which are ſeveral villages.

Kurile Iſlands, a chain of iſlands 22 in number, in the N Pacific Ocean, extending from the ſouthern extremity of Kamtchatka to Japan, diſcovered by the Ruſſians in the year 1713, and valuable principally for the furs, particularly of the ſea otter, which are found there. The bodies of the inhabitants are hairy. They are hoſpitable, humane, and docile. But 4 of the iſlands are inhabited, containing 1400 inhabitants, who are annually viſited by a miniſter of the Greek church from Kamtchatka. Theſe iſlands extend from lat. 42 to 51 N. [Peyrouſe.]

Kuriſonda, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the province of Caramania: 60 miles N N E Tocat.

Kurſk, a town of Ruſſia, and capital of a government to which it gives name, on the Sem: 240 miles S Moſcow, lon. 37 30 E, lat. 51 40 N.

Kurſkoi, a government of Ruſſia, bounded on the N by the government of Orel, on the E by the government of Voronez, on the S by Voronez and Charkov, and on the W by Tchernigov; about 112 miles from N to S, and generally 100 E to W.

Kuſma, a town of Yemen, inhabited by free Arabs: 50 miles E Hodeida.

Kuſſnacht, a town of Swiſſerland, in the canton of Schwitz, near which is a chapel, erected on the ſpot where William Tell ſlew the Auſtrian governor: 10 miles W Schwitz, and 6 N E Lucerne.

Ku-tſing, a town of China, of the firſt rank, in the province of Yun-nan. Although this city is ſurrounded with mountains, the ſoil about them is fruitful. The inhabitants are very induſtrious, and cultivate every inch of ground: 1097 miles S S W Peking, lat. 25 34 N.

Kutejar, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Yani, where the Engliſh had a factory, on the ſide of the Gambia, deſtroyed by a flood, in the year 1725.

Kuttenberg, or *Kutna-Hora*, a town of Bohemia, in Czaſlau, celebrated for its ſilver mines, which were formerly very abundant, diſcovered in the year 1237, by a monk: 4 miles N W Czaſlau.

Kuttore, a name given to the tract of country between the N E part of Cabul, and the N W of Cachemire. The Mahometans call it *Caferiſtan*, or *the Land of Infidels*. The name of Kuttore is probably taken from a fortreſs ſo called: 100 miles N E Cabul, lon. 70 17 E, lat. 35 27 N.

Kuynder, or *Fort Kuynder*, a ſeaport town and fortreſs of Frieſland, ſituated on the W ſide of the river of the ſame name, at its entrance into the Zuyder Zee: 23 miles S Lewarden, lon. 6 30 E, lat. 52 50 N.

Kuznetzk,

Kuznetzk, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Kolivan, at the conflux of the Kondoma and the Tom, built in the year 1618, on a place which was a general reſort of Tartars, and peopled with colonies from Tomſk, and ſome other towns. It contains about 500 houſes; the inhabitants are chiefly employed in the manufacture of iron: 188 miles E S E Kolivan, and 320 S S W Eniſeiſk, lat. 53 40 N.

Kyam, or *Blue River*, the moſt conſiderable river in China, which riſes in Thibet, about lat. 34 50 N; and after a courſe of 1200 miles through China, falls into the ſea E Nankin in lat. 32 N, dividing this empire into N and S diviſions; and ſo deep that the Chineſe ſay, "The ſea has no bounds, the Kyam no bottom." It is about half a league wide at its mouth, rapid in its courſe, and its paſſage dangerous. It is full of productive iſlands, and ſubject to deſolating inundations.

[Topog. Dict.]

Kyburg, a bailiwick of Swiſſerland, in the canton of Zurich, formerly a county.

Kyneton, a town of England, county of Hereford: 20 miles W N W Hereford.

Kynto, a lake of Ruſſia, in Olonetz, about 48 miles in length, and from 12 to 16 in breadth, lon. 30 E, lat. 65 40 N.

Kytzbiehl, or *Kytzbuhl*, a town of Tyrol: 13 miles E S E Kuffſtein, and 45 N E Inſpruck.

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LAAB, a town of Auſtria, on the river Taya: 26 miles N Vienna, lat. 48 39 N.

Laaland, or *Laland*, an iſland of Denmark, ſituated at the entrance into the Baltic from the Greater Belt, about 30 miles in length, and 12 in its mean breadth, and reckoned the moſt fertile ſpot in the Daniſh dominions. This iſland produces plenty of all ſorts of grain, particularly very fine wheat, and excellent peaſe. It is alſo famous for a kind of red fruit, called manna, which reſembles ſweet almonds in taſte, and grows on a long ſlender ſtem. The country lies low, and the air is very unhealthy. Of all the inhabitants of this iſland the clergy are the beſt provided for, according to their rank. The nobility are numerous, and many of them have fine ſeats, and conſiderable eſtates. This iſland, like Falſter, has a particular governor, but in ſpiritual affairs both are under the juriſdiction of the biſhop of Funen. Naſkow is the capital, lon. 11 2 to 11 48 E, lat. 54 43 to 55 2 N.

Laas, or *Loſch*, a town of Carniola: 23 miles E N E Trieſte, lat. 45 57 N.

Labdeſſeba, a formidable tribe in the deſert of Sahara. They are a tall, ſtout, handſome and vigorous people. Their hair is briſtled; their nails, which they uſe in battle, are long as claws. Large hanging ears, and long beards, give them a ferocious appearance.

[Diſcoveries in Africa.]

Laccadive Iſlands, a group of ſmall iſlands in the Indian Sea; the neareſt about 120 miles from the coaſt of Malabar, lon. 71 15 to 73 30 E, lat. 10 to 12 40 N.

Lachen, a town of Schweitz, on the S ſide of the lake of Zurich. Near it are ſome mineral ſprings, and in the environs are found cryſtals and petrifactions: 8 miles W Utznach.

Lachſa, a province of Arabia, bounded on the N by the territories of the wandering Arabs, in the neighbourhood of Baſſora, on the E by the Perſian Gulf. It is alſo denominated *Hadsjar*, and ſometimes *Bahrein*. It affords no great variety of productions. Its aſſes and camels are eſteemed to be of an excellent breed, and of the latter, ſome thouſands are annually ſold into Syria. In the interior parts of this province, the inhabitants live much upon dates: upon the coaſts, pearl fiſhing is followed with advantage; and there is a conſiderable trade in foreign commodities. This country was once a province of the Ottoman empire. The Arabs have long ſince, however, ſhaken off the Ottoman yoke. The province of Lachſa belongs in ſovereignty at preſent to the ſheik of the Arabian tribe of Beni Khaled, one of the moſt powerful in Arabia. They are ſo far ſpread through the Deſert, as often to haraſs the caravans paſſing between Bagdad and Kaleb. The greater part of Lachſa is inhabited by Bedouins, and other petty tribes; but theſe all acknowledge the dominions of the ſheik of Beni Khaled.

Ladenburg, a town of Weſtphalia, on the Neckar: 9 miles S S E Oſnabruck.

Ladenburg, a town of the Lower Rhine: 6 miles E Manheim.

Ladikieh, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the province of Caramania, anciently Laodicea: 60 miles W Cogni.

Ladoga (Nov,) a town of Ruſſia, on the S coaſt of the lake Ladoga: 56 miles E Peterſburg, lat. 60 2 N.

Ladozſkoi, or *Ladoga*, a lake of Ruſſia,

100 miles in length, and from 50 to 60 in breadth, situated between the governments of Viborg, Peterſburg, and Archangel, the S W extremity lies about 30 miles E from Peterſburg. It is full of dangerous quickſands. A canal, 67 miles in length, cut by Peter the Great, connects this lake with Neva river, by which it has a communication with the gulf of Finland.

Ladrones, ſee *Mariana Iſland*.

Laer, a city of Perſia, capital of a province of the ſame name. It ſtands in a ſandy country, rendered barren by the heat of the climate. The caſtle is of ſtone, built on the ſummit of a rock. The avenues to the city, being arched with palm, citron and orange trees, have a beautiful appearance, lat. 29 40 N.
[Chardin, Le Bruyn.]

Lagens, a town of the iſland of Flores, 1 of the Azores, containing near 1400 inhabitants.

Laghi, a town of Arabia, province of Hadramaut, on the coaſt of the Red Sea: 30 leagues E S E Aden.

Lagi, or *Labadſi*, a town of Arabia, ſituated in a fertile plain: 5 leagues from Aden.

Lagny, a town of France, department of the Seine and Marne. It contains 3 pariſh churches: 5 leagues E N E Paris.

Lago Negro, a town of Naples, at the foot of the Appennines, near a lake of the ſame name: 12 miles N E Policaſtro.

Lagoa, a town of the iſland of May, one of the Cape Verd Iſlands.

Lagoon Iſland, in the S Pacific Ocean, of an oval form, with a lagoon in the middle, which occupies much the larger part of it; the border of land which circumſcribes the lagoon, is in many places, very low and narrow, particularly on the S ſide, where it conſiſts principally of a beach or reef of rocks: it has the ſame appearance alſo in 3 places on the N ſide; ſo that, the firm land being disjoined, the whole looks like many iſlands covered with wood. Within a mile no bottom is found, with 130 fathom of line, nor does there appear to be any anchorage about it. The whole is covered with trees of different verdure, among which are cocoanuts and palm trees, lon. 139 28 W, lat. 18 47 S. [Cook.]

Lagos, a ſeaport of Portugal, in the province of Algarves, ſituated in a bay of the Atlantic, to which it gives name, not regularly fortified, but defended by ſeveral forts. The harbour is deep, but full of rocks. It is the reſidence of the vice-roy of Algarves, and contains 2 pariſh churches, 4 convents, and about 4600 inhabitants: 32 leagues S Liſbon, lon. 8 33 W, lat. 37 3 N.

Lagos, a river of Africa, in the kingdom of Benin, with a conſiderable bar at its mouth, in the Atlantic, which joined to the roughneſs of the ſea, prevents its navigation.

Lagoſta, an iſland in the Adriatic, 12 miles long and 4 wide, lat. 43 5 N.

Laguna, or *St. Chriſtobal de la Laguna*, a town of the iſland of Teneriffe, and capital of the iſland: ſituated on a ſmall eminence; and every day refreſhed with a breeze of wind. It is well ſupplied with water, and contains 2 pariſh churches, ſeveral convents, and an hoſpital: the ſtreets are large and handſome: it takes its name from a lake a little to the E of the town, lon. 16 28 W, lat. 28 28 N.

Lagunes of Venice, the marſhes or lakes in Italy, on which Venice is ſeated. They communicate with the ſea, and are the ſecurity of the city. There are about 60 iſlands in theſe Lagunes, which together, make a biſhop's ſee. Eurano is the moſt conſiderable, next to thoſe on which Venice ſtands.

Lahn, a river of Germany, which riſes in the N E part of the principality of Siegen, and runs into the Rhine, near Lohnſtein.

Laholm, or *Lahom*, a ſeaport of Sweden, province of Halland, at the mouth of the Laga, near the ſea, with a good ſalmon fiſhery: this town was fortified by the Danes, and ceded to Sweden by the peace of Bromſebro: 12 miles S S E Halmſtad, lon. 12 58 E, lat. 56 29 N.

Lahore, or *Panjab*, a country in the N W part of Hindooſtan, bounded N by Cachemire, E by the mountains of Thibet, and W by the Indus; near 300 miles in length from E to W, and about 100 miles from N to S. It is one of the richeſt of the empire, abounding in rice, corn, and fruit of every kind. It is watered by the Indus, and Behat. Between theſe rivers are ſome ſalt ſprings, where they manufacture excellent ſalt. This country is often called *Panjab*, which ſignifies Five Waters, or Five Rivers. It is now in the poſſeſſion of the Seiks.

Lahore, a city and capital of the above country, ſituated on the Rauvee. It is ancient, and of great extent, forming, with its fauxbourgs, a circumference of 7 miles: ſurrounded with walls of brick, and adorned with beautiful edifices and gardens. It has 12 gates. Lahore was

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once the reſidence of the Mogul kings; but at preſent, ſince the Seiks have eſtabliſhed themſelves in the country, and made it their capital, it has loſt much of its former ſplendor, and many of the inhabitants, having retired from the place, the fauxbourgs are almoſt totally ruined. The Jeſuits at one time enjoyed a free exerciſe of their religion: here are manufactures of cotton, carpets, &c: 420 miles E Candahar, and 280 N W Delhi, lon. 72 48 E, lat. 31 1 N.

Lahr, or *Lohr*, a town of the Upper Rhine, capital of a lordſhip, on the river Schutter: 18 miles S S E Straſburg, lat. 48 21 N.

Laino, a town of Naples: 19 miles W N W Caſſano.

Laiſſe, a town of the duchy of Savoy: 3 miles E Chambery.

Lai-tcheou, or *Tai-tcheou*, a city of China, of the firſt rank, in the province of Chantong, built on a promontory, bounded on one ſide by the Yellow Sea, where it has a good harbour, and on the other by mountains: 255 miles S E Peking, lat. 37 9 N.

Lalang, an iſland near the N coaſt of the iſland of Sumatra, in the ſtraits of Malacca, lon. 99 20 E, lat. 1 45 N.

Lamalmon, a lofty mountain of Abyſſinia. Though at a diſtance the ſummit appears pointed; yet there is on its top a ſpacious plain of good paſturage. Many ſtreams flow from it in different directions: it ſeems to be the fount of Abyſſinian rivers. [Bruce.]

Lambale, a town of France, department of the N Coaſt. It is the chief town of the late duchy of Penthievre, and gave the title of princeſs to the unfortunate lady, who was maſſacred at Paris, in September 1792, for her inviolable attachment to her unhappy miſtreſs, the queen of France. Lambale has a good trade in cattle, linen, and parchment, and is 37 miles N W Rennes, lon. 2 21 W, lat. 48 27 N.

Lambeſe, a town of France, department of the Mouths of the Rhone: 9 miles N Aix.

Lambeſe, a town of Africa, in Algiers, where there are magnificent ruins of an amphitheatre, a temple of Eſculapius, &c, 45 miles S Conſtantina.

Lambeth, a village in Surry, on the Thames, oppoſite Weſtminſter. Here the archbiſhops of Canterbury have an ancient palace. By the vaſt increaſe of buildings, Lambeth is now joined to the metropolis, in a direction to each of the 3 bridges. Here is a manufacture of artificial ſtone, which anſwers every purpoſe of ſtone carving, and extends, not only to ſtatues from the fineſt models, but to every kind of architectural ornaments. Here likewiſe are extenſive works for vinegar and home made wine, a patent ſhot manufacture, and numerous timber yards, ſupplied with almoſt incredible ſtores of foreign timber.

Lamego, a city of Portugal, province of Beira, the ſee of a biſhop, on a plain, near the Duero, ſurrounded with mountains. It contains 2 cathedral churches, an hoſpital, 4 convents, and about 4500 inhabitants. In this town the ſtate aſſembled to confirm the election of Alphonſo Henriques, firſt king of Portugal; and enacted the fundamental laws, now forgotten. The country about it produces excellent wine: 12 leagues E Porto, lat. 41 7 N.

Lametounah, a town of Africa, in the country of Sahara, S of the country of Tripoli, about 7 days' journey of the caravan.

Lamlaſh, or *Holy Iſland*, an iſland ſituated before the Bay of Lamlaſh, Scotland, about 2 miles long, and half a mile wide; the whole is a vaſt mountain, in great part covered with heath; they raiſe a little corn, and a few potatoes.

Lamleſh, a village of Scotland, on the E coaſt of the iſland of Arran, on a bay to which it gives name, which forms a ſafe harbour with depth of water for the largeſt ſhips, lat. 55 33 N. [Pennant.]

Lamo, an iſland and kingdom of Africa, on the coaſt of Zanguebar. The inhabitants are pagans; the king and his ſubordinate officers are Mahometans. This iſland is ſubject to the Portugueſe, lon. 40 24 E, lat. 2 S.

Lampacan, a ſmall iſland in the eaſtern Indian Sea, a little to the S of the iſland of Junkeſilon.

Lampedoſa, an iſland in the Mediterranean, not inhabited, but pleaſant and fertile. On it is a building, divided into a church and a moſque, which the Catholics viſit as well as the Mahometans. Near the church is a magazine, well provided, where veſſels may find neceſſaries, for which they depoſit the value, if money, in a cheſt, if goods, in the church. On certain days, ſome Sicilian monks come to collect the depoſits, and bring other ſtores. The profits are applied to the hoſpital at Trapani. The iſland is about 4 leagues in circumference, with a good port, well ſupplied with freſh water, and an excel-

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lent fiſhery on the coaſt: 21 leagues W Malta, lon. 13 30 E, lat. 35 40 N.

Lampon, a town and bay on the S coaſt of the iſland of Sumatra, in the Straits of Sunda.

Lampſaki, or *Lapſak*, a town of Natolia, celebrated for its wine: 40 miles W Artaki.

Lan, a town of China, of the ſecond rank, in the province of Chen-ſi, on the river Hoang. The chief trade is in hides, brought from Tartary, woollen ſtuffs, and coarſe ſtuffs made of cow's hair: 655 miles W S W Peking, lat. 36 6 N.

Lanagla, a town of the iſland of Forteventura, on the E coaſt.

Lancahui, or *Ladao*, an iſland in the Eaſtern Indian Sea, a little to the N of the town of Acheen, in the iſland of Sumatra.

Lancaſhire, a county of England, bounded E by Yorkſhire, W by the Iriſh Sea. A ridge of mountains ſeparates it from Yorkſhire, and continuing its courſe through ſome other counties, has been called *The backbone of England*: this mountain ſcreens the county from the eaſterly winds and the attendant evils, and is thought to cauſe a greater quantity of rain than in the more interior parts of the kingdom; but does not ſeem to make the climate the leſs wholeſome. Coal lies in immenſe bed towards the ſouthern and middle part; many rivers, interſect the country, which with the ſprings, have had no ſmall effect upon the agriculture of this diſtrict. The northern and N E diſtricts produce limeſtone in abundance; marle is found towards the S. This county alſo produces ſtone of various denominations. Great quantities are exported. Lancaſter is divided into 6 hundreds, which contain 62 pariſhes, and 26 market towns. The number of houſes is eſtimated at 40,000, and the inhabitants 240,000.

Lancaſter, capital of the above county, is ſituated on the river Loyne, or Lune, which forms a harbour for veſſels of moderate ſize: the town carries on a conſiderable foreign trade, and many ſhips are conſtructed in the docks. Agricola is ſaid to have formed a ſtation here, which was afterwards improved into a caſtle: and ſurrounded by a ditch as early as the time of Adrian, who placed a garriſon there. This caſtle is now made uſe of as a county priſon. The merchants trade chiefly to America, the W Indies, and the Baltic. The principal exports are hardware, woollen goods, cabinet work, candles, &c. Sail cloth is the chief manufacture of the town. The number of houſes is about 1160, which are ſuppoſed to contain 1600, families: 66 miles S Carliſle, and 235 N N W London, lon. 2 46 W, lat. 53 59 N.

Lancerotta, one of the Canary iſlands, about 10 leagues in length, and 8 in breadth. It is parted by a ridge of mountains, which afford nothing but paſture for cattle, though the vallies are fruitful, but ſandy, and thin in the ſoil. It abounds in grain, fruits, horned cattle, hares, camels, and aſſes. One great branch of the trade of Lancerotta conſiſts in dried goats' fleſh, which the inhabitants ſell in great quantities to the neighbouring iſlands, under the name of tuſſineta. In the year 1730, a volcano broke out in this iſland. Lancerotta, the principal town contains about 100 houſes. It has ſeveral havens and roads; but there is one at the N E end, where ſhips may come in from the northward, and lie land-locked from all winds in 10, 15, and 20 fathoms. The E point of the iſland is in lon. 13 26 W, lat. 29 14 N.

Lanciano, a town of Naples, province of Abruzzo Citra, of which it is the capital; it is the ſee of an archbiſhop, 85 miles E N E Rome, and 84 N Naples.

Landa, a kingdom of the iſland of Borneo.

Landau, a town of France department of the Upper Rhine, on the river Queich, which runs into the Rhine, containing 4 churches, and about 4000 inhabitants. As it is almoſt commanded, on every ſide, by eminences which ſurround it, M. Vauban exerted all his ſkill in rendering it ſtrong. In the year 1793, it was attacked by the Auſtrians and Pruſſians, without ſucceſs: 9 miles S Neuſtadt, 270 E Paris, lat. 49 13 N.

Landau, a town of the Upper Rhine: 12 miles N Waldeck, lat. 51 12 N.

Landua, a town of Bavaria, on the Iſer: 8 miles E Dingelfingen, lat. 48 32 N.

Landeck, a ſmall town of Sileſia 3 German miles from Glatz, celebrated for its mineral waters.

Landeck, a town of Pruſſian Pomerelia: 64 miles S W Dantzick.

Landen, a town of Brabant on the river Becke, where bloody battles were fought, 29th of July, 1693, and 18th March, 1793; the *former* between the army of the allies, under the command of William III, king of England, and the elector of Bavaria; and the French, under the duke of Luxemburg, with an army of 80,000 men, while the allies had but about half

that

that number. The French ultimately gained the victory, which coſt them 15,000 killed, and between 9 and 10,000 wounded. In the battle of 1793, between the French and Auſtrians, the former were compelled to evacuate the Auſtrian Netherlands: 16 miles S E Louvain and 17 W S W Liege, lat. 52 41 N.

Landerneau, a town of France, department of the Finiſtere: 20 miles N E Breſt, lon. 4 20 W, lat. 48 27 N.

Landeron, a town of Neufchatel, at the S W extremity of the lake of Bienne. The inhabitants are Roman Catholics: 7 miles N E Neufchatel.

Landes, a department of France, bounded N by the department of the Gironde, S by the Lower Pyrennées; W by the ſea. It is a part of what was heretofore called *Landes*: it is, in general, a ſandy, unfruitful country, except towards the S E, where is ſome good land, and ſeveral towns. Mont de Marſan is the capital.

Landeſhut, a town of Sileſia, on the Bober. In 1639, it was pillaged and demoliſhed with ſo much barbarity, that only two perſons remained there. It now enjoys a flouriſhing linen trade: 18 miles W S W Schweidnitz, and 18 S S W Jauer.

Landrecy, a town of France, department of the N. It was beſieged in vain by prince Eugene in 1712. It was taken by the allies, in April 1794; but retaken in July following. It is ſeated on the Sambre: 18 miles S W Maubeuge, and 100 N by E Paris, lon. 3 47 E, lat. 50 7 N.

Landſberg, a town of Upper Saxony, Brandenburg, on the Warta. It contains 3 churches, a royal magazine, and ſeveral manufactures of ſtuff and cloth, with a conſiderable trade in wool: 20 miles E Cuſtrin, and 64 E Berlin, lat. 52 42 N.

Landſcroon, a ſeaport of Sweden, on the W coaſt of the province of Skone, on an iſland near the Sound. It is a ſtaple town, with a good harbour. New fortifications are erecting here, the object of which is to command the whole coaſt of Skonen, along the Sound. The old fortifications are furniſhed with a garriſon of 2 or 300 men, and 74 pieces of cannon. The harbour lies between the continent and a ſmall iſland, and is 20 feet deep; a new citadel is to be erected: 21 miles N W Lund, and 12 S Helſingborg, lon. 12 52 E, lat. 55 50 N.

Landſcron, a fortreſs of Poland: 24 miles S Cracow.

Land's End, the weſtern extremity of England, county of Cornwall: 10 miles S W Penzance, lon. 5 40 W, lat. 50 7 N.

Land's End, a cape of England, on the N E coaſt of the iſland of Sheerneſs: 4 miles N W from Shelneſs.

Landſhut, a town of Lower Bavaria, on the river Iſer, the capital of a government to which it gives name. It is an open, well built town, and contains two electoral palaces and a college, with a church in it, the ſteeple of which is reckoned the higheſt in Germany; a pariſh church and 6 convents: 36 miles S E Ingolſtadt, and 32 N E Munich, lon. 12 10 E, lat. 48 25 N.

Landſtraſs, or *Landſtroſt*, a town of Germany, duchy of Carniola, on an iſland in the river Gurck: 57 miles E Trieſte.

Lanel, a town of Africa, and capital of the kingdom of Galam, on the S ſide of the Senegal.

Lanemezan, a town of France, department of the Higer Pyrennées: 5 leagues S E Tarbe.

Lanepax, a town of France, department of the Gers: 3½ leagues S S W Condom.

Lanerk, a town of Scotland, which gives name to the county, on the N E ſide of the Clyde; near it are ſome celebrated falls, in that river, which, eſpecially in riany ſeaſons, form a tremendous appearance. Here the brave Wallace firſt meditated to revenge the wrongs of his country, and ſlew the governor, who was a man of rank. In the neighbourhood are ſome of the greateſt cotton manufactures of Scotland: 19 miles S E Glaſgow, lon. 3 49 W, lat. 55 43 N.

Lanerkſhire, a county of Scotland, bounded E by Peebleſhire, S by Dumfrieſſhire. The river Clyde, deſcending from the ſouthern part of this county, divides it into two equal parts, the one called *the Shire of Lanerk*, and the other *the Barony of Glaſgow*; the one hilly, heathy, and fit for paſture, and the other level, and proper for corn. The Frith of Clyde is joined to the Frith of Forth by a canal, for the benefit of navigation and trade. It abounds with coal and limeſtone; has ſome lead mines, and abundance of lapis lazuli. The chief towns are Glaſgow, Hamilton, and Lanerk.

Lanesborough, a town of Ireland, county of Longford, on the Shanon. It is a borough: 7 miles S W Longford.

Langanico, or *Sunri*, anciently *Olympia*, a town of European Turkey, in the Morea, ſituated on a ſmall river called *Carbon*, the ancient *Alpheus*. This was once

a city

a city of great note, near which, on the Olympian plain, were celebrated the games ſo called, which were firſt inſtituted by Pelops, in honor of Jupiter, and afterwards revived by Atreus and Hercules. They were held every 5th year, with great ſolemnity, amidſt a vaſt number of ſpectators, and laſted for 5 days. From theſe ſpectacles, the computation of time in Greece, by Olympiads, took its riſe. In this city, alſo, was a very fine temple of Jupiter Olympus, with a celebrated image of that god, 50 ells high, which was reckoned one of the 7 wonders of the world. Near it was alſo a famous grove, dedicated to the ſame god. It is dwindled, at preſent, into an inconſiderable place: 32 miles S S E Chiavenza, and 60 S W Corinth.

Langeland, an iſland of Denmark, in the S part of the great Belt, between the iſlands of Laaland and Funen; about 30 miles in length, and from 3 to 5 in breadth. This iſland is fertile. In the 13th century, it belonged to one of the princes of the blood royal, and was called a principality. It is now only a county, but one of the beſt in the kingdom, and under the ſame governor as Funen. Rudkiobing is the only town, lon. 10 40 to 11 E, lat. 54 45 to 55 13 N.

Langen Salza, a town of Upper Saxony, and capital of Thuringia, on the Salza. The environs of the town are pleaſant, and the manufactures are flouriſhing. Here are about 900 houſes, 2 churches, a college, and a caſtle: 14 miles W Erfurt, and 8 N Gotha, lat. 50 54 N.

Langenau, a town of Pruſſia, province of Oberland. The church is celebrated for beautiful paintings: 8 miles N Birchofswerder.

Langenthal, a town of Swiſſerland, county of Berne, well ſituated for commerce with France and Germany; for the convenience of which here are held 3 fairs, at which are annually ſold from 10,000 to 11,000 pieces of linen, 8000 of which are whitened; theſe linens are exported to Spain, Portugal, America, &c. Great quantities of cheeſe likewiſe are ſold here, beſides cattle, horſes, grain, and many other articles, both of agriculture and manufacture. Near it are ſome medicinal ſprings: 18 miles N E Berne, and 10 E, Soleure.

Langhes (Les,) a ſmall county of Piedmont, between Alba and Ceva, comprehending 58 ſmall imperial fiefs, ceded to the king of Sardinia by the emperor, in the year 1735, but ſtill to be held as fiefs of Germany. The moſt conſiderable are Gorſegno and Caretto.

Langione, a town of Aſia, in the kingdom of Laos, of which it is, by ſome, called the capital. It has a magnificent royal palace, ſeated on a ſmall river: 140 miles S E Ava, lon. 101 15 E, lat. 22 30 N.

Langoe, a ſmall iſland near the coaſt of Norway, celebratd for its marble quarries: 16 miles S Chriſtiania.

Langport, a town of England, county of Somerſet, on the Parret, which is navigable for large barges: 12 miles E Taunton.

Langres, an ancient city of France, department of the Upper Marne, on a mountain. It is reckoned the higheſt town in France; the proſpect from the towers of the principal church, is inexpreſſibly fine. Cutlery forms the principal trade of the place: 35 miles N E Dijon, and 34 S E Paris, lat. 47 51 N.

Languedoc, a late province of France, divided into Upper and Lower, on the Mediterranean. The land is in general, very fertile in grain, fruits, and wine, and watered by the Rhône, the Garonne, the Tarn, the Allier, and the Gardon. There were, in this province, 3 archbiſhops, and 20 biſhoprics. Toulouſe was the capital of Upper, and Montpellier the capital of Lower Languedoc. It is now divided into 7 departments, the Ardeſche, Lozere, Gard, Herault, Tarn, Upper Garonne, and Aude.

Lanjan, or *Lanjang*, a city of Aſia, and capital of the kingdom of Laos, or at leaſt the ſouthern diviſion, to which it gives name, and is the uſual refidence of the king; on the W ſide of the river Mecon, and, on the land ſide, defended by ditches and high walls. The king's palace is ſaid to be of vaſt extent, and appears like a city, from its ſize, and the number of people who inhabit it. The houſes of the grandees, and perſons of condition, are very high and elegant, well contrived and ornamented; but thoſe of the inferior people are mere huts. The prieſts alone have the privilege of building their houſes and convents with brick or ſtone, lon. 102 44 E, lat. 18 30 N.

Lannoy, a town of France, department of the N. A party of the French were defeated at this place, by the Duke of York, in the year 1794: 2 leagues E N E Lille.

Lan-ſan,

Lan-tsan, a river of Asia, which rises in the N part of the Chinese province of Yun-nan, on the borders of Thibet, crosses the province from N to S, where it changes its name to Kou-long, enters the kingdom of Laos, where it takes the name of Mecon, and afterwards runs into the Eastern Indian Sea.

Lanzo, a town of Piedmont, on the Stura: 11 miles N W Turin.

Laodicea, now called Eski Hissar, once a famous city of Asia Minor. Here are still to be seen the remains of its former grandeur. It is now only a heap of ruins, utterly forsaken of men, a den for wolves, jackalls, dragons, vipers, and other noxious beasts. For their lukewarm spirit in religion God threatened "To spue them out of his mouth," to destroy them. The threatning has long been executed. [Newton.]

Laon, a town of France, capital of the department of the Aisne. It is on a mountain, and contains about 8000 inhabitants: 77 miles N E Paris, lat. 49 34 N.

Laos, a country of Asia, bounded on the N by the Chinese province of Yun-nan, on the E by Tong-king, on the S by Camboja, and on the W by Siam and Ava. It is surrounded on all sides by mountains, covered with forests. The country is generally flat, and has scarcely any hills or mountains, but those which encompass it on all sides, and which serve as barriers against the potent kingdoms with which it is enclosed. From these mountains descend many rivulets, which form one large river, the Mecon, that crosses the whole region, from N to S. The climate of this country is more temperate than that of Tong-king, and more healthful. The soil is generally very good, being rendered fruitful by a number of canals cut from the great river Mecon, which serves both to water the lands on each side, and carry off the streams, made either by the torrents descending from the hills, or the great rains which fall at stated times. The principal drugs found here are benjamin and lak. As the forests are of great extent, and the plains enamelled with a variety of flowers, they yield abundance of honey, wax, and cotton. Here are also several mines of iron, lead, and tin. Gold and silver likewise are found; but the inhabitants collect those metals out of the river. The inhabitants are well-shaped and robust, and of an olive colour. They are good natured, affable, courteous, and obliging. They are of great integrity; never breaking their promise or their trust. This character they are zealous to acquire; and the rather, as they are subject to covet what belongs to others. When they see any thing which pleases their fancy, they seldom cease importuning the owner till they obtain it, in whole or in part. In case of a refusal, they never offer to take it by force. It is very populous, and the inhabitants live to a very great age. The Laos are not of a warlike disposition, nor expert in the use of fire-arms. If enemies make an inroad upon them, the way to get rid of them, is by poisoning their rivers. It was thus that the king of Tong-king was obliged to retreat, after having lost a great number of his army, with which, about the year 1650, he proposed to annex this monarchy to his own. The Lanians are very slothful, and averse to business. They apply themselves to nothing but agriculture and fishing. They neglect all arts and sciences. They are much addicted to women; but their belief in witchcraft and magic is still more pernicious, especially as it prevails among people of rank. They have a notion, that if the head of an elephant be rubbed with wine, enriched with a drop or two of human gall, the beast will become more robust, and his owner more courageous. In this ridiculous conceit, the governors sometimes, though but rarely, employ desperate fellows, who for 25 or 30 crowns, will go into the forests to hunt men; and the first they meet with, they open his belly and stomach, while alive, and taking out the gall-bladder, cut off his head, to convince the more savage purchaser he has not deceived him. In case the assassin does not perform his engagement in the limited time, he is obliged to kill himself, his wife, or child, that his employer may take out the gall of the unhappy victim. The Laos would be an almost faultless people, and free from reproach, could this horrid and cruel practice be once rooted out of the country. The food of the Laos consists of rice, fish, divers kinds of legumes, and the flesh of buffaloes. They seldom eat veal or poultry. The Laos wear gowns close to their bodies. They go with their feet bare, and the head commonly uncovered. Their hair is clipped round, and short, excepting one lock on the temples, which is left to grow and run through holes made in the ears for that

that purpoſe. The Laos approve of having only one wife; and ſay that a man ought not to marry any more: but they make their female ſlaves ſubject to their pleaſure, maintaining great numbers of them, according to their quality, as well for the ſake of indulging their paſſions as for grandeur. Their marriages are performed in this manner: they chooſe out the oldeſt married couple they can find, who have lived in perfect agreement together, and promiſe before them to follow their example till death. But they often ſeparate and marry others. When any of their relations die, they make a feaſt, which laſts a month; and celebrate the funeral with great magnificence. The corpſe is put in a coffin, daubed over with a kind of bitumen. They employ great part of their time in repeating certain hymns, adapted to the occaſion; by means of which the ſoul, as they ſay, is taught the way to heaven, to the end it might not ſtay in thoſe unknown regions. After this ceremony the relations think no more of the defunct, nor ever name him: becauſe, according to the doctrine of the tranſmigration, which is received in this country, they believe the ſoul is gone to the place deſtined for it, and conſequently belongs no longer to them. The language of the Laos or Lanjans, as well as their character, are much the ſame with thoſe of the Siameſe; who, they ſay, have had the art of writing, and their ſacred language, from them: but they cannot pronounce the letters L and R. They write on the leaves of trees, like the Peguers and Malabars; but matters relating to civil affairs are inſcribed on a ſort of coarſe paper, with earthen pins. The religion of the Lanjans, and probably of all the Laos, is nearly the ſame with that which prevails in all the countries compriſed in the Farther Peninſula of the Indies. They lived a long time in form of a republic, and obſerved the laws of nature, rather than thoſe of the Chineſe, their neighbours, which they, in part, followed, before they had kings, and were ſubject to their empire. The worſhip of images was formerly unknown to them. The open ſky was their temple; and they adored one being, whom they eſteemed above all things under the name of commander. Preſently after the diſciples of Shaka arrived in this kingdom, the Lanjans ſaw themſelves ſurrounded with temples conſecrated to idols, and prieſts named talapoy, deſtined to their ſervice. The king of Laos is an abſolute independent prince, and acknowledges no ſuperior, either in temporal or ſpiritual affairs. The property of lands lies wholly in him, who diſpoſes at pleaſure of the effects belonging to his ſubjects; nor can any family in the kingdom inherit or poſſeſs any thing left them by will.

Laphao, a town on the N coaſt of the iſland of Timor, in the Eaſtern Indian Sea, inhabited by Portugueſe or deſcendants of Portugueſe, ſituated at the bottom of a bay, and containing a church, and about 60 houſes.: the inhabitants are of a copper colour, with black hair; ſome trade is carried on with Batavia; ſome Chineſe junks and veſſels from Goa viſit this port, which is only ſafe from March to Auguſt; at all other times, frequent hurricanes render the harbour unſafe.

Lapitha, an extenſive village of Cyprus, the garden of the iſland. [Mariti.]

Lapland, a country, ſituated in the northern part of Europe, belonging to Sweden, bounded on the N by the ſea, on the E by the Ruſſian government of Archangel, formerly a part of Lapland, on the S by Sweden and Bothnia, and on the W by Norway; according to the moſt moderate computation 450 miles in length, and 300 in breadth. This country is very thinly peopled in proportion to its extent, which muſt be imputed to the many inconveniences ariſing from the climate, ſoil, &c. This country, at firſt ſight, makes but an uncouth and diſagreeable appearance, being full of rocks and mountains, fens and moraſſes, barren heaths, and ſandy deſerts. Beſides theſe inconveniences, the long and ſevere winters, the cold dark and tedious winter nights, together with the vaſt depth of ſnow that covers this deſolate region, ſeem ſufficient to deter every living creature from fixing his abode here. The heat of ſummer generates ſuch ſwarms of gnats and flies, as darken the ſky, and obſcure the light of the ſun. But notwithſtanding all theſe diſadvantages, nature has beſtowed on this dreary region ſeveral conveniences, which reconcile the inhabitants to their native country. Corn will grow in Lapland; and there are more dry than ſwampy ſpots, amidſt its rocks and ſandy plains; nor is it without looſe and clayey ſoils. When the ſummer heats are ſet in, the earth is here ſooner purified, and the moiſture exhaled, than in other places; ſo that graſs and

and vegetables ſpring up, and the land is tilled, where, a few weeks before, winter appeared with all its horrors. Graſs will grow in moſt parts of the country, if it be duly cultivated. Lapland abounds in variety of beaſts, birds, and fiſhes. The furs and ſkins of bears, wolves, beavers, otters, martens, elks, wild and tame reindeers, hyenas, ermines, hares, ſquirrels; black red and white foxes, &c. bring a great deal of money into the country. The pearls found in the Lapland rivers are remarkably valuable; and ſwans, geeſe, and ſea-fowl, unknown in other countries, are found here; eſpecially in the ſouthern parts of Lapland. In the vallies and along the banks of lakes and rivers, pine, fir, birch, juniper, willow, aſp, elder, and other trees are obſerved to thrive; and a moderate plenty of wholeſome vegetables, berries, flowers, graſs, and other herbs, are produced in this country. The woods of pine-trees, which grow here, are more ſerviceable than orchards; that beneficial tree, beſides ſeveral other uſes to which it is applied, being an eſſential part of the food of the inhabitants: for a labouring man, who feeds on bread made of the pounded bark of the pine-tree, preſerves himſelf in health and vigour, without feeling his ſtrength in the leaſt impaired by it. The mountains are of a prodigious height and extent in this country, and it appears on trial that they are rich in ores and foſſils, ſuch as rock-cryſtals, purple amethiſts, topazes, loadſtones, quickſilver, native cinnabar, &c. The Lapps were originally one people with the Finns. The Laplanders are a ſurprifing inſtance, that a whole people can ſubſiſt contentedly without ploughing, ſowing, or planting, without ſpinning or weaving, brewing or baking; and without houſes or farms. They employ themſelves in feeding of herds, which is the moſt innocent, and ancient occupation in the world; and as their lot is caſt in a country where winter engroſſes the greateſt part of the year, and conſequently renders it impoſſible for them to provide a ſufficient quantity of hay or fodder for great herds of cattle, to laſt the whole year, the bountiful Creator has beſtowed on them a ſpecies of animals, that require little or no trouble to provide for. This is the rein-deer, which of all tame animals requires the leaſt attendance, and procures the greateſt profit and advantage to its owners. Theſe creatures provide for themſelves, feeding in ſummer on leaves, moſs, and graſs, of which they meet with as much as ſuffices even among the mountains; and in winter they live on a ſort of moſs, which grows in every part of Lapland. They come at this moſs by ſcraping away the ſnow with their feet; theſe animals eaſily find the ſpot where it is to be found by unerring inſtinct. During a journey of ſeveral days with a rein-deer, the only trouble a traveller is at, is either to turn them looſe or tie them to a tree, where the quantity of food they eat at a time does not exceed a handful. They have no occaſion to houſe the rein-deer, as they always lie out in the open air without any inconveniency; and when there is no danger from beaſts of prey, they turn them looſe into the woods; but when they are under any apprehenſion of danger from that quarter, the rein-deer are watched by the Lapland herdſmen. In winter the Laplander makes uſe of the rein-deer in travelling. Its fleſh either freſh or dried, is his chief food; and his clothing, from head to foot, conſiſts of this animal's ſkin. He alſo exchanges ſome of his rein-deer for ſummer clothes and a tent, which ſerves inſtead of a houſe. The rein-deer alſo ſupplies his owner with a bed; and both winter and ſummer, with good milk and excellent cheeſe. Of the inteſtines and tendons, he makes thread and cordage; and the bones and horns the ſuperſtitious Laplander offers to his idols. In a word, the rein-deer is every thing to a Laplander, ſo that by the loſs of theſe uſeful animals he is entirely ruined. In ſummer they buy their ſalt from the Norwegians; and in the winter time they purchaſe it of the burghers. Tobacco is not very rare among them; but is ſold at a high price. None of the women have any hand in dreſſing the victuals; that being the office of the maſter of the houſe, aſſiſted by his ſervants. They never omit ſaying grace before and after meat, nor to ſhake one another by the hand before they riſe from the table. Their drink is chiefly water. Marriages among the Laplanders depend wholly on the pleaſure of the parents, who pay no manner of regard to the diſpoſition of their children. They ſeem to diſapprove of marriages among relations, and even intimate friends; and polygamy has never obtained among them either in ancient or modern times. The Laplanders are generally of a brown and ſwarthy complexion, which ſeems the neceſſary conſequence of their ſordid way of living, and being

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so much in the smoke and exposing themselves in all weathers. They are of a middling stature. The change of dress is unknown among them. Though the inhabitants of all the Swedish Lapmarks profess the Christian religion; yet in many parts such gross ignorance and errors prevail, as have but very little tincture of Christianity; the only sign of it consisting in their being baptized, and calling themselves by the name of Christians. What renders them extremely tenacious of their Pagan rites and customs, is the high idea they entertain of their ancestors, looking upon whatever they did as reasonable, just, and commendable. As to their mythology, they term the Supreme God and Sovereign of all things, and of good spirits, Jubnet; and the prince or chief of the evil spirits they call Perkmel. But as they attribute to an evil spirit, an equality of power with God, it is no wonder that, like other Pagans, they should endeavour to obtain the favour of this evil being, and render him propitious, that he may not hurt or annoy them. Thor or Ajike they look upon as a kind of God that is both a good and an evil being at the same time. Besides these and some other deities, they likewise have a great many demi-gods. As for images, they make them both of wood and stone; but they pay the greatest reverence to the latter sort. They generally bring the horns and bones of their rein-deer to the altar of offerings. When the Laplanders come within sight of the place where the idol stands, they uncover themselves, make bows, and creep on their hands and feet to the stones, where they make their offerings. It is not uncommon among them, sometimes to mingle several Christian rites, with their magical superstitious practices. The Lapps, in general, acknowledge the king of Sweden for their rightful sovereign; though some of them pay tribute to Denmark and Russia, as at certain times of the year, they pitch their tents, &c. within the dominions of those crowns. However, they conform to the Swedish laws, attend the celebration of divine service in Swedish churches, and apply to the Swedish courts of judicature all over Lapland. Lapland is divided into 7 provinces or Lapmarks, which derive their name from the places of note in Nordland, in whose neighbourhood they lie, viz. Jamtland, Asele, Umea, Pitea, Lulea, Tornea, and Kiemi. There are neither towns, nor any fixed or measured miles in any of the Lapmarks.

Lar, or *Laar*, a town of Persia, and capital of the province of Laristan, situated between mountains in a sandy soil: the houses are low, and each accompanied with a garden; it contains some bazars, several mosques, a castle on a rock, and a palace, where the governor resides. The Jews reside in a quarter by themselves, and carry on a manufacture of silk; and the Dutch have a factory here: in the environs are plantations of oranges, tamarinds, and dates; and not far from the city, at the foot of a mountain, is found the substance called *Mummy*: 53 leagues S S E Schiras and 40 W Ormus, lon. 52 45 E, lat. 27 20 N.

Laracha, a strong town in the kingdom of Fez, seated at the mouth of a river of the same name, with a good harbour. It was once in the possession of the Spaniards, but the Moors took it from them, lon. 5 59 W, lat 35 40 N.

Laredo, a seaport of Spain, province of Biscay, with a good harbour, in a gulf to which it gives name: 20 miles E Santander, lon. 3 53 W, lat 43 27 N.

Larek, a small island in the Persian Gulf: the soil is bad, and the water brackish. The Dutch attempted to settle a factory here, but were prevented by the Persians: 4 leagues S S E Gambron.

Larino, a town of Naples, and province of Capitanata, the see of a bishop, on the confines of Molise: 25 miles N E Molise.

Lariſſa, a town, capital of Thessaly, on the Peneus, near the celebrated mountain Olympus, inhabited by Christians, Turks, and Jews, the former have an archbishop and several churches. The Turks have several mosques. The situation is pleasant, on a rising ground. The Turks call it *Genifahar*, or *Jeng-ischahin*: 308 miles W S W Constantinople, and 220 S W Adrianople, lon. 22 47 E, lat. 39 45 N.

Larijtan, a province of Persia, at one time an independent kingdom, under the descendents of Kosroes, king of Persia; bounded S by the Persian Gulf, W by Farsistan. The air is unwholesome, and varies often from extreme heat to sudden cold; good water is scarce. That in general found in the country is said to breed worms in the legs and thighs of those who drink it. The principal trade of the inhabitants is in camels. Lar is the capital.

Larnic, a seaport on the S coast of the island

iſland of Cyprus; the ſee of a Greek biſhop, and the reſidence of ſeveral European conſuls. The Turks have a moſque, and the Greeks 3 churches. In Larnic, or rather in the whole iſland of Cyprus, there are people belonging to ſix European nations; French, Engliſh, Tuſcans, Neapolitans, Venetians, and Raguſans, each have their reſpective conſul, except the Tuſcans; theſe are under the protection of the Engliſh conſul, who is honored even with the title of vice conſul of Tuſcany. There are here alſo imperialiſts, Danes, Swiſs, Dutch and Genoeſe; but as all theſe have long ceaſed to carry on commerce by themſelves, they entruſt their commiſſions to correſpondents, whom they have amongſt the other nations eſtabliſhed in this iſland: the houſes are one ſtory high; ſome for their richneſs and grandeur may be conſidered palaces. Churches, moſques, and other public buildings are of ſtone. The town is pleaſant, the country round not very fertile: 10 leagues S W Famagoſta.

[Mariti.]

Larrybundar, a ſeaport of Hindooſtan Proper, at the mouth of a branch of the Indus called the Larrybundar, with a harbour capable of receiving ſhips of 200 tons burden. It is 5 or 6 leagues from the ſea; it conſiſts of 100 mud houſes, with a large ſtone fort, and 4 or 5 cannon.

Larvigen, or *Laurvigen*, a ſeaport of Norway, in the dioceſe of Chriſtiania, and capital of a county to which it gives name, ſituated at the conflux of 2 rivers near the ſea. It is a place of conſiderable trade, and its iron works are reckoned ſome of the moſt valuable in Norway: 55 miles S S W Chriſtiania, lon. 10 15 E, lat. 59 3 N.

Laſnebourgh, a town of Savoy, in the county of Maurienne, on the Arc, at the foot of Mount Cenis, the paſſage of which is the principal ſupport of the inhabitants. The ſun is hidden from the inhabitants of this town by the mountain during 2 months of the year: 20 miles N N W Suſa.

Laſſa, a city of Aſia, and capital of Great Thibet, in D'Anville's chart of Thibet, called *Tonker*; major Rennel ſays, much confuſion ariſes from the application of ſo many different names to this capital of Thibet. It is not large, but the houſes are of ſtone, ſpacious and lofty. Seven miles on the E ſide of the city, is the mountain of Putala, on the ſummit of which is the palace of the grand Lama, the high prieſt and ſovereign of Thibet: 220 miles N E Patna, lon. 91 30 E, lat. 30 35 N.

Laſtres, a ſeaport town and cape of Spain, on the N coaſt of Aſturia: 30 miles N E Oviedo, lat. 43 33 N.

Latakia, a ſeaport of Aſia in Syria, built by Seleucus Nicanor, who called it *Laodicea*, the name of his mother; ſituated at the baſe, and on the ſouthern ſide of a ſmall peninſula, which projects half a league into the ſea. Anciently it was a place of great magnificence, afterwards it was reduced, and near the end of the laſt century revived again. Its port, like all the others on this coaſt, is a ſort of baſon, environed by a mole, the entrance of which is very narrow. It might contain 25 or 30 veſſels, but the Turks have ſuffered it ſo to be choaked up, as ſcarcely to admit 4. Ships of above 400 tons cannot ride there, and hardly a year paſſes that one is not ſtranded in the entrance; notwithſtanding this, Latakia carries on a very great commerce, conſiſting chiefly of tobacco, of which upwards of 20 cargoes are annually ſent to Damietta; rice is received in return, which is bartered in Upper Syria for oils and cottons: 50 miles S Antioch, and 80 S W Aleppo, lon. 34 30 E, lat. 35 40 N. [Shaw, Maundrell.]

Lavagna, a ſeaport of Genoa, at the mouth of a river of the ſame name: 14 miles W N W Brugneto.

Laval, a city of France, and capital of the department of the Mayenne, on the river Mayenne, containing 18 or 20,000 ſouls. Here are ſeveral manufactures of linen in the town and environs, which form a very conſiderable commerce: lon. 0 14 E, lat 48 4 N.

Laval, a town of France, department of the Lozerre: 3 leagues N W Langogne.

Lavamund, a town of Carinthia, on the Drave, the ſee of a biſhop, 24 miles E Clagenfurt, and 40 W Marburg, lat. 46 46 N.

Lavaur, a town of France, department of the Tarn, 6 leagues N E Toulouſe, lon. 1 52 E, lat. 43 42 N.

Laubach, a town of the Upper Rhine: 40 miles N E Mentz, lat. 50 22 N.

Lauban, or *Luban*, a town of Luſatia, on the river Quieſs, ſurrounded by a wall and ſome baſtions. The inhabitants carry on a conſiderable trade in cloth and linen: 62 miles E Dreſden, and 72 N N E Prague.

Lauder, a town of Scotland, county of Berwick, on the Leader. In the reign of James

James III, the Scotch nobility, enraged at the conduct of the miniſters, 1 of whom, from a maſon, had been created earl of Mar, being ſummoned by the king to meet at Lauder, to conſult on the means of repelling an invaſion, before they proceeded to buſineſs, ſeized the earl of Mar, and his aſſociates, and hung them over a bridge in the ſight of the king and his army: 24 miles W Berwick, and 19 S E Edinburgh.

Lauenberg, a town of Lower Saxony, on the right coaſt of the Elbe. Here is a toll on the Elbe: 30 miles S E Hamburg, and 48 S S W Lubeck.

Lavenham, or *Lanham*, a town of England, county of Suffolk. The principal trade is making woſſen yarn: 63 miles N N E London.

Lavenſtein, or *Lævenſtein*, a town of Franconia, and principality of Culmbach. Near it is a copper mine: 14 miles N W Lichtenberg.

Lauffen, a town of Bavaria: 11 miles N N W Salzburg, and 26 N E Kuffſtein, lat. 47 54 N.

Lauffen, a village and caſtle of Swiſſerland, which gives name to a bailiwick, canton of Zurich, near the Rhine, where is a celebrated cataract: 2½ miles below Schaffhauſen.

Lauffen, a town of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, and duchy of Wurtemberg, on the Neckar, formerly Imperial: 16 miles N Stutgard, and 4 S Heilbron, lat. 49 1 N.

Lauffenburg, one of the four foreſt towns of Auſtrian Swabia, the head place of an ancient county, and a fortified town, ſituated on both ſides of the river Rhine, over which is a bridge. At this place is a fall in the river Rhine: 26 miles W Schaffhauſen, and 18 E Bâle, lat. 47 36 N.

Laughi (Le,) a fief of Piedmont, which takes its name from a mountain.

Laviano, a town of Naples: 27 miles E Salerno.

Lavigen, a town of Norway: 24 miles N Drontheim.

Lauingen, a town of Bavaria, on the Danube: 22 miles N E Ulm, lat. 48 34 N.

Lavington, a town of Wilts, England, 16 miles N N W Saliſbury.

Launceſton, or *Dunheved*, a town of Cornwall, England, where the winter aſſizes are held. Anciently ſurrounded with walls. It ſends 2 members to parliament: 41 miles W Exeter.

Launoy, a town of France, department of Ardennes: 3 leagues and a half S S W Mezieres.

Lavonia, a town of Naples: 8 miles W S W Roſano.

Lavora, a province of Naples, bounded W by the Mediterranean and the Campagna di Roma; about 140 miles in length, and 33 where broadeſt. It is populous and fertile, yielding abundance of corn, wine, oil, and other productions of Italy. Anciently, it was called *Campania*, and, in the middle ages, *The Caſtellany of Capua*. The population in 1789 was computed at 1,210,989 ſouls; theſe with 400,000 in Naples, give 878 inhabitants to every Neapolitan ſquare mile. The ſoil is remarkably fertile, and well cultivated. The produce is corn, hemp, flax, and clover. The laſt is ſown about chriſtmas, is twice cut, and ploughed up by the laſt of May. Vines, mulberry, and other fruit trees are common. Naples is the capital. [Scott.]

Laupen, a town of Swiſſerland, canton of Bern, the principal place of a bailiwick. It was once imperial. It is ſituated at the conflux of the Sannen and Senſe: 5 miles S W Bern.

Laur, a river of Franconia, which runs into the Saal, 3 miles N Munnerſtadt, in the biſhopric of Wurzburg.

Laurence Kirk, a town of Scotland, in the county of Kincardine. Manufactures of lawn, cambric, &c. have been lately eſtabliſhed: 7 miles Bervie.

Lauſanne, a town of Swiſſerland, canton of Berne about half a league from the Lake of Geneva. It is the largeſt town in the country of Vaud, and is pretty well built, on a very uneven tract of land, formed by 3 ſmall hills, and contains 7000 inhabitants. It was once a republic, but is now ſubject to Berne, whoſe Bailiff governs, being appointed by the Senate, once in 3 years. In one ſtreet the inhabitants have the liberty of acquitting or condemning one of their own body in affairs of life and death. Each man has a vote. Houſes ſell better here than in any part of the town. Its laws were reduced to a regular code in 1368, under the title of *placitum generale*, or the general will. Pierre Viret introduced a reformation in the year 1536, which extended through the whole country of Vaud. It became celebrated for the council held here in 1448, in which Felix V reſigned the pontificate, in order to give peace to the church. An academy was eſtabliſhed here in 1537, and a college in the year 1540. The air is very pure

pure and healthy; there is plenty of excellent water. In a word, every neceſſary of life is here found in the greateſt abundance, 41 miles S W Berne, lon. 6 50 E, lat. 46 33 N. [Moor, Addiſon, Bowen.]

Laut, an iſland in the Eaſtern Indian Sea, in the Straits of Macaſſar, near the S E coaſt of the iſland of Borneo, lon. 116 15 E, lat. 2 45 S.

Lauter, a river of France, which runs into the Rhine, at Lauterbourg, defended with lines, which were forced by the Auſtrians in October, 1793.

Lauterberg, a town of Lower Saxony, in the Hartz foreſt, near which are mines and forges of copper and iron: 14 miles S Goſlar.

Lauterbrunn, a valley in the canton of Berne, of about 5 leagues in circumference, celebrated for its picturesque and romantic ſcenery; a beautiful cataract, magnificent glaciers, rocks of calcarious ſtone and granite, and mines of iron and lead: it takes its name from a village: 6 miles S Interlacken.

Lauterburg, a town of France, department of the Lower Rhine, on the Lauter, taken by the Auſtrians in October, 1793; 4 leagues and an half S Landau, and 9 and a half N N E Straſburg, lat. 49 N.

Lautern, a town of the Lower Rhine. Here are a caſtle, and three churches for Roman Catholics, Lutherans, and Calviniſts, each one. It gives name to a duchy. This town was taken by the troops of the French Republic, in December, 1793. In May, 1794, the republican troops were ſurpriſed in their entrenchments near this town, and defeated with conſiderable loſs, by the Auſtrians, under mareſchal Mollendorf, 24 miles N W Landau, and 17 E N E Deux Ponts, lat. 49 25 N.

Lawa, a town of the iſland of Borneo, on a river of the ſame name, lon. 110 24 E, lat. 0 40 N.

Lawer Kirk, a town of Scotland, county of Perth, 15 miles S E George Town.

Lawers, a river of the United Netherlands, which ſeparates Groningen from Weſt Frieſland, and runs into the ſea, 10 miles E from Dockum.

Laxey Bay, about the center of the E coaſt of the Iſle of Man, in the Iriſh ſea; a ſafe ſhelter from weſterly winds, in from 7 to 10 fathoms water: the cape at the ſouthern extremity is called *Laxey Point*.

Laybach, a town of Carniola, on a navigable river, of the ſame name; 28 miles N E Trieſte.

Lazaretto, a ſmall iſland in the Mediterranean, near the N coaſt of the iſland of Candy, uſed by the Venetians for the purpoſe of a lazaretto, but now deſerted. It is not far from Canea.

Lea, a river of England, which falls into the Thames, a little below London.

Leachlade, or *Lechlade*, a town of Glouceſter, England, on the Thames: a canal from the Severn joins the Thames, near this town: 29 miles E S E Glouceſter, and 77 W London.

Leadhills, a village in Lanerkſhire, ſituate among the mountains of Clydeſdale, and ſaid to be the higheſt human habitation in Great Britain. Here reſide many hundreds of miners, with their families. Theſe miners, though, in a great meaſure, excluded from ſociety by their ſituation, pay great attention to the cultivation of the mind, and have provided a circulating library for the inſtruction and amuſement of the little community belonging to the village.

Leao-tong (Gulf of,) or *Yellow Sea*, a large gulf of the Chineſe Sea, between the peninſula of Corea and China; about 400 miles from N to S, and from 100 to 250 E to W, lat. 34 45, to 41 N.

Leao-tong, or *Chen-yang*, one of the three departments of E Chineſe Tartary, or country of the Mantchew Tartars, who hence entered and conquered China. It is bounded on the S by the great wall of China and the gulf of Lea-tong; and encloſed on the E, N and W by a paliſade, conſtructed of ſtakes 7 feet high, without either bank of earth or ditch. Chen-yang is the capital.

Leatherhead, a town in Surry, England. Here is a bridge of many arches over the river Mole, 18 miles S S W of London.

Leatherſwater, called alſo *Wythburn*, or *Thirlmere water*, a fine lake of Cumberland, which lies S by E of Keſwick. It begins at the foot of Mount Helwellyn, which it ſkirts for the ſpace of 4 miles, receiving numerous torrents that deſcend from the mountains. The ſingular beauty of this lake is its being almoſt interſected in the middle by two peninſulas, that are joined by a bridge. Its outlet joins the rapid river Greeta, at New Bridge, and thus has a communication with the lake of Derwentwater.

Leavava, a ſeaport on the E coaſt of the iſland of Ceylon, which yields a great deal of ſalt, lon. 83 15 E, lat. 6 40 N.

Lebeda, an ancient ſeaport of the kingdom of Tripoli, with a good harbour, and an old caſtle. It is ſeated on the Mediterranean,

terranean, 85 miles E of Tripoli, lon. 14 30 E, lat. 32 50 N.

Lebrixa, or *Lebrija*, a town of Spain, in Andalufia, fituated formerly on a branch of the Gaudalquiver, which being now choked up, the town is 2 leagues from the river. It has a caftle, which marks fome appearance of antiquity to the place. In the environs are produced olives, from which is obtained fome of the beft oil in Spain: 20 miles S Seville.

Lebus, a town of Upper Saxony, Brandenburg, on the Oder, being 1200 paces in length, though formerly much larger, and containing about 14,000 inhabitants, with three churches. This town has been frequently facked. It lies low, among hills, fo that it cannot be feen at one view, and makes but a mean appearance, 5 miles N Frankfort on the Oder, and 7 S S W Cuftrin.

Lecafello, a town of Genoa: 23 miles N E Genoa.

Lecce, a town of Naples, province of Otranto, the fee of a bifhop. The wool produced in the environs of this place was formerly much celebrated; the country yields abundance of almonds and olives. It contains befides the cathedral, three parifh churches, and feveral convents. It is the refidence of the governor, 192 miles E Naples, lat. 40 38 N.

Lecci, a town of Corfica, 5 miles N Porto Vecchio.

Lecco, a town of Milan, on the lake Homo, 14 miles E N E Como.

Lech, a river which rifes in the Tyrolefe, on the frontiers of the Grifons, and runs into the Danube, 5 miles below Donawert.

Lectoure, a town of France, department of the Gers, on a mountain, acceffible only on one fide, near the Gers. It is defended by art as well as nature. Before the revolution, it was the feat of a governor, and fee of a bifhop. The number of inhabitants is about 4000. 5 leagues and a half N Auch, lat. 43 56 N.

Ledbury, a town of Hereford, England, on a canal, navigable from Glouceffer to Hereford; 16 miles N W Glouceffer, and 123 W London.

Ledda, a village of Paleftine.

Leeds, a town of England, county of York, on the river Aire, and on the great canal, which is navigable from Liverpool. Leeds has been a long time famous for the woollen manufacture, and is one of the largeft and moft flourifhing towns in the country. It contains a Prefbyterian meeting-houfe, called the New Chapel, which is the ftateliefl, if not the oldeft, of that denomination in the N of England; and in the town and its fuburbs feveral other churches, and an infirmary. It is noted for fome medicinal fprings. Its increafe of building, in the year 1786, was near 400 houfes. The manufacture and trade of Leeds are principally in cloth, the market for which is not, perhaps, to be equalled in the world. At about 6 o'clock in the fummer, and about 7 in the winter, the market bell rings; upon which, in a few minutes, without hurry, noife, or the leaft diforder, the whole market is filled, all the benches covered with cloth, as clofe to one another as the pieces can lie longways, each proprietor ftanding behind his own piece. As foon as the bell has ceafed ringing, the factors and buyers of all forts enter the hall, and walk up and down between the rows, as their occafions direct. When they have pitched upon their cloth, they lean over to the clothier, and by a whifper, in the feweft words imaginable, the price is ftated; one afks, the other bids, and they agree or difagree in a moment. In a little more than an hour all the bufinefs is done, 10 or 20,000l. worth of cloth, and fometimes more, are bought and fold with a whifper only; the laws of the market here being more ftrictly obferved than at any place in England. On account of the trade, the rivers Aire and Calder were made navigable, at the expenfe of feveral private merchants, without calling in the affiftance of the nobility and gentry. By this means a communication was opened from Leeds and Wakefield to York and Hull. Other trade has become very conficderable fince the opening of the above navigation, which is the carriage of coals from Wakefield and Leeds; near both which places they have inexhauftible ftores. Thefe are carried quite down into the Oufe, and then either go up that river to York, or down to the Humber, where the Trent and Oufe meet together, and which in a few miles falls into the fea, 24 miles S W York, and 192 W London.

Leegetton, a fmall ifland in the Eaftern Indian Sea, near the E coaft of the ifland of Borneo, lon. 118 20 E, lat. 3 30 N.

Leek, a town of Stafford, England, in the neighbourhood of coal mines: 36 miles S Manchefter.

Leerdam, a town of Holland, on the river Linghe; which gave title of count

to

to the noble houſe of Egmont, and afterwards to that of Naſſau: 11 miles S Utrecht, and 26 S Amſterdam, lat. 51 55 N.

Leers, or *Liers*, a town of Weſtphalia, 4 miles N Liege.

Leeuwe, a town of Brabant, on the river Geete, in the midſt of a moraſs; it was formerly a place to which the ſovereigns of the country ſent thoſe they baniſhed, 20 miles W N W Liege, and 25 E Bruſſels.

Lefki, a town of Natolia. In the neighbourhood is a convent, in which a Greek biſhop reſides, 16 miles S E Iſnik.

Legbi, a town of Yemen. 56 miles E N E Aden.

Leghorn, a city and ſeaport of Tuſcany, handſome, but not large, and built in the modern taſte, ſo regular that both gates are ſeen from the market place. Interſected with many canals, it is called *New Venice*. The canals cut in ſeveral parts aboût the town have rendered the marſhes fit for culture, and, in ſome meaſure, diſſipated the noxious effluvia, though the air cannot ſtill be deemed perfectly healthy. Freſh water is ſo ſcarce that it muſt be brought from Piſa. The city, beſides its good fortifications, has two ſmall forts towards the ſea, and a citadel on the land ſide. The number of its inhabitants is computed at 50,000, among whom are upwards of 15,000 Jews, who live in a particular quarter of the city, have a handſome ſynagogue, and ſchools; and, though ſubject to very heavy impoſts, are in a thriving condition, the greateſt part of the commerce of this city going through their hands. The generality of the Greeks and Armenians ſettled here acknowledge the pope's ſupremacy, and each have their peculiar church. The free Turks and the Turkiſh ſlaves have a moſque, but the Proteſtants are not permitted the public exerciſe of their religion, the Engliſh excepted, who, by being of all foreign nations, the beſt cuſtomers to Leghorn, are allowed to have a chaplain. Other Proteſtants make uſe of chaplains of ſhips. Proſtitutes live in a particular quarter, conſiſting of ſeveral ſtreets. The trade of Leghorn is very conſiderable, being greatly promoted by the freedom of its port. The harbour is divided into the outward and inward; the latter ſerves only for the 4 or 5 gallies, kept by the duke; which are ſometimes ſent to ſea againſt the Corſairs, under the command of a knight of St. Stephen. The outward harbour is formed by a mole, or dam, 600 common paces in length, well paved, and with a partition wall in the middle, by which, at any time, the ſhipping are ſheltered from the wind on one ſide. This mole ſerves alſo for a promonade. The harbour is too ſhallow for large ſhips, which, on this account, lie out of the mole, moored to pillars and large iron rings; but, by this means, are in ſome reſpects ſafer than in the harbour itſelf. The road, for a mile or two ſeaward, is very good, though with no ſecurity againſt winds, or corſairs. The light-houſe, where, every night, 30 burning lamps are contained in one lantern, ſtands on a ſingle rock, in the ſea; and not far from it, on the main land, is the lazaretto, where quarantine is performed by perſons and goods coming from places ſuſpected of infection. Leghorn is a biſhop's ſee, with an inquiſition, but has power only over Roman Catholics, and in no other caſes than thoſe of religion: In June 27, 1796, this city was taken by the French: 47 miles W S W Florence, and 140 N N W Rome, lon. 10 17 E, lat. 43 32 N.

Lehſten, a town of Upper Saxony, celebrated for quarries of ſlate: 17 miles N E Coburg.

Leiceſter, an ancient town of England, capital of the county to which it gives name, on the Soar. It is large, well built, and populous, containing 5 churches, a Roman Catholic chapel, and other places of worſhip. The market, abounds with every ſpecies of good living, and is, for an inland town, remarkably well ſupplied with fiſh. A parliament was held at Leiceſter in the reign of Henry V, when the firſt law was made for burning heretics. This town derives great advantages from its manufactures, particularly of ſtockings. A navigable canal is lately made from Leiceſter to Loughborough. Leiceſter ſends two members to parliament: 27 miles N N E Coventry, and 98 N N W London.

Leiceſterſhire, a county of England, bounded S by Northamptonſhire. It is divided into ſix hundreds, which contain 12 market towns, and 200 pariſhes. It is a county of agriculture rather than manufacture; though in the article of ſtockings the latter is conſiderable. The breed of large black draught horſes and horned cattle, as well as of ſheep, has been long celebrated. The more beautiful the form the hardier the animal is of every kind. Nothing can ſhow the high eſtimation their breed of ſheep is held in, clearer,

clearer, than the high prices they have fetched lately at different ſales. In the year 1793, 130 ewes, the property of one perſon, were ſold, at an average, for 25 guineas each; and at another ſale, one bull and 4 cows were ſold for 331l. 5s. 6d. Four members are returned to parliament.

Leighlin, a decayed borough town of Ireland, county of Carlow, the ſee of a biſhop, 9 miles N E Kilkenny.

Leighton, deſert, a town of Bedford, England, on the Ouzel, 41 miles N W London.

Leiningen, or *Linange*, a county of the Upper Rhine, almoſt ſurrounded by the palatinate, and bordering on the biſhoprics of Worms and Spire. The ſoil is fertile in corn, fruit, and wine: in the foreſt is plenty of game, with mines of copper and iron, and quarries of ſtone.

Leiningen, a town in the above county, 11 miles S W Worms, and 30 S Mentz, lat. 49 30 N.

Leinſter, the eaſtern province of Ireland, which contains 12 counties, and includes 992 pariſhes, one archbiſhopric, and 3 biſhopries. It is, in general, well cultivated, and enjoys a good air and ſoil, and is the moſt populous, containing the capital and the ſeat of the government.

Leipſick, a ſtrong city in the electorate of Saxony, with a caſtle, and a famous univerſity. It carries on a great trade, and has 3 great fairs every year, which are celebrated throughout all Germany, and laſt a fortnight each. The inhabitants are about 40,000. They have 6 Lutheran churches, one for the Calviniſts, one for the Catholics. There are 6 handſome colleges belonging to the univerſity, beſide the private colleges; and the exchange is a fine ſtructure. Various ſorts of manufactures are carried on in this town, gold, ſilver, ſilk, wool, and linen yarn, being worked here, in all manner of ſtuffs, velvets, ſtockings, cloths, and linen. Here are houſes for dying ſilk, making tapeſtry and linen, and printing cotton. In Leipſick are computed about 20 bookſellers, 50 French and Italian mercantile and trading people, 150 wholeſale dealers, above 250 retailers, and many dealers in cloth. The circle contains 33 towns, and upwards of 1000 villages. It is ſeated in a plain, between the rivers Saale and Mulde, near the confluence of the Plyſſe, the Elſter, and the Barde, 40 miles N W Dreſden, lon. 12 25 E, lat. 51 19 N. [Hanway.]

Leith, a ſeaport in Edinburgſhire, on the frith of Forth, 2 miles N of Edinburgh, of which it is the port. It is large and populous, having 12,600 inhabitants, and being ſituate on both ſides of the harbour, is divided into N and S Leith. The harbour is ſecured by a noble ſtone pier, at the mouth of a little river, called the Water of Leith; and is accommodated with an elegant draw bridge and a good quay. The commerce of Leith is very conſiderable; and the veſſels employed in the London trade, are, in general, of a large ſize; but the largeſt ſhips are thoſe employed in the Greenland whale fiſhery. To Germany, Holland, and the Baltic, are exported lead, glaſs ware, linen, woollen ſtuffs, and a variety of other goods; as alſo to the other countries of Europe, the W Indies, and America. Ships of great ſize are built at this port; and here are ſeveral extenſive rope walks. There are alſo flouriſhing manufactures of bottle glaſs, window glaſs, and cryſtal; a great carpet manufacture, a ſoap work, and ſome iron forges. There are 3 churches in Leith, and an ancient hoſpital for diſabled ſeamen, lon. 3 7 W, lat. 56 0 N.

Leitmeritz, a town of Bohemia, on the Elbe, well built and populous; the ſee of a biſhop. The circle to which it belongs, of the ſame name, is ſo fertile and fine a country, as to have been called the Bohemian paradiſe; excluſive of which, it is ſupplied, by means of the river Elbe, with the products of the reſt of the provinces of the kingdom, and of other countries. The wines called *Padſkalſky*, is particularly famous, and the warm mineral waters of Toplitz are very wholeſome. We alſo find here tin and precious ſtones. In this circle are reckoned 89 ſeigniories, eſtates, and ſeats: 28 miles N N W Prague, and 34 S S E Dreſden, lat. 50 25 N.

Leitrim, a county of Ireland, province Connaught, bounded on the north by the bay of Donegal. The northern parts are mountainous but furniſh food for a great number of young cattle; the ſouthern parts are level, and the ſoil fertile. The linen manufacture increaſes population, and the lands are in general well cultivated. Some conſiderable iron works have lately been eſtabliſhed at Arigna. This county abounds with lakes and ſmall rivers. Carrick is the county town.

Leixſlip, a town of Ireland, county of Kildare, on the Liffey. It has a noble caſtle, with large gardens, on one ſide of which is a fine waterfall, called the Salmon leap.

Near

Near it are the ruins of the church and caſtle of Conſy, 8 miles W Dublin.

Lelit Pattan, a city of Hindooſtan, containing about 24,000 houſes.

[Shore. A. R.]

Lemberg, or *Leopold*, a town of Poland, capital of Galicia, and united to Auſtria. It is a large and opulent city, fortified in the Poliſh manner, that is, only with timber; and lies low, on the banks of the river Peltew, which ſoon after joins the Bug, being ſurrounded with hills and mountains which command the town. It is the ſee of a Popiſh archbiſhop, and likewiſe of a Ruſſian and Armenian biſhop. It carries on a conſiderable trade, and has 2 caſtles, one within, and another without its walls. The latter ſtands on a high hill, and the Carmelite monaſtery, which is fortified, may ſerve for a citadel to this caſtle. Here is a magnificent cathedral, ſeveral other churches, and a gymnaſium, or ſeminary, an arſenal, a public granary, and two Jewiſh ſchools: 72 miles S S E Chelm, 156 E Cracow, and 300 S S E Konigſberg, lon. 24 25 E, lat. 50 4 N.

Lemgo, a town of Weſtphalia, on a ſmall river, near the Werra, divided into Old and New Town, each of which is governed by its reſpective magiſtrates: 17 miles S S W Minden, lat. 52 6 N.

Lemlem, a country of Africa, in the internal part of Negroland: 500 miles E S E from Tombut.

Lemme (The,) a ſeaport of Frieſland, ſituated near the Zuyder Zee: 20 miles S Lewarden, lat. 52 52 N.

Lemnitz, a town, near Newſtadt.

Lemnos, a celebrated iſland of the Archipelago, now called *Stalimene*, ſituate near the ſtrait of Gallipoli. It is above 112 miles in circumference according to Pliny, who ſays that it is often ſhadowed by Mount Athos, though at the diſtance of 87 miles. The poets made it ſacred to Vulcan, who was hence called Lemnius Pater. Lemnos was alſo celebrated for its labyrinth, of which, not a trace remains; and what hiſtorians relate of it ſerves only to excite, but not to gratify curioſity. The modern Greeks entertain the ſame opinion of that earth of Lemnos, which is ſaid to have cured Philoctetes, and which Galen went to examine. It is never dug up but on one particular day of the year, and then with all the pomp of ceremony. This earth, called Terra Sigillata, formed into ſmall loaves, and ſealed with the grand ſignior's ſeal, is then diſperſed over all Europe. The greateſt virtues are attributed to it; and yet a chymiſt can diſcover nothing but a mere clayey earth, incapable of producing the effects that have been attributed to it. Lemnos is ſubject to the Turks; but the inhabitants are almoſt all Greeks, and very induſtrious. Its capital is of the ſame name, and the ſee of a Greek archbiſhop, lon. 25 28 E, lat. 40 3 N.

Lempta, a deſert country of Africa, inhabited by a fierce and barbarous people, who rob the caravans that paſs from Conſtantina and other towns towards Nubia, lon. 9 E, lat. 26 30 N.

Lena, a river of Ruſſia, which riſes lat. 50 20 N, in the government of Irkutſk, and runs into the Frozen Ocean, lat. 73 N.

Lenczicz, a town of Poland, and capital of a palatinate, now united to Pruſſia. It is ſurrounded with a wall and a moat, and is defended by a caſtle, which ſtands on a rock. A provincial diet, a court of judicature, and provincial ſynods of the clergy, are held in this town: 60 miles W S W Warſaw, lon. 19 36 E, lat 52 2 N.

Lenham, a town of Kent, England: 9 miles E Maidſtone, and 48 E London.

Lennep, a town of Weſtphalia. The magiſtrates and principal part of the inhabitants are Lutherans: 20 miles E S E Duſſeldorf, lat. 51 11 N.

Lens, a town of France, department of the Straits of Calais: it was formerly fortified, but is now open: two leagues and a half N W Douay, and 24 and a quarter N Paris.

Lentini, an ancient town of Sicily, in the valley of Noto, on a river of the ſame name, about 5 miles from the ſea; very conſiderable, before 1693, when it was almoſt deſtroyed by an earthquake: 13 miles S S W Catania, lat. 37 18 N.

Lentzburg, an extenſive bailiwick of Swiſſerland, in the canton of Berne, formerly a rich and powerful country.

Lenzburg, a town of Swiſſerland, in the canton of Berne, and one of the four municipal towns of the Argau: it has a conſiderable trade, with manufactures of flowered linens and cottons, tobacco, &c. 16 miles W Zurich, and 35 N E Berne.

Leobſchuz, a town of Sileſia, and capital of a circle, in the principality of Jagerndorf: 27 miles W N W Ratiſbon.

Leochel, a town of Scotland, county of Aberdeen: 6 miles N N W Kincardine Oniel.

Leominſter, a town of Hereford, England. It ſends 2 members to Parliament. The principal trade is corn, wool, gloves, leather, hats, &c. 26 miles W Worceſter.

Leon,

Leon, a province of Spain, bounded N by Aſturia, W by Portugal and Galicia: it is uſually called the kingdom of Leon, and was united to Caſtile, in the beginning of the 11th century. The ſoil is in general fertile, produces all the neceſſaries of life; and the wine is tolerably good.

Leon, a city of Spain, and capital of the above province, at the conflux of two rivers, whoſe united ſtream runs into the Eſla, 10 miles to the S of the town: the ſee of a biſhop. This city is very ancient, and was formerly much more rich and populous than at preſent. It now contains 8 pariſh churches, 13 convents, 4 hoſpitals, and about 12,000 inhabitants. The cathedral is handſome, and abounds in relics. In it are ſeen the tombs of 37 kings, and one emperor. Leon was the firſt place of importance which was taken from the Moors: 150 miles N W Madrid, lat. 42 36 N.

Leon, an iſland on the coaſt of Spain, in the Atlantic, ſeparated from the continent by a very narrow ſtrait. The form is irregular, the length about 10 miles, the city of Cadiz is built at its N W extremity, lat. 36 27 N.

Leopoldſtadt, a town of Hungary, on the river Waag. It is fortified: 56 miles E Vienna.

Lepanto, a ſeaport of European Turkey, province of Livadia. It is ſituated in *The Gulf of Corinth*, now *The Gulf of Lepanto*. It is fortified, and defended with a caſtle, built on an eminence. Being ceded by the emperor to the Venetians, it was fortified by them, and, in the year 1475, ſtood a ſiege of 4 months againſt the Turks, who loſt 30,000 men: 364 miles W S W Conſtantinople, lon. 22 0 E, lat. 38 37 N.

Lepers, Iſle of, one of the New Hebrides, in the S Paciſic Ocean. It produces a kind of figs, lon. 168 0 E, lat. 15 23 S. [Bougainville.]

Leria, or *Leiria*, a town of Portugal, in Eſtramadura, with a caſtle, and a biſhop's ſee. It was formerly the reſidence of the kings of Portugal; and is 30 miles S Coimbra, and 60 N Liſbon, lon. 8 46 W, lat. 39 37 N.

Lerici, a ſeaport of Italy, on the E coaſt of the gulf of Specia, in the territory of Genoa, lon. 9 55 E, lat. 44 5 N.

Lerida, a town of Catalonia, on the Segre; the ſee of a biſhop. In this town are a court of inquiſition, an univerſity, 6 pariſhes, 11 convents, and an hoſpital: 62 miles E Saragoſſa, and 68 W Barcelona, lon. 0 45 E, lat. 41 29 N.

Lerins, a name given to 2 ſmall iſlands in the Mediterranean, near the coaſt of France, about 2 leagues S Antibes.

Lerwick, a ſeaport of Scotland, and chief place of the iſland of Shetland, on the E coaſt: and the general rendezvous of the fiſhing veſſels from Britain, Holland, Denmark, &c. The principal fiſhery carried on by the inhabitants of Shetland, is that of ling and tuſk. They are generally caught in the months of June and July, on long lines, ſet at the diſtance of 10, and ſometimes 12 leagues from all land, by 6 oared boats, from 2 to 3 tons burden. The yearly export of this article to foreign markets, particularly thoſe of Spain and Italy, is, at an average, 800 tons from all the iſlands; lon. 1 30 W, lat. 60 13 N.

Leſbos, ſee *Metelin*.

Leſcar, a town of France, department of the Lower Pyrennées. It contains about 6000 inhabitants: 1 league N W Pau.

Leſina, an iſland in the Adriatic, 48 miles long, and 8 wide, anciently called *Pharos*; it was once a republic, afterwards ſubject to Larenta, whence it came under the dominion of particular lords, who ceded it to Venice, in the year 1424. Great quantities of different kinds of marble are found on the iſland. The high parts are in general rocky and barren; others are fertile, and feed a great number of ſheep. The principal productions are wine, oil, figs, almonds, ſaffron, honey, aloes, oranges, wool, cheeſe, and ſalt. Salt fiſh is the principal article of commerce: Leſina is the capital. It is the ſee of a biſhop, and reſidence of a Venetian governor. It is ſurrounded with walls, and has a large and ſecure harbour, but little frequented: 20 miles S Spalatro, lat. 43 33 N.

Leſina, a town of Naples, province of Capitanata; the ſee of a biſhop. In the year 1627, it was almoſt totally deſtroyed by an earthquake: 86 miles N N E Naples.

Leſniowa, a town of Poland, palatinate of Volhynia: 18 miles S Lucko.

Leſparre, a town of France, department of the Gironde: 11 miles N N W Bourdeaux.

Leſſines, a town of Hainault, on the Dender, celebrated for its linen manufacture: 13 miles S E Oudenarde, and 23 W S W Bruſſels.

Leſſoe, an iſland of Denmark, in the Scaggerac: 9 miles long, and from 1 to 4 wide, lon. 10 48 E, lat. 57 17 N.

Leſwithiel,

Leſtwithiel, a town of England, county of Cornwall, on the Fowey, which was formerly navigable, ſo far for veſſels of conſiderable burden, but the river is now choked up, and the trade of the town, which was once flouriſhing, is now in a ſtate of decay. Near it are the ruins of a caſtle, formerly the reſidence of the earls of Cornwall. It is a corporation, and ſends 2 members to parliament: 31 miles E N E Truro, lon. 4 49 W, lat. 50 27 N.

Leſchkom, or *Odiſch*, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, and capital of Mingrelia: the reſidence of the Dadian or chief, and ſee of a Greek archbiſhop.

Lettere, a town of Naples, the ſee of a biſhop: 12 miles W N W Salerno.

Levant, properly ſignifies the quarter where the ſun riſes, but is generally applied to the coaſts of Aſia, along the Mediterranean, and eſpecially Aſiatic Turkey, from Alexandria, in Egypt, to the Black Sea, including the iſlands of Cyprus, Rhodes, and the Archipelago. The Levant Sea means the E part of the Mediterranean.

Levant, or *Titan*, one of the Hieres Iſlands, in the Mediterranean, near the coaſt of France, lon. 7 28 E, lat. 43 4 N.

Levantine Valley, a valley of Swiſſerland, on the confines of Italy, lying between Mount St. Gothard, and the lake Maggiore. It is divided into 2 parts by the river Teſino; and is 8 leagues long, but the breadth inconſiderable. The lower part is populous, rich in paſturage, and produces much hemp and flax. The houſes are entirely of wood, and have externally the appearance of Swiſs cottages, but a neglect of cleanlineſs proves the vicinity and greater ſimilarity to the Italians. It is a bailiwick, ſubject to the canton of Uri; and Oſſogna, the reſidence of the bailiff, conſiſts only of a few houſes.

Levanto, a town of Genoa, on the coaſt of the Mediterranean: 6 miles S Brugnetto.

Levanzo, a ſmall iſland in the Mediterranean, near the W coaſt of Sicily, about 3 leagues W Trapani, lat. 38 4 N.

Leubus, a town of Sileſia, on the Oder, near which is a celebrated ciſtertian abbey, 8 miles S S E Steinau.

Leucadia, or *St. Maura*, an iſland in the Mediterranean, 48 miles in circumference, lat. 39 4 N.

Leucate, a town of France, department of the Aude. Its fortifications have been demoliſhed. It is ſituated on the N ſide of a large lake, 17 miles S Narbonne.

Leucate, a lake of France, in the department of Aude, which diſcharges itſelf into the Mediterranean, by 2 ſtreams.

Leuchtenberg, a town of Bavaria, and capital of a landgraviate, to which it gives name: 36 miles E Nuremberg, and 39 N Ratiſbon, lat. 49 32 N.

Leven, a river of Scotland, which runs into the bay of Largo, near the town of Leven.

Leven, a town of Scotland, county of Fife, on the N coaſt of the Frith of Forth, in Largo bay, 13 miles N N E Leith.

Leven, Loch, a beautiful lake in Kinroſsſhire, 12 miles in circumference, of a circular form. It has ſeveral ſmall iſlands, on one of which is a ruinous caſtle. Here the unfortunate Mary, queen of Scots, was confined by the confederate lords, after the murder of her huſband lord Darnley, and her marriage with Bothwell; but ſhe eſcaped in 1568, by the aſſiſtance of the brother of the governor of the caſtle. Another iſland named St. Serf's Iſle, is ſaid to have been a reſidence of the Pictiſh prieſts: it was afterwards the ſeat of a priory, of which ſome remains are to be ſeen. This lake produces trout of a peculiar excellence; of which great quantities, at certain ſeaſons, are ſent to the Edingburgh markets. In autumn, a ſingular ſpecies, called the gully trout, is here ſalted and dried for winter proviſion.

Levens, or *Leva*, a town of Hungary, near the Gran, 84 miles E Vienna.

Leugne, a village of France, in the department of Upper Saone and late province of Franche Comté, lying to the E of Veſoul. Here is a cavern, 35 paces deep, and 60 wide, which ſerves as a barometer to all the country people. A fog, at the entrance of this glacier, is an infallible ſign of rain the next day.

Leuk, a town of Swiſſerland, in the Valtis, near the Rhone; the principal place of a dixain: behind it is a lofty mountain, and on the ſides are 2 brooks, which run in deep beds. It contains two churches, and a large palace of the biſhops of Sion. Two leagues to the N are ſome celebrated baths, ſaid to be beneficial in the rheumatiſm, diſeaſes of the ſkin, &c. Some of theſe are ſo hot as to boil an egg. In 1719, a vaſt body of ſnow fell with ſuch impetuoſity from a neighbouring glacier, as to overwhelm the greateſt part of the houſes and the baths, and to deſtroy a number of the inhabitants;

20 miles E Sion, lon. 7 39 E, lat. 46 12 N.

Leutenberg, or *Leuchtenberg*, a town of Upper Saxony, on the Sorbitz. Near it are mines of ſilver and copper: 8 miles S E Saalfeld, lat. 50 25 N.

Leutkirch, an imperial town of Swabia, near the Eſchach, on a heath to which it gives name. In it is a Lutheran and a Roman Catholic church, together with a nunnery of Franciſcans, but the greateſt part of the magiſtracy are Lutherans, 12 miles N Iſny, and 28 S Ulm, lat. 47 55 N.

Leutmiſchl, a town of Bohemia, 76 miles E Prague.

Leuze, a town of Hainault, near the Dender, 14 miles N W Mons.

Leewarden, a city of the United Dutch States, and capital of Frieſland, ſituated in the quarter called *Ooſtergoo*. It is large, rich, and populous, and fortified with good ramparts, defended by a large ditch, full of water, ſeveral baſtions and other works; all the ſtreets are ſtraight, large, and handſome, and divided by many canals which interſect each other, and communicate with all parts of the province and the ſea, by means of which the inhabitants carry on conſiderable trade with Holland, Bremen, Embden, Hamburg, &c. The town houſe is a handſome building, erected in the year 1715. The ſovereign council of the province of Frieſland reſides at this city, being transferred from Franeker, in the year 1504; it conſiſts of 12 counſellors and a preſident, who are ſovereign judges of all cauſes, without appeal: 28 miles W Groningen, lon. 5 32 E, lat. 53 12 N.

Lewes, a town of England, county of Suſſex, on the Ouſe, which runs into the ſea, 6 miles below at Newhaven. It formerly contained 12 pariſh churches, which are now reduced to 6. Here was formerly a celebrated monaſtery. It is a handſome town, and one of the largeſt and moſt populous in the county: and a borough by preſcription. It ſends 2 members to parliament: 45 miles E Chicheſter, and 51 S London.

Lewis, an iſland or rather peninſula, among the weſtern iſlands of Scotland, connected with Harris, 40 miles in length, and about 13 in breadth. Its coaſt is indented with bays or lochs. The country is in general wild, bleak, barren of wood, and little fitted for cultivation; the hills are covered with heath, which affords ſhelter for various ſorts of game. The lakes and ſtreams abound with ſalmon, large red trout, and other fiſhes. The only town, is Stornaway, on the E ſide of the N diviſion of the iſland. To the W of Lewis and Harris, the coaſt is annually viſited by myriads of herrings. So immenſe are the ſhoals of dogfiſh, that purſue the herrings, that their dorſal fins are ſometimes ſeen, like a thick buſh of ſedges above water, as far as the eye can reach. From the liver of the dogfiſh, a conſiderable quantity of oil is extracted. In the ſeaſon, theſe ſhores are the reſort of many fiſhing veſſels from different parts. Many of the inhabitants here, as well as in the northern iſles, live chiefly by fiſhing, and a pitiful kind of agriculture. The Gaelic prevails among the lower kind of people; but in the ſchools the Engliſh language is principally taught: 20 miles W of the Iſle of Skye, lat. 58 to 58 32 N.

Leyden, a city of Holland. It is the ſecond for magnitude in the republic, and equal to the firſt in beauty. It is 6 miles from the ſea, 19 from Amſterdam. It is well fortified with a wide ditch, adorned with rows of trees. The buildings are beautiful, the ſtreets are ſpacious and clean, moſt of them have canals in the middle, with rows of trees on each ſide. It is built on the bed of the Rhine, which divides it into 50 iſlands, 31 of which may be ſailed round in boats. It has 145 ſtone bridges, with iron rails, 180 ſtreets, and 42 towers on the walls. It has been ſuppoſed that it contained 40,000 inhabitants: its cloth manufactories, the beſt in the republic, employ 1600 workmen. In 1574 the place was for more than 5 months beſieged by the Spaniards. To ſtarve them into ſubmiſſion, they ſurrounded the city with 72 forts. The inhabitants ſuffered terribly with hunger, fatigue, and peſtilence. Six, or as others ſay, 10,000 periſhed. When required to ſurrender, they replied, they could not want means of ſubſiſtence, as long as their left arms remained; theſe they were determined to feed on, reſerving their right to defend their liberty. In their deplorable ſituation, recourſe was had to a deſperate remedy, the main bank of the Maes and Iſſel was cut. The country round was ſoon turned to a ſea; 1500 Spaniards periſhed; relief was obtained October 3d. The anniverſary is obſerved as a day of ſolemn thankſgiving to God. The congregations aſſemble, the miniſters in their ſermons give a hiſtory of the ſiege. Was it this pious cuſtom, which led the fathers of New England to adopt anni-

verſary

versary thanksgivings? To this time the church of Plymouth observe the day of their landing, in a religious manner. As towns and colonies branched from them, the object became more general, the blessings of the year. Yet the laudable custom of anniversary thanksgivings continues through New England. The principal university of Holland is in Lyden, having generally about 2000 students. It was founded the year after the siege, by the states, to reward the inhabitants for their valour and sufferings. But what more interests a man of New England, is a presbyterian church; because it is the identical building where our fathers worshiped GOD during their abode in this city. The church is old and inelegant, but here the founders of New England sought direction through the trackless ocean, were confirmed in the bold design of raising the standard of the cross in these dismal forests, where demons were the deities, and human victims the sacrifices. The common council of the city, is composed of 40 persons, who must be natives of the province, and at least 28 years of age, and Protestants. Four burgomasters are elected by this council. They also name 16 persons, from whom 8 are chosen on the 25th of July yearly, as echevins for the states of the province. Three others likewise, are nominated by them to the states of the province, which elect one to be grand baily of Leyden, who administers justice, in civil and criminal matters jointly with the echevins. In this city was born the famous John of Leyden, otherwise Bucold, a taylor, and chief of the Anabaptists. Boats are going from Leyden to Amsterdam, Harlem, Utrecht, Delft, the Hague, &c. and returning daily. Leyden has 8 gates; one part of the ramparts is of earth covered with turf, but the other part is faced with brick, and has several bastions. The land about Leyden is exceedingly rich, and much cultivated by gardeners, who send the produce even to Amsterdam: from the rich meadows and pastures, they make excellent butter and cheese, equal to any part of the province: 14 miles N Rotterdam, lon. 4 33 E, lat. 52 9 N.

[Bowen, Travels in Holland.]

Leyden, a small island, in the Eastern Indian Ocean, near the coast of Java, in sight of Batavia.

Leyria, a city of Portugal, province of Estramadura, the see of a bishop, where is a glass house. The number of inhabitants is about 3500. On an eminence, near the town, is an ancient castle, built by the Moors: 19 leagues N N E Lisbon, lat. 39 39 N.

Leyte, one of the Phillippine islands, about 80 leagues in circumference; the soil of the E part is fertile, and is said to yield 200 for one. The mountains abound in deer, cows, wild hogs, and fowls; cocoas grow without culture. The air is pure and temperate. The inhabitants are of a mild and peaceable temper, and hospitable to strangers. They reckon about 9000, who pay tribute in wax, rice, or cloth, lon. 123 20 E, lat. 11 12 N.

Lezimo, a mountain, part of the Appennines, between Genoa and Piedmont.

Liar Dsaké, a lake of Thibet, about 10 leagues in circumference, lat. 34 34 N.

Libanus, a celebrated mountain of Asia, on the confines of Palestine and Syria Libanus, about 100 leagues in circumference. It has Mesopotamia E, Armenia N, Palestine S, and the Mediterranean W. The ruins of the ancient city of Sidon, is near this mountain. It is composed of 4 enclosures of mountains, which rise one upon the other. The first is very fruitful in grain and fruits; the second is very barren, abounding in nothing but thorns, rocks, and flints; the third, though higher than this, enjoys a perpetual spring, the trees being always green there, and the orchards filled with fruit: in a word, it is so agreeable and fertile, that some have called it a *Terestial Paradise*. The fourth is so high, that it is almost always covered with snow, so as to be uninhabitable by reason of the great cold. Its cedars have been remarkable from the days of Solomon. But 16 aged ones remain. One of them is thirty six feet six inches in circumference, and the spread of its branches proportionably extensive. The Missionaries in the Levant say the trunk is 36 feet in circumference.

Libau, a seaport of the duchy of Courland, on the Baltic. It was built by the Lettonians. As the harbour had not a sufficient depth of water for ships of burden they were unloaded in the road; but duke Ernest John, in 1737, caused it to be cleared, and the future accumulation of mud and sand, to be prevented by a water work, which has rendered it very commodious for light vessels. Above 150 ships usually arrive in this port in a year, to load with hemp, linseed, &c. This town was often taken by the Swedes, but finally ceded to Courland, by the peace

peace of 1660: 66 miles W Mittau, lon. 21 37 E, lat. 55 28 N.

Libna, once a ſtrong city of Paleſtine, on the frontiers of Edom. For a time it belonged to the prieſts, and was afterwards a city of refuge. In a neighbouring plain 185,000 of Sennacherib's army were deſtroyed in one night, probably by a fiery wind, which now often blows in the neighbouring deſerts, or, as the Hebrews expreſſed it, by an angel of the Lord. [T. D.]

Libourne, a town of France, department of the Gironde, containing about 5000 inhabitants: 20 miles E Bourdeaux, lon. 0 12 W, lat. 44 55 N.

Lich, a town of the Upper Rhine, on Wetter: 12 miles E S E Wetzlar, and 36 N E Mentz, lat. 50 21 N.

Liebknau, a town of Heſſe Caſſel: 13 miles S E Caſſel, lat. 51 1 N.

Lichtenau, a town of Franconia, Nuremberg, with a fortreſs on the Rezel: 22 miles S W Nuremberg, and 6 E Anſpach, lat. 49 11 N.

Lichtenberg, a town and caſtle of the Upper Rhine, 25 miles N Deux Ponts.

Lichtenberg, a town of Franconia, on the Selnitze. In the neighbourhood are quarries of marble, and mines of copper and iron: 22 miles N Bayreuth, and 26 E Coberg, lat. 50 16 N.

Lichtenberg, a caſtle, on a rock, in France, near the Voges Mountains, conſidered as impregnable, 12 miles N N W Haguenau.

Lichtenfels, a town of Franconia, on the Maine: 20 miles N N E Bamberg, lat. 50 16 N.

Lichtenſteig, a town of Swiſſerland, and capital of the county of Tockenburg, on the Thur, the reſidence of a bailiff. It has places of worſhip for Catholics and Proteſtants: 27 miles E Zurich, and 21 S Conſtance.

Lichtenſtein, a principality of Swabia, near the lake of Conſtance, on the Rhine, betwixt the lordſhips of Pludenz and Feldkirch.

Lick, a town of Pruſſia, with an ancient caſtle, 80 miles S E Konigſberg.

Licola, a lake in the kingdom of Naples, formerly famous for excellent fiſh; but, in 1538, an earthquake happened, which changed one part of it into a mountain of aſhes, and the other into a moraſs. It was anciently known by the name of the Lucrine Lake. [Brooks.]

Lida, a town and caſtle of Lithuania, palatinate of Wilna, where a provincial diet is held; 168 miles E S E Conigſberg, and 48 S Wilna, lon. 25 35 E. lat. 53 52 N.

Lidford, a village in Devonſhire, England, on the river Lid, 7 miles N of Taviſtock. It was once a borough, with a caſtle; and its pariſh may now compare for lands and liberties with any in the kingdom, the whole foreſt of Dartmoor being in the verge of it. A bridge is thrown over a part of the river that is pent between 2 high rocks; and near it is a fine cataract.

Lidkioping, a town of Sweden, in W Gothland, on the S ſide of the Wenner Lake, at the mouth of the Lida: 42 miles E N E Uddevalla.

Lido di Malamocco, a ſmall iſland in the Adriatic, defended by a fort: 2 miles from Venice.

Lido di Paleſtrina, a long iſland in the Adriatic, with a fort to defend the city of Venice.

Lie, a town of Yemen: 20 miles S. Abu Ariſch.

Liebenzell, or *Zell*, a town of Swabia, duchy of Wurtemberg, on the Nagold. Near it are 2 warm baths: 17 miles W Stutgard, and 36 E N E Straſburg, lat. 48 46 N.

Liebſtadt, a town of Pruſſia, with a caſtle: 48 miles S S W Konigſberg.

Liechſtal, a town of Swiſſerland, 7 miles S E Baſe.

Liege, a biſhopric and electorate of Weſtphalia, bounded N by Brabant and Guelderland, E by the duchies of Limburg and Juliers, S by Luxemburg and the Ardennes, W by Brabant and the county of Namur. It is fruitful in corn and fruits, and contains mines of iron, lead, and coal, beſide quarries of marble. The biſhop is elected by the chapter, compoſed of 60 canons; he is one of the moſt conſiderable eccleſiaſtical princes of Germany, and has an annual revenue of 300,000 ducats.

Liege, the capital of the above biſhopric, is a large, populous, and rich city, ſituated on the Meuſe, in a valley, ſurrounded by hills, with agreeable and fertile meadows between, watered by the rivers Looſe, Ourte, and Amble, which empty themſelves into the Meuſe as it enters this city. It is called the hell of women, the purgatory of men, and the Paradiſe of prieſts. Liege is divided into 3 parts, the city, the iſland, and the outer Meuſe; it has 10 grand fauxbourgs, and 2 ſmaller, 16 gates, 17 bridges, and 154 ſtreets; there are 2 very fine quays, planted with rows of trees. Beſides the cathedral,

cathedral, it has within the city and fauxbourgs 7 collegiate, and 30 parish churches, and 46 religious houses, and is said to contain 100,000 inhabitants. The bishop is elected by the canons, and is an absolute prince, one of the most considerable ecclesiastical princes in Germany, having in his diocese 52 baronies, 18 cities, or walled towns, and 400 villages, with a revenue of 300,000 ducats a year, and is able to keep an army of 8000 soldiers, without oppressing his subjects. In 1789, the inhabitants having complained of the oppression which they experienced under the government of their bishop, at last insisted upon a charter of privileges. As the bishop and chapter did not comply with their demands, they had recourse to arms; and the bishop, apprehensive for his safety, left the city, and appealed to the imperial chamber of Wetzlar. That chamber issued decrees in his favour: the king of Prussia, in 1790, seemed to act as a mediator for the citizens: the sentences, however, issued by the imperial chamber against the insurgents, were followed by requisitorial letters, addressed to the government of the Austrian Netherlands, desiring that his imperial majesty's troops would assist those of the electoral princes, in enforcing their decrees: in consequence of which, the Austrians entered Liege in 1791, restored the old magistracy that had been expelled, to their functions, and reinstated the bishop and chapter. Dumourier, at the head of his French troops, made himself master of Liege, Nov. 22, 1792; in March following, they were driven out of Liege and Brabant. In 1794, the French troops again entered Liege, after a short resistance: 15 miles S W Maestricht, lon. 5 40 E, lat. 50 40 N.

Liegnitz, or *Lignitz*, a town of Silesia, and capital of a principality of the same name, one of the best towns in Silesia, on the Katzbach. The states of the provinces assemble here in a very stately stone edifice. The Lutherans have two churches. The Papists are in possession of the collegiate church of St. John; besides which, they have a college of suitable magnificence, with other religious Popish foundations. Here is also a military academy, for the instruction of young gentlemen, of both religions. Lignitz carries on a considerable trade in cloth and madder, and is one of the most ancient towns in all Silesia: 32 miles W Breslaw.

Lieou-kieou, islands in the Eastern Indian Sea, between Corea, Formosa, and Japan, in number 36. The principal and largest is called Lieou-kieou; the rest have each a particular name. The large island extends from N to S about 130 miles, and 36 to 40 from E to W. The S E part of the island, where the court resides, is called *Cheouli*, and it is there that Kint-ching, the capital city, is situated. The king's palace, which is reckoned to be 4 leagues in circumference, is built on a neighbouring mountain. It has 4 gates, which correspond to the 4 cardinal points; and that which fronts the W forms the grand entry. If we believe these islanders, the origin of their empire is lost in the remotest antiquity. It is, however, certain, that the existence of the country, called Lieou-kieou, was not known in China before the year 605 of the Christian æra. Their edifices, temples, and the palace of their kings, are built after the Japanese manner; but the houses of the Chinese, the hotel of their ambassador, the imperial college, and the temple of the goddess Tien-fey, are built after the Chinese. The natives of Lieou-kieou, are, in general, mild, affable, and temperate, they are active, and laborious, enemies to slavery, and detest falsehood and dishonesty. Excepting the grandees, bonzes, and Chinese established at Lieou-kieou, few of the inhabitants of these islands can either read or write. The capital is in lon. 127 30 E, lat. 26 2 N.

Liere, a town of Brabant, on the Nethe. Here the French attacked a post of the duke of York, on the 28th of November, 1793, but were repulsed with loss: 10 miles S E Antwerp.

Liesse, a town of France, department of Aisne, once celebrated for the resort of pilgrims, to visit an image of the Virgin Mary, which was here: 5 miles E N E Leon.

Lifford, a town of Ireland, county of Donegal, on the Foyle. It is a borough: 11 miles S S W Donegal.

Ligne, a town of Hainault, on the Dender; 13 miles N W Mons.

Legnières Chatelain, a town of France, department of Somme, 6 leagues S W Amiens.

Lignon, a river of France, which runs into the Loire, near Feurs.

Ligny, le Chateau, a town of France, department of the Yonne, 2 leagues S St. Florentin.

Ligon, a seaport town in the peninsula of Malacca, capital of a small territory of the same name, with a magazine belonging to the Dutch E India Company.

It is seated on the E coast, lon. 100 5 E, lat. 7 40 N.

Ligor, a town of Asia, and capital of a kingdom, now subject to Siam.

Liguria: this name, in 1796, was given by the French to the ancient republic of Genoa, and 34 Imperial fiefs, which were constituted a distinct government, by the name of the *Ligurian Republic*. It was divided into 15 districts, and in 1797, contained 650,000 souls.

Li-kiang-tou, a city of China, of the first rank, in the province of Yun-nan, near the source of the river Yang Cong-kiang. It has no other city within its district, but is surrounded by mountains, which separate it from the land of the Lamas. It is not doubted but that there are mines of gold within its mountains. The whole country is well watered, and the land fruitful: there are found here amber and pine-apples: 1150 miles S W Peking, lat. 26 52 N.

Lille, or *Lisle*, a city of France, and principal place of a district, department of the N, before the revolution, the capital of French Flanders, situated in a rich and marshy soil, surrounded with walls, and strongly fortified by Monsieur Vauban. The river Deule crosses it. They reckon 170 streets, many of which are handsome, 30 public places, 8000 houses, and 56,000 inhabitants. Before the revolution, it contained 18 convents, a penitentiary house for women of bad life, 6 hospitals, 3 colleges, &c. It was divided into 7 parishes, and had 7 gates, some of which are admired for their architecture. Here are manufactures of cloth, camlets, ratteens, stuffs of silk and woollen, cotton, linen of all qualities and designs, lace, ribbons, carpets, hats, stockings, paper, soap, &c. This town owes its origin to a castle, named *Le Buc*, which was the residence of the ancient foresters, or counts of Flanders, and was first built in the year 640. The citadel of Lille is considered as one of the best works of Vauban, and, except Turin, the strongest in Europe. In the year 1792, Lille was summoned by the Austrians, under the command of the duke of Saxe Teschen, and on the refusal of the citizens to surrender it, was bombarded, but without success. The siege began on the 29th of September, and was raised on the 8th of October, during which time it is supposed that upwards of 30,000 red hot balls, and 6000 bombs were thrown into the city, exclusive of the battering train. The damage done to the town was considerable, with the loss of about 500 lives, chiefly women and children: 14 miles W Tournay, and 130 N Paris, lon. 3 9 E, lat. 50 38 N.

Lillo, a fortress of Brabant, on the E side of the Scheldt, built by the Dutch in the year 1584, to prevent vessels of too large a size going up to Antwerp. It has several houses in the fort, and different cabarets; and the states always keep a frigate in the Scheldt, to collect the duties payable by the vessels which pass. It was taken by the French, in the year 1794: 9 miles N W Antwerp.

Lima, a river of Galicia, in Spain which runs into the Atlantic, half a league below Viana.

Limale, a town of Brabant, on the Dyle: 15 miles S E Brussels.

Limberg, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria: 12 miles S Voitsberg.

Limburg, (Duchy of) a principality of Germany, in what was formerly the circle of Burgundy, now a province of the Netherlands, bounded on the N by the duchy of Juliers, and on the E by the electorate of Cologn and duchy of Juliers, and on the S and W by the bishopric of Liege: about 10 leagues in length, and 8 in breadth. It is also called the country on the other side the Meuse, but at present this name is peculiarly appropriated to that part which the States General possess in this country. It yields good arable ground, and abounds, in particular, in a fine breed of cattle. In the neighbourhood of Limburg are found iron, lead, and calamy.

Limbourg, or *Limpurg*, a town of Germany, in the electorate of Treves. The Austrians defeated the French on the heights, near this place, September 16, 1796. It is seated on the Lahn, 10 miles E Nassau, and 20 N Mentz, lon. 7 51 E, lat. 50 24 N.

Limburg, a fertile province of the Netherlands, subject partly to the Austrians, and partly to the Dutch. It is bounded N by the duchy of Juliers, E by that duchy and the territory of Aix la Chapelle, and S and W by the bishopric of Liege, from which it is separated by the Maese. It is 42 miles long and 30 broad, and contains some of the best iron mines in the Netherlands.

Limburg, the capital of Austrian Limburg. It was taken by the French in 1675, and by the allies in 1702, but afterward ceded to the Austrians, the fortifications having been first demolished. Here is a manufacture of woollen cloths, and

and it is famous for excellent cheese. It is seated on a mountain, near the river Verse : 15 miles S E Liege, lon. 6 5 E, lat. 50 38 N.

Limburg, or *Hohen Limberg*, a town and citadel of Westphalia, which gives name to a county, a fief of the county of Mark : 4 miles N N W Altena.

Lime, a decayed village of Kent, England, formerly a place of consequence : 3 miles W Hithe.

Limerick, a county of Ireland, province of Munster, bounded N by Clare, from which it is separated by the Shannon and Tipperary ; containing 125 parishes, and about 170,000 inhabitants. The soil is fertile, and especially rich in pasture, the best cattle slaughtered at Cork being sent from this county.

Limerick, capital of the above county is situated on the Shannon. It is a county of itself. The ancient part of the town is built in a large island, which lies close to the eastern shore ; and while it continued a fortified place, was esteemed the strongest in Ireland. It has been dismantled about 30 years, and has increased prodigiously within that period, by the addition of handsome streets and quays : its commerce has kept pace with its size, and quantities of beef and other provisions are exported from Limerick : the number of houses in this city, which is 3 miles in circumference, is estimated at 4,900, its inhabitants 40,000 : 45 miles N Cork, and 92 W S W Dublin, lon. 8 32 W, lat. 52 39 N.

Limmat, a river of Switzerland, which rises in the Alps, under the name of *Lint*, or *Linth*, passes Glarus, and near the Lake of Wallenstadt, joins the Mat, when it changes its name to *Limmat*, passes through the Lake of Zurich, and joins the Aar, 3 miles N Baden.

Limoges, a town of France, department of the Upper Vienne, of considerable trade, and contains about 13,000 inhabitants. Its horses are much esteemed : 110 miles N E Bourdeaux, lon. 1 20 E, lat. 45 50 N.

Limonia, an island in the Mediterranean : 6 miles W Rhodes, lat. 36 27 N.

Limosin, a late province of France, bounded on the N by Marche, on the E by Auvergne, on the S by Querci, and on the W by Perigord and Angoumois. It has forests of chestnut trees, and contains mines of lead, copper, tin, and iron ; its principal trade is in cattle and horses. It is now the department of Upper Vienne.

Limoux, a commercial town of France, department of the Aude. Its environs produce excellent white wine, called the Perry of Limoux : 50 miles S E Toulouse, lon. 2 16 E, lat. 43 3 N.

Lincoln, a city, the capital of Lincolnshire. It is seated on the side of a steep hill, on the Witham, which here divides into 3 streams. It had formerly 50 churches, now reduced to 13, beside the cathedral ; and is a bishop's see, the largest diocese in England. The cathedral is admired for its interior architecture, which is in the richest and lightest Gothic style ; and its great bell, called Tom of Lincoln, requires 12 men to ring it. Lincoln is a county of itself, governed by a mayor, and sends 2 members to parliament. The chief trade is in coal brought by the Trent and Fosdike ; and oats and wool, which are sent by the Witham. Here is a small manufacture of camlets : 32 miles N E Nottingham, and 133 N London, lon. 0 25 W, lat. 53 15 N.

Lincolnshire, a county of England, bounded N by the Humber, which divides it from Yorkshire ; E by the German Ocean. The number of acres is estimated at 1,893,100, of which there may be 473,000 acres of enclosed marsh and fen land, 200,000 commons, wastes, and unembanked salt marshes, 268,000 common fields, 25,000 woodland, 927,120 enclosed upland. Lincolnshire is divided into 3 parts ; namely, Holland on the S E, Kesteven on the S W, and Lindsey on the N. It contains 30 hundreds, 1 city, 31 market towns, and 630 parishes ; and sends 12 members to parliament. Its principal rivers are the Humber, Trent, Witham, and Welland. The air is various, according to its 3 grand divisions. The soil, in many places, is very rich, the inland part producing corn in great plenty, and the fens cole-seed, and very rich pastures ; whence their breed of cattle is larger than that of any other county in England, except Somersetshire ; their horses are also excellent, and very large ; their hunting hounds and hares are noted for their swiftness ; and their sheep are not only of the largest breed, but are clothed with a long thick wool, peculiarly fitted for the worsted and coarse woollen manufactures.

Lindau, a free imperial town of Suabia, comprehending 14 villages. Here is a celebrated abbey of canonesses, whose abbess is a princess of the empire, and a Roman catholic, though the inhabitants of the town are protestants. The French took possession of this town in July, 1796

It is a trading place, ſeated on an iſland of the lake of Conſtance, and is ſtyled the Venice of Swabia: 12 miles S E Buchorn, and 75 S by W Augſburg, lon. 9 50 E, lat. 47 38 N.

Lindſey, the largeſt of the 3 principal diviſions of Lincolnſhire, including all the county that lies N of Lincoln. It is the moſt elevated part of the county; great flocks of ſheep are bred throughout this tract.

Linde, or *Lindeſberg*, a town of Sweden, province of Weſtmanland, ſituated between 2 lakes. Near it is a medicinal ſpring: 34 miles W N W Stroemſholm.

Lindenfels, a town of the Lower Rhine: 14 miles N N E Manheim.

Lindeſneſs, or *The Naze*, a cape on the S coaſt of Norway, on the N Sea, which joins to the main land by a very narrow iſthmus. The inhabitants formerly attempted, in vain, to cut a canal through this iſthmus, and to build a town there. The cape projects into the ſea about a mile, and is a high, barren, rocky promontory, with 12 peaſants' houſes. This cape is commonly called *The Naze*, lon. 7 12 E, lat. 58 1 N.

Lindisfarn, a monaſtery, ruined by the Danes, in the 8th century: 9 miles S E Berwick. See *Holy Iſland*.

Lindo, a town in the iſland of Rhodes, anciently called *Lindus*, and celebrated for a temple dedicated to Minerva: 14 miles S S W Rhodes.

Lindow, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, in Hinder Pomerania: 3 miles W Balm.

Lingen, a town of Weſtphalia, and capital of a county of the ſame name, near the Embs, formerly fortified, but now, barely ſurrounded with a ditch. This town is the ſeat of the regency of the united counties of Lingen and Tecklenburg, and likewiſe, of the deputations of the war and domain chamber of Minden. In it is a Calviniſt, a Lutheran, and Roman Catholic church: 27 miles E S E Covorden, lat. 52 35 N.

Lingen, or *Linegen*, an iſland in the Eaſtern Indian Sea, near the S coaſt of Malacca, lon. 105 12 E, lat. 0 10 S.

Ling-tao, a city of China, of the firſt rank, in the province of Chen-ſi, on the Tie-tſan river, which falls into the Yellow River. Great quantities of gold are found in the ſand of the neighbouring rivers and brooks. The country is very mountainous, abounding with wild bulls, and an animal reſembling the tiger, whoſe ſkins are very valuable. The vallies are covered with corn, and thoſe that are near the rivers with cattle; the whole territory is very fruitful: 672 miles W S W Peking, lat. 35 22 N.

Lin-kiang, a city of China, of the firſt rank, in the province of Kiang-ſi, on the river Yu-ho. The ſoil is good, and the climate healthy, yet the city is thinly inhabited; one of the villages under its juriſdiction is the general mart for all the drugs ſold in the empire: 737 miles S Peking, lat. 27 58 N.

Linkioping, a town of Sweden, province of E Gothland, on the Stœng, near lake Roxen, the ſee of a biſhop. It contains 3 churches and a public ſeminary; and is defended by a caſtle: 96 miles S W Stockholm, lon. 15 28 E, lat 58 24 N.

Linlithgow, a town of Scotland, and capital of the county to which it gives name, once the reſidence of the kings of Scotland, and birthplace of Mary, queen of Scots. The royal palace is now in ruins. The water of a lake near the town is remarkable for bleaching: 24 miles E N E Glaſgow, and 14 W Edinburgh.

Linlithgowſhire, or *Weſt Lothian*, a county of Scotland, bounded E and S E by Edinburghſhire. In general, it is pleaſant, abounding with corn and paſtures, and produces coals, limeſtone, iron, and ſalt, with plenty of fiſh from the rivers and Frith. In this county Adrian's or Severus's wall began, which extended acroſs this part of Scotland.

Linoſa, a ſmall iſland, not far from the coaſt of Tunis, in the Mediterranean, near the iſland of Lampedoſa.

Linſelles, a town of Flanders. A bloody battle was fought here, on the 18th of May, 1794, between the army of the Allies, but chiefly the Engliſh, under the command of the duke of York, in which great numbers were killed, and the French remained maſters of the field, with 1500 priſoners: 5 miles N Lille.

Lin-tcin, a town of China, of the ſecond rank, in the province of Chan-tong, on the grand canal, much frequented by veſſels, and may properly be called a magazine of all kinds of merchandiſe. Among the edifices is an octagon tower, 8 ſtories high, the walls of which are covered outſide with porcelain; near which are ſome temples of beautiful architecture: 187 miles S Peking, lat. 36 56 N.

Linth, ſee *Limmat*.

Linton, a town of England, county of Cambridge: 11 miles S E Cambridge.

Linton, a town of Scotland, county of Peebles,

Peebles, at the conflux of the Lynne and the Tweed: 13 miles S S W Edinburgh.

Lintz, a town and citadel of the Lower Rhine, and electorate of Cologn, on the E fide of the Rhine: 23 miles S S E Cologn, lat. 50 37 N.

Lintz, a town of Auftria, on the Danube, well built and populous, with fome fine fuburbs to it. The old town here conſiſts almoſt wholly of one ſingle ſtreet, and alſo compriſes in it the ſovereign's citadel, which is ſituated on an eminence, from whence is a fine open proſpect. The town carries on a conſiderable trade: 30 miles S E Paſſau, and 92 W Vienna, lat. 48 15 N.

Lion Mountain, in Africa, near the Cape of Good Hope, ſo called from its ſuppoſed reſemblance to that animal.

Lions, (Gulf of,) a bay of the Mediterranean, ſaid to be ſo named from the frequent tempeſts with which it is diſturbed, and not the Gulf of Lyons, from the city; it extends from Spain to Italy.

Lipari, a cluſter of iſlands in the Mediterranean, which take their name from their principal, about 8 leagues from the N coaſt to the iſland of Sicily. Theſe iſlands were called, by the ancients, *Æoliæ*, *Vulcaniæ*, and *Inſulæ Liparœorum*, and feigned to be the reſidence of Æolus and Vulcan. Lipari, the largeſt, is populous and well cultivated, producing great quantities of corn and fruit, eſpecially figs and raiſins; it likewiſe produces alum, ſulphur, nitre, and cinnabar. It is about 15 miles in circumference; the air is healthy, and the inhabitants induſtrious, and good ſeamen. On the E coaſt, is ſituated a town of the ſame name, the ſee of a biſhop, immediately under the Pope. In this iſland were formerly pits, which emitted fire and ſmoke. The other iſlands are Stromboli, Panaria, Vulcano, Salini, Alicudi, and Felicudi, with one or two ſmaller.

Lipari, an ancient town, capital of the iſland of Lipari, with a biſhop's ſee. It was ruined in 1544, by Barbaroſſa, who carried the inhabitants into ſlavery, and demoliſhed the place; but it was rebuilt by the emperor Charles V. The principal trade of the inhabitants is in the exportation of the products of the iſland; but the chief neceſſaries of life are imported from Sicily. This town has a garriſon, and ſtands on the S ſide of the iſland, lon. 15 30 E, lat. 38 35 N.

Liporano, a town of Naples, 3 miles S Tarento.

Lippa, or *Lip*, a town of Hungary, with a caſtle on the river Maros: 22 miles N Temeſvar.

Lippe, a county of Weſtphalia, W of the biſhopric of Paderborn, divided into ſeveral branches. The country is mountainous, but contains ſome good arable land. The principal rivers are the Emmer and the Werra. The principal towns are Detmold and Lemgow.

Lippe, a river of Weſtphalia, which runs into the Rhine, near Weſel.

Lippe, or *Lippſtadt*, a town of Weſtphalia, on the River Lippe: 14 miles W Paderborn, lat. 51 39 N.

Liquor, an iſland in the weſtern ocean, ſo named by the companions of Beneyowſki, who landed here in 1771, in a moſt periſhing condition, without water or proviſions. They found excellent water, fowls, fiſh, and hogo; alſo, cocoa, orange, and banana trees. It is a pleaſant iſland. Beneyowſki ſet up a croſs here, with an inſcription, lat. 32 47 N. [Beneyowſki.]

Lis (La,) a river of France, which riſes near Liſburg, in the department of the Straits of Calais, paſſes by Aire, St. Venant, Armentieres, Comines, &c. and runs into the Scheldt, at Ghent.

Liſbon, a city of Portugal, and capital of the kingdom, on the Tagus. It is built in the form of an amphitheatre, on 7 large hills, not broad, but 2 leagues in length. Some of the ſtreets are more than a league in length. Since the year 1716, the city has been divided into E and W; the former under the archbiſhop, and the latter under the patriarch; and all public acts and letters of exchange, announce on which part they have been tranſacted. The patriarch is the chief of all the pariſhes of the city. Here the patriarch officiates with more pomp than the Pope himſelf. That which chiefly enriches Liſbon, and is the occaſion of its grandeur, is its harbour, which is large, deep, ſafe, and commodious. It has many beautiful edifices, and they reckon more than 20,000 houſes, 40 pariſh churches, and 50 convents of both ſexes. The cathedral, ſituated on an eminence, is ancient and gloomy, but the riches of the Portugueſe have rendered it magnificent. The royal palace fronts the Tagus; it is a large and magnificent building, and contains a library, collected, at a vaſt expenſe, by John V. The number of inhabitants is ſuppoſed to be about 270,000, of which the negroes and mulattoes, are ſuppoſed to make about a fixth part. In the year 1147, it was

taken

taken from the Moors, by Don Alphonſo, aſſiſted by a fleet of French, Engliſh, and Germans, who were ſailing to the Holy Land on a croiſade. Liſbon is a place of great trade, and many foreign merchants, both Catholic and Proteſtants, reſide here, Engliſh, French, Dutch, &c. being the grand magazine of all goods brought from Brazil and other colonies belonging to the Portugueſe. The harbour will contain 1000 veſſels, but the entrance requires the aſſiſtance of a pilot, on account of the bar, which is ſometimes dangerous. The city is walled round with 77 towers, and 36 gates. It has ſo increaſed by degrees, particularly towards the W, that the old walls now divide the two dioceſes. In the year 1755, this city was almoſt deſtroyed by an earthquake, but ſince that time rebuilt, in a much better ſtyle. The new houſes are larger, and have glaſs windows, of which the old are deſtitute; the ſtreets are wider, and lead to new ſquares. They have no handſome public walks, the people being too indolent for ſuch an amuſement. The climate of Liſbon is ſuppoſed to be equal to any in Spain or Portugal, lon. 9 5 W, lat. 38 43 N.

Liſburn, a town of Ireland, county of Antrim, has a large manufacture of lime: 7 miles S S W Belfaſt.

Liſcabiania, one of the ſmalleſt of the Lipari Iſlands.

Liſciano, a town of Naples, 8 miles S E Tarento.

Liſieux, a town of France, department of the Calvados. Before the revolution, the ſee of a biſhop. It has a good trade in linen: 12 miles from the ſea, 40 miles S W Rouen, lat. 49 8 N.

Liſkeard, a town of England, county of Cornwall; the number of inhabitants is about 1000. It ſends 2 members to parliament: 31 miles E Truro, 221 W S W London.

Liſle, ſee *Lille*.

Liſmore, one of the weſtern iſlands of Scotland, near the coaſt of the county of Argyle, about 9 miles long, one and a half broad, and contains 900 ſouls; is fertile in oats. The land is in general low, and the ſtrata limeſtone: 25 miles N W Inverary, lat. 56 29 N.

Liſmore, a town of Ireland, county of Waterford, the ſee of a biſhop. The cathedral is ſpacious and handſome; it is ſituated on the S ſide of the Blackwater, and was formerly a conſiderable city, but is now a ſmall place: 26 miles N E Cork.

Liſonze, a river of Germany, which riſes in Carniola, paſſes by Goritz, and runs into the Gulf of Trieſte.

Liſſ, a town of Holland: 8 miles N Leyden.

Liſſa, a town of Sileſia, in Breſlaw, on the Weiſtritz: 7 miles W N W Breſlaw.

Liſſa, or *Lechno*, a town of Poland, in Poſnania, formerly only a village, but when great numbers of Proteſtants from Sileſia, Bohemia, Moravia, and Auſtria, removed to this place, and obtained the free exerciſe of their religion, it was raiſed to a town. The inhabitants carry on a good trade. Here is a Lutheran church, a ſeminary, and a Calviniſt church. In 1707, it was laid waſte by the Ruſſians; but afterwards rebuilt with great improvements: 44 miles S S W Poſen.

Liſſabatta, a town on the N coaſt of the iſland of Ceram, inhabited by a mixture of different people, ſufficiently troubleſome to the Dutch.

Litada, a town of the iſland of Negroponte, in the Grecian Archipelago: 48 miles N W Negroponte.

Litchfield, a city of England, county of Stafford, on a ſmall river which runs into the Trent, about 3 miles from the town. It is a county of itſelf, with power of holding aſſizes, and determining caſes of life and death. It is a biſhopric, under the archbiſhopric of Canterbury. Here are 3 churches, beſides the cathedral, and formerly there was a caſtle, now deſtroyed. The S ſide of the river is called the *City*, the other the *Cloſe*. It ſends 2 members to parliament: 18 miles N W Coventry, and 119 N W London.

Lithuania, a large country of Europe, anciently governed by its grand dukes, but, in 1569, united to Poland, under one elective king. It is bounded on the S by Volhinia; on the W by Little Poland, Polachia, Pruſſia, and Samogitia; on the N by Livonia and Ruſſia, which laſt bounds it on the E. It is 300 miles long and 250 broad. Its principal rivers are, the Dnieper, Dwina, Nieman, Pripecz, and Bog. It is a flat country, and the ſoil is not only fertile in corn, but it produces honey, wood, pitch, and vaſt quantities of wool: here are alſo excellent little horſes, which are never ſhod, their hoofs being very hard. There are vaſt foreſts, in which are bears, wolves, elks, wild oxen, lynxes, beavers, wild cats, &c. and eagles and vultures are very common. In the foreſts, large pieces of yellow amber are dug up. The country ſwarms with Jews, who, though numerous in every other part of Poland, ſeem

to have fixed their headquarters in this duchy; and this, perhaps, is the only country in Europe, where Jews cultivate the ground. The peasants are in a state of the most abject vassalage. In 1772, the empress Catharine, compelled the Poles to cede to her all that part of Lithuania, bordering upon Russia, and including, at least, one third of the country. This she erected into the 2 governments of Polotsk and Mohilef. In 1793, in conjunction with the king of Prussia, she effected another partition of Poland, in consequence of which she extended her dominion over almost the whole of Lithuania.

Livadia, a province of Turkey, in Europe, bounded on the N by Janna, on the E by the Archipelago, on the S by the Morea, and on the W by the Mediterranean. Here are the celebrated mountains of Parnassus, Helicon, and Cythæron. It includes ancient Greece, properly so called, and its capital is Setines, the once celebrated Athens.

Livadia, an ancient town of Turkey in Europe, in a province of the same name. It carries on a trade in wool, corn, and rice, and is 58 miles N W Athens, lon. 23 26 E, lat. 38 40 N.

Livadostia, a town of Livadia, seated on the gulf of Lepanto, in the isthmus of Corinth, to the N of the city of that name, with a bishop's see.

Livenen, a narrow valley of Switzerland, at the foot of Mount St. Gothard; about 20 miles in length, watered by several small rivers and lakes; ceded by the duke of Milan, to the canton of Uri, in the year 1441. The inhabitants are in number, about 12,000; they speak a corrupt Italian, are sober, robust, and ingenious, but indolent. Faido is the principal place.

Livenza, a river of Italy, in the territory of Venice, which runs on the confines of Trevisano and Friuli, and falls into the gulf of Venice, between the mouth of the Piava and the town of Caorlo.

Liverdun, a town of France, department of Meurthe, and late province of Lorrain, on a mountain, near the river Moselle: 8 miles N E Toul, lon. 6 5 E, lat. 48 45 N.

Liverpool, or *Leverpool*, a seaport town of England, in the county of Lancaster, situated on the E side of the Mersey, not far from its mouth, in the Irish Sea, and one of the most commercial and flourishing ports of the kingdom, being second to London. The inhabitants trade to all parts of the world, except Turkey and the E Indies. The harbour is artificial, but capable of receiving vessels of any burden up to the town; there are several public docks for the reception of ships, where 1000 may lie in the greatest safety, all bound by quays a mile and a half in length, with room for 20,000 tons of shipping. The entrance of the river is dangerous, though every means is used to make it more secure. In the middle of the 16th century, Liverpool was a small place, with only one church, which was a chapel of ease to Walton. In the year 1699, an act passed to make the town a distinct parish, and erect a new church, since which time it has been gradually advancing in population and trade. It was, however, before that time, a corporate town, and sent members to parliament. In the year 1565, there were only 138 householders and cottagers. At this time, the number of houses is about 10,000, and the inhabitants 60,000. The trade of Liverpool is general; but the principal branch is the African and W Indian trade. Formerly 88 ships were employed in this inhuman traffic, which yearly carried to the W India and other markets, upwards of 27,000 slaves!! The American, Baltic, and Portugal commerce, is also very great, as well as to Ireland; several ships are sent annually to Greenland, and many vessels are employed in the country trade, for corn, cheese, coals, &c. so that near 3000 vessels are cleared out from this port in one year. Here are several manufactures for china ware and pottery, some salt works, glass houses, and upwards of 50 breweries, from some of which, large quantities of malt liquor are sent abroad. Liverpool communicates, by the Mersey, with Warrington, and with a canal, called the Sankey Canal, running to some coal pits and other works, a little way up the country; by the Irwell and the Duke of Bridgewater's Canal, with Manchester; by the Weaver, with the Cheshire salt works; and by the Duke of Bridgewater's Canal, with the Staffordshire Grand Trunk, and all its communications. The Mersey, upon which this town is situated, abounds with salmon, cod, flounders, turbot, plaise, and smelts; and, at full sea, it is above 2 miles over. The Mersey, is properly an arm of the sea, and subject to the variations of the tide. Liverpool contains 10 churches, besides places of worship for the religious of other persuasions; an exchange, a custom house, a public infirmary, a prison, built

built on the plan of the humane Mr. Howard, an obſervatory, a theatre, &c. 20 miles N Cheſter, and 203 N W London, lon. 2 58 W, lat. 53 23 N.

[Aiken, Walker.]

Livonia, a province of the Ruſſian empire, which, with that of Eſthonia, has been reciprocally claimed and poſſeſſed by Ruſſia, Sweden, and Poland, and, for more than 2 centuries, has been a ſcene of the moſt bloody wars. It was finally wreſted from the Swedes by Peter the Great, and confirmed to the Ruſſians by the peace of Nyſtadt, in 1721. It now forms the government of Riga, or Livonia, of which Riga is the capital. It is bounded on the N by the government of Eſthonia, on the E by that of Pſkof, on the S by that of Polotſk and part of Poland, and on the W by the gulf of Livonia. It is 250 miles from N to S, and 150 from E to W. The land is ſo fertile in corn, that it is called the Granary of the North; and it would produce a great deal more, if it were not ſo full of lakes and foreſts. In the foreſts are wolves, bears, elks, reindeer, ſtags, and hares. The domeſtic animals are numerous; but the ſheep bear very bad wool. The houſes of the inhabitants are built with wood. The principal articles of export are flax, hemp, honey, wax, leather, ſkins, and potaſh. The czar, Peter, perceiving the inhabitants did not like the change of ſovereigns, compelled them to abandon their country, and drove many of them as far as the Caſpian Sea: but being perſuaded to recall them, moſt of them periſhed before the edict was publiſhed; ſo that he was obliged to repeople their country with other nations.

Lizard, the moſt ſouthern promontory of England, at the entrance of the Engliſh Channel, whence ſhips uſually take their departure, when bound to the weſtward, lon. 5 10 W, lat. 49 57 N.

Llanarth, a town in Cardiganſhire, Wales, 17 miles E by N Cardigan, and 212 W by N London.

Llanpeder, a town in Cardiganſhire, on the Tyvy, over which is a bridge: 24 miles E Cardigan.

Llandaff, a city of Wales, county of Glamorgan, on the river Tave. It is the ſee of a biſhop. The cathedral is a handſome building. The river forms a good harbour, about 4 miles from the mouth of the Severn: 2 miles N Cardiff, and 166 W London.

Llandilovawr, a town of Wales, county of Caermarthen. Here is a conſiderable manufacture of flannel: 29 miles W S W Brecon, and 194 W London.

Llanelly, a town of Wales, county of Caermarthen. It trades in coal, and ſtands on a creek of the Briſtol Channel: 13 miles S by E Carmarthen.

Llantriſſent, a town of Wales, county of Glamorgan. It is joined with Cardiff and other towns to ſend one member to parliament: 39 miles W S W Monmouth.

Llanwrtyd Wells, a medicinal ſpring of Wales, county of Brecknock: 12 miles W Bealth.

Llaugharn, a town of Wales, county of Caermarthen, on the W ſide of the Towy, at its mouth: 7 miles S W Carmarthen.

Loanda, an iſland in the Atlantic, near the coaſt of Angola, about 6 leagues in length, and half a league wide, divided from the continent by a narrow channel, which forms a good harbour. The ſoil is not good for grain; but oranges, figs, citrons, &c. abound. It contains 7 or 8 villages. On the coaſt are found ſhell-fiſh, called zimbi, uſed for money by the natives, like cowries in the Indies.

Loanda, a ſeaport of Africa, in the kingdom of Angola, capital of the province of Loanda, in poſſeſſion of the Portugueſe, the ſee of a biſhop, containing ſeveral churches, convents, and about 5000 inhabitants, of which 1000 are whites, the reſt are blacks or mulattoes. The country abounds in cattle and ſheep; Indian corn, millet, manioe, and fruits, lon. 13 15 E, lat. 8 45 S.

Loango, a country of Africa, ſituated on the W coaſt, towards the Atlantic, bounded N by Benin, E by Anziko, S by Congo. The climate is very hot. But it is healthy and pleaſant, and its ſoil fertile and capable of improvement; but the natives, like all the reſt along theſe coaſts, are naturally lazy, and averſe to the fatigues of agriculture; whence it frequently happens, that a bad ſeaſon is followed by a famine. The cotton and pimento trees grow wild, as well as the paradiſe grain. The enzanda, alicandi, and metamba, afford them plenty of materials for clothing and other uſes, as building and covering their houſes, and making their ſhips and ſmaller veſſels. Sugarcanes, caſſia, and tobacco grow here. They have but few cattle except goats. The oxen brought hither have died; hogs are plenty, and poultry is ſo cheap, that 6 penny worth of beads will purchaſe 30 of them. Pheaſants, partridges, and other wild fowls are in

greater

greater abundance. Among wild beaſts, they have the zebra, and multitudes of elephants, whoſe teeth they exchange with the Europeans for iron. The natives, who are called bramas, are tall, ſtout, well ſhaped, and well behaved, though formerly wild and inhuman cannibals. They uſe circumciſion; are induſtrious, friendly, and generous to one another; very fond of their palm wine, yet deſpiſing that of the grape. They are libidinous to a high degree, and very jealous of their wives. They carry on a variety of trades and handicrafts, in the various capacities of weavers, ſmiths, carpenters, bed makers, potters, canoe makers, fiſhermen; others are traders and merchants. Their dreſs is moſt commonly of their own manufacture, chiefly of cloth, made of palm leaves. The young palm ſhoots are firſt carefully cropped and dried, then ſoaked and ſoftened in palm wine, and well rubbed with the hand. Theſe, being ſpun and woven, are made into ſuits for the better ſort, which hang round the body, from the girdle down to the feet. All their various garments are tied about the middle with a rich girdle, going ſeveral times about the body, and ſome of them curiouſly wrought, of the ſame materials with their richeſt clothes. They allow polygamy: a great man has generally 10, 12, or more wives, and the pooreſt ſeldom leſs than 2 or 3. The conſent of the parents, and paying down the price agreed on for the wife, is all the formality and courtſhip that is uſed in their marriages. They acknowledge a God, under the name of Sambian Pongo, but neither pay any adoration to him, nor appear to have any idea of his nature or attributes, and, conſequently, neither love, nor fear, nor pray to him. All their worſhip and invocations are directed to their demons, both domeſtic and rural, to whom they aſcribe the ſole power of bleſſing or of curſing them, of directing the winds, rains, ſtorms, or fine weather, fruitful or unfruitful, healthy or ſickly ſeaſons. The Loangoeſe entertain various notions concerning the nature of the human ſoul, but all of them very extravagant, and bordering on the metempſychoſis. Though their monarchs only ſtyle themſelves mani, or lords of Loango, their ſubjects not only give them the title of mokiſſos, but imagine them to be endowed with a kind of ſupernatural and unlimited power. He can, according to them, not only enrich and impoveriſh his ſubjects by one ſingle word, raiſe deſtructive wars in the provinces, and ſend myriads of people to their graves; but, what is ſtill more extraordinary, he can bring down or withhold rains and ſtorms at his pleaſure. The prieſts of this country, all take the title of mokiſſo. The commerce conſiſt chiefly in ſlaves. They ſell great quantities of ivory, tin, lead, iron, and copper, which they fetch as far as from the mines of Sundi, adjoining Abyſſinia. The ſmiths and artiſts repair to theſe mines in September, and ſet their ſlaves to work in them. They melt the ore on the ſpot; but as they have not the art of purifying it from other metals, which will intermix with it, even within the bowels of the earth, their copper is neither pure nor valuable. The Europeans have ſent ſome good artiſts to teach them how to refine it, but the natives are either ſo indocile or indolent, that they have not reaped any great advantage from their inſtructions. Loango was formerly part of the kingdom of Congo, but the mani, or governors of its ſeveral provinces, revolted from it, and erected themſelves into independent principalities, till one of them grew rich and powerful enough to ſubdue all the reſt, and not only to aſſume the royal title and dignity, but to ſtrip his old maſter of ſeveral other of his provinces, and to make himſelf ſo abſolute in his new kingdom, as to be in ſome meaſure worſhiped as a god by his ſubjects. They give him the name, or title, of Sambo Pongo, which is that of the deity, and addreſs him either for rain or fruitful ſeaſons, with greater ſolemnity than other nations uſe towards their gods. The kingdom is divided into four principal provinces, viz. Lovangiri, Lovango-mongo, Kilongo, and Piri. Kilongo is a maritime province, and the largeſt and moſt populous of the four. It is ſituated between the rivers of Quila on the S, and Combi on the N. Its plains are ſpacious and fertile, and ſheltered at a diſtance by ridges of high mountains. Its inhabitants trade in elephants' teeth, are peaceable, have plenty of cattle and fowl, both wild and tame, and delight much in hunting. The game they take, and milk, conſtitute their chief food. There are abundance of towns and villages in all the provinces, concerning moſt of which we know little elſe but their names.

Loango, a town of Africa, and capital of the country ſo named, ſituated on a river,

river, which forms a bay at its mouth, about 2 leagues from the coaſt of the Atlantic. It is called by the natives *Borai*, and is very airy and ſpacious, as the houſes are not contiguous to each other. The ſtreets are wide, and kept very clean, and the ſides lined with palm trees, bananas, and bacavas, which afford a grateful ſhelter to the houſes. In the centre of the city, facing the royal palace, is a great ſquare, and the palace itſelf, which forms another ſquare, a mile and a half in compaſs, is ſurrounded with a paliſado of ſtately palm trees. It conſiſts of a vaſt number of houſes, among which are thoſe of the king's women, which are large enough to lodge 7 or 8 of them together, and are about 10 in number. In the market place is a famous temple and idol, called *Mokiſſo a Loango*, which was held in great veneration both by the kings and people. The houſes are one ſtory high, and fenced round with a hedge of palm twigs, canes, or bulruſhes. The bay of Loango, though reckoned pretty good, is incommoded by a bank on the N ſide of its mouth or entrance, which runs about half a league along the coaſt, and has not above 2 fathoms and a half of water. The many large rivers that come down from the continent, occaſion ſuch ſtrong and rapid currents towards the N during almoſt the whole year, that it is very difficult to weather them, and gain a ſouthern courſe. The only months in which they may be ſtemmed with ſafety and eaſe, are January, February, March, and April; all the reſt of the year the currents are ſo ſtrong, that even coaſters muſt keep at leaſt 10 or 12 leagues off the land, lon. 11 45 E, lat. 4 40 S.

Lobaw, a town of W Pruſſia, with a caſtle where the biſhop of Culm reſides. It is 25 miles E of Culm, lon. 19 0 E, lat. 53 25 N.

Loboa, a town of Spain, in Eſtramadura, on the Guadiana, 22 miles E Badajoz, lon. 6 22 W, lat. 38 32 N.

Locarno, a town of Swiſſerland, capital of a diſtrict of the ſame name, which is one of the 4 tranſalpine bailiwicks. It contains 1500 inhabitants. The bailiwick, contains 30,000. Part of the town is built on pizzas, in the form of a creſcent, with 2 wings; and, in the front, is a row of trees, and the public walk. The old part of the town is dirty, and the ſtreets are narrow. It contains 3 convents, and a ſmall Franciſcan monaſtery, perched on a rock overhanging the valley, and commanding a view of the lake of Locarno, and its magnificent boundaries. The canopy, in the church of the Capuchins, deſerves to be mentioned for its beautiful execution; it is of ſtraw work, and almoſt rivals velvet or gold fringe. Locarno was once ſituate on the lake, and had a port capable of receiving large barks: at preſent it ſtands at the diſtance of a quarter of a mile, which is owing to the accumulation of ſand brought down by the torrent Maggia: it is 46 miles N Navara, and 55 N by W Milan, lon. 8 31 E, lat. 46 10 N. [Pennant.]

Locarno (Lake of), ſee *Maggiore*.

Lochaber, a black, barren, mountainous, and rugged diſtrict, in the S W part of Inverneſsſhire.

Lochem, a town of the ducky of Guelderland, on the Borkel: 10 miles E Zutphen.

Locher Moſs, a moraſs of Scotland, in the county of Dumfries; 10 miles long, and 3 broad. From the vaſt oak trees that are dug up, it is evident that this moraſs has been at ſome diſtant period a great foreſt. Canoes and anchors have been frequently found here; and, as the preſent moraſs is but little elevated, that it has once been covered with the ſea.

Loches, a town of France, department of the Indre and Loire. This town, with the reſt of Touraine, formerly belonged to the kings of England. Here is a caſtle, ſtanding on a rock, formerly a very important fortification. In this caſtle are, or were, four ranges of ſubterraneous paſſages, running over each other, in the uppermoſt of which Lewis Sforza, duke of Milan, was kept priſoner for 10 years, and where alſo he died. In a large tower in it, are two cages, or moveable rooms, with very ſtrong oaken grates covered with iron, in one of which cardinal Balve, biſhop of Algiers, was confined by Lewis XII; 7 leagues S S E Tours, and 12 N W Chateauroux, lon. 0 51 E, lat. 47 7 N.

Lochmaben, a town of Scotland, county of Dumfries on the Annan. There is a conſiderable linen manufacture in the town and neighbourhood; the number of inhabitants about 700: 7 miles N E Dumfries.

Lochta, a ſeaport of Sweden, in E Bothnia, ſeated on the gulf of Bothnia, 90 miles S of Tornea, lon. 24 16 E, lat. 64 20 N.

Lochſtett, a town of Pruſſia, in Samland; near it are the remains of a caſtle, in which is to be ſeen a dreadful dungeon, which

which formerly served as a prison: 4 miles N Pillau.

Locle (Le,) a town of Switzerland, which gives name to a jurisdiction, in the county of Neufchatel. The parish is extensive, and contains a great number of watchmakers, cutlers, &c. 8 miles N W Neufchatel.

Loddon, a town of England, county of Norfolk. 42 miles N Ipswich.

Loddon, a river of England, which runs into the Thames, about 5 miles below Reading.

Lodesan, a district of Milan, bounded S by the Piacentin and Pavese. It is small, but populous and fertile, and particularly celebrated for its cheese, of which the inhabitants are said to export annually, to the amount of 70,000*l.* sterling. It is well watered by the river Adda, and various other streams. Lodi is the capital.

Lodeve, a town of France, department of the Herault, containing about 4200 inhabitants: 8 leagues W Montpellier, lat. 43 44 N.

Lodi, a city of Milan, and capital of a district, called the *Lodesan*, situated on the Adda. The present town was built by the emperor Frederic Barbarossa, 3 miles from its former situation, on the Adda, in the beginning of the twelfth century. It contains, besides the cathedral, 2 collegiate, and 17 parish churches, and 26 convents. It is a place of little trade or manufactures, excepting the article of cheese, and a beautiful kind of earthern ware, resembling China. It is furrounded with walls, and well built. The number of inhabitants is supposed to be between 11 and 12,000. The famous battle of Lodi, was fought here May 11, 1796, between the French, commanded by Bonaparte, and the Austrians, in which the former were victorious: 18 miles S E Milan, and 76 E N E Turin, lon. 9 26 E, lat. 45 18 N.

Lodomiria, see *Galicia*.

Loevestein, a fortress, belonging to Holland, of Bommelweert, at the conflux of the Meuse and the Wahal. Hugo Grotius was confined here, in 1619, on a sentence of perpetual imprisonment, for having been too much connected with John Olden Barnevelt, who had been beheaded the preceding year, and for favouring Arminianism, which had been condemned by the synod of Dort; but he was delivered by a stratagem of his wife, who had obtained permission to convey some books to her husband, and contrived to bring him away in a returned chest. Grotius escaped to Brabant, and thence to France, where Louis XIII appointed him ambassador to the queen of Sweden, in which office he continued 11 years: this great man died at Rostock, a town of Mecklenburg, in the year 1645, in the 62d year of his age; his body was conveyed to Delft, and there interred: one league E Gorcum.

Lofoeren, a cluster of small islands in the N Sea: near the coast of Norway, lat. 68 N.

Lofsta, a town of Sweden, in Upland, with a hammer-mill, 8 forges, and a smelting furnace: these works were burned and destroyed by the Russians, in the year 1719, but have since been rebuilt: 32 miles N Upsal.

Logrono, a town of Old Castile, on the Ebro. It contains a court of inquisition, 5 parishes, 8 convents, and about 5000 inhabitants. The environs produce fruit, legumes, flax, hemp, excellent wine, oil, and silk: 52 miles E Burgos, lon. 2 20 W, lat. 42 23 N.

Loheia, a town of Arabia, in Yemen, on the coast of the Red Sea, founded near the tomb of an Arabian saint, about 3 centuries past. The territory near it is dry and barren. The harbour is very shallow when the tide is at ebb, laden boats cannot approach near it. Notwithstanding this disadvantage, a considerable trade in coffee is carried on from Loheia; the coffee is brought from the neighbouring hills, and exposed in one large heap for sale. Loheia, although without walls is not entirely defenceless: 12 towers, guarded by soldiers, stand at equal distance round it. Only one of these towers, and that newly built by Emir Farhan, is such as to admit of being defended by cannon. Several of the houses in Loheia are built of stone; but the greatest part are huts constructed in that fashion which is common among the Arabs. The walls are of mud mixed with dung; and the roof is thatched with a sort of grass. The water is bad, and brought from a distance. Within two leagues of the city is a small hill, which affords considerable quantities of mineral salt. The women appear as solicitous to please, as in the most polished cities of Europe: though retired in their manner of living, they perfume themselves with incense, and are attentive to their dress, lon. 42 54 E. lat. 15 42 N. [Bruce, Niebuhr.]

Loir and Cher, a department of France, including the late province of Blafois. It takes its name from the rivers Loir and Cher;

Cher; the firſt of which falls into the Sarte, above Angers; and the laſt empties itſelf into the Loire, 5 miles above the confluence of the latter with the Indre. Blois is the capital.

Loire, the principal river of France, which riſes in the mountains of the Cevennes, in Languedoc. It begins to be navigable at Roanne; and watering Nevers, Orleans, Blois, Tours, Saumur, and Nantes, falls into the bay of Biſcay, below Paimbœuf.

Loier, Lower, a department of France, containing part of the late province of Bretagne. It has its name from the river Loire, which forms its S boundary, and then falls into the bay of Biſcay. Nantes is the capital.

Loire, Upper, a department of France, late province of Velay. It takes its name from the river Loire, which riſes near its S boundary. Puy is the capital.

Loiret, a department of France, late the province of Orleanois. It has the name from a ſmall river that falls into the Loire. Orleans is the capital.

Lombardy, a part of Italy, which comprehends almoſt all the ancient Ciſalpine Gaul. It lies towards the N, and is divided into the Upper and lower. Upper Lombardy, the weſtern part, comprehends Piedmont, with its dependencies, and the duchies of Monſerrat and Milan. Lower Lombardy, the eaſtern part, contains Parma, Modena, Mantua, Ferrara, the Bologneſe, the territories of the Church, the Paduan, Vicentino, Veroneſe, Breſciano, Cremaſco, and Bergamo. In the preſent war, nearly the whole of theſe provinces were overrun by the French republicans, who not only levied exorbitant contributions on the inhabitants, but alſo demanded many of their fineſt pictures and ſtatues, which they tranſported to Paris.

Lombez, a town of France, department of Gers and late province of Gaſcony, on the Save: 27 miles S W Toulouſe, lon. 1 0 E, lat. 43 29 N.

Lomond, Ben, a mountain, in the N of Stirlingſhire, about 3200 feet above the level of the lake, at its bottom. It ſtretches along the E ſide of Loch Lomond ſeveral miles; and its broad baſe extends ſo far into the country, that the aſcent of this mountain, though ſteep, is computed to be 6 miles. Ptarmigans, and other heath fowls, frequent its upper regions: its lower are the haunts of the roebuck; and herds of cattle feed in the irriguous vallies at its baſe. From this lofty mountain are ſeen Loch Lomond, the Clyde, the Forth, Edinburgh, the eaſtern coaſt, as far as the Cheviot Fells, the iſles of Bute and Arran, the rock of Ailſa, Ireland, the mountain of Plynlimmon in Wales, the Skiddaw in Cumberland, and the hills far beyond it.

Lomond Loch, a beautiful lake in Dumbartonſhire, 28 miles long, and its breadth, from 3 quarters of a mile, increaſing to 7 miles. It contains 33 iſlands; ſeveral of which are inhabited, and adorned with antique ruins, concealed among ancient yews; and others riſe into high rocky cliffs, the habitation of the oſprey, or ſea eagle. The duke of Montroſe has a ſeat on the S E corner of it, where terminate the Grampian mountains; and on the W ſide, where it is broadeſt, is a ſeat of the family of Luſs, ſkreened by mountains and ancient woods. In 1759, when Liſbon was deſtroyed by an earthquake, this lake was exceedingly agitated.

Lon, or *Lune*, a river of England, which falls into the Iriſh Sea, below Lancaſter. Its banks are beautiful and romantic.

London, the metroplis of Great Britain, one of the largeſt and moſt opulent cities in the world, mentioned by Tacitus as a conſiderable commercial place in the reign of Nero. In its moſt extenſive view, as the metropolis, it conſiſts of the City, properly ſo called, the city of Weſtminſter, and the borough of Southwark, beſide the ſuburbs in Middleſex and Surry, within what are called the Bills of Mortality. London and Weſtminſter are in Middleſex, on the N ſide of the river Thames; and Southwark is on the oppoſite bank, in Surry. The extent of the whole, from Limehouſe, and Deptford to Milbank and Vauxhall, is above 7 miles; but the greateſt breadth does not exceed 3. The city is divided into 26 wards, each governed by an alderman; and from the aldermen, the lord mayor is annually choſen. There are likewiſe 236 common councilmen, a recorder, a common ſerjeant, 2 ſheriffs (who are alſo ſheriffs of Middleſex) a chamberlain, a townclerk, a city remembrancer, a water bailiff, and many inferior officers. Weſtminſter, once a mile from London, but now united to it, is governed by a high ſteward, who is generally a nobleman, choſen by the dean and chapter; and he has an under ſteward who officiates for him. Next to him is the high bailiff, choſen alſo by the dean and chapter, whoſe power reſembles that of a ſheriff.

The

The ſuburbs are under the juriſdiction of the magiſtrates. Among the churches in the metropolis, the cathedral of St. Paul, is the moſt conſpicuous, and inferior to none in Europe, except St. Peter's at Rome. This noble fabric is now deſtined to be the receptacle of the monuments of ſuch illuſtrious men, as may do honor to their country by their talents and their virtues. Two are already erected; the firſt, for that great philanthropiſt Mr. John Howard, and the ſecond, for Dr. Samuel Johnſon. Weſtminſter Abbey, the collegiate church of St. Peter, is a noble ſpecimen of Gothic architecture. Here moſt of the Engliſh ſovereigns have been crowned, and many of them interred. It contains alſo a great number of monuments of kings, ſtateſmen, heroes, poets, and perſons diſtinguiſhed by genius, learning, and ſcience. The chapel of Henry VII, adjoining, Leland calls The Wonder of the World. St. Steven's, in Walbrook, is a church of exquiſite interior beauty, the maſterpiece of ſir Chriſtopher Wren. Bow Church, in Cheapſide; St. Bride's, in Fleet-ſtreet; St. Dunſtan's in the Eaſt; and St. Martin's in the Fields, are among the other churches moſt diſtinguiſhed for fine architecture. The pariſh churches, in the Bills of Mortality, amount to 146; namely, 97 within the walls, 16 without the walls, 23 out pariſhes in Middleſex and Surry, and 10 in the city and liberties of Weſtminſter. Beſide theſe churches, is one belonging to the Temple, a celebrated ſeat of law. There are likewiſe a great number of chapels for the eſtabliſhed church, foreign proteſtant churches, Roman catholic chapels, meetings for diſſenters of all perſuaſions, and 3 ſynagogues for the Jews. The royal town reſidence is a houſe W of St. James' park, called the Queen's palace. Among the public buildings, are Weſtminſter Hall, containing the ſupreme courts of juſtice, and adjoining to which are the houſes of lords and commons; the Guildhall of the city; the Seſſions Houſe in the Old Baily; the Tower of London, an ancient fortreſs, once a royal palace, now containing ſome public offices, a magazine and arſenal, the regalia of the kingdom, the mint, and a menagerie; the Horſe Guards, the Treaſury, and the Admiralty, at Whitehall; the noble collection of public offices which form that magnificent ſtructure, called Somerſet Place; the Royal Exchange, in Cornhill; the Bank of England, in Threadneedle-ſtreet; the Cuſtomhouſe, in Thames Street; the Exciſe Office in Broad-ſtreet; the Eaſt India Houſe, in Leaden-hall-ſtreet; the South Sea Houſe, in Throgmorton-ſtreet; the Manſion Houſe for the lord mayor; the Monument, in commemoration of the great fire in 1666; the ancient bridge, called London-bridge, and the two magnificent modern bridges of Black-friars and Weſtminſter. The Britiſh Muſeum in Great Ruſſel-ſtreet, Bloomſbury; and the Leverian Muſeum, in Great Surry-ſtreet, are, perhaps, the nobleſt of their kind in Europe. The Inns of court for the ſtudy of the law; the colleges, learned ſocieties, and public ſeminaries; the halls of the different trading companies; the noble hoſpitals, and other charitable inſtitutions; the priſons; the public places of diverſion. Such, on a curſory view of it, is the metropolis of Great Britain, to the extent and opulence of which many cauſes have contributed. From the openneſs of the country round, eſpecially on the London ſide, and a gravelly ſoil, it is kept tolerably dry in all ſeaſons, and affords no lodgment for ſtagnant air or water. Its cleanlineſs, as well as its ſupply of water, are greatly aided by its ſituation on the banks of the Thames; and the New River, with many good ſprings within the city itſelf, further contributes to the abundance of that neceſſary element. All theſe are advantages, with reſpect to health, in which this metropolis is exceeded by few. With regard to the circumſtance of navigation, it is ſo placed on the Thames, as to poſſeſs every advantage that can be derived from a ſeaport, without its dangers; and, at the ſame time, by means of its noble river, enjoys a very extenſive communication with the internal parts of the country, which ſupply it with all ſorts of neceſſaries, and, in return, receive from it ſuch commodities as they require. London is the ſeat of many conſiderable manufactures; ſome almoſt peculiar to itſelf, others in which it participates with the manufacturing towns in general. The moſt important of its peculiar manufactures is the ſilk weaving, eſtabliſhed in Spitalfields by refugees from France. A variety of works in gold, ſilver, and jewellery; the engraving of prints; the making of optical and mathematical inſtruments, are likewiſe principally or ſolely executed here, and ſome of them in greater perfection than in any other country. The porter-brewery, a buſineſs of very great extent, is alſo chiefly carried on in London. To its port are likewiſe

merce,

confined some branches of foreign commerce, as the vast East India trade, and those to Turkey and Hudson's Bay. Thus London has risen to its present rank of the first city in Europe, with respect to opulence; and nearly, if not entirely so, as to number of inhabitants. Paris, and Constantinople, may dispute the latter with it. Its population, like that of all other towns, has been greatly overrated, and is not exactly determined; but it is probable, that the residents in London, Westminster, and Southwark, and all the out parishes, fall short of 700,000. London is a bishop's see, and sends 4 members to parliament. Among the events by which this great capital has been distinguished: we shall only mention, the great plague, in 1665, which cut off 90,000 people, and the dreadful conflagration, in 1666, by which 13,000 houses were destroyed. London is 165 miles N W Paris, 180 W by S Amsterdam, and 264 S E Dublin, lon. 0 5 W, Greenwich, lat. 51 31 N.

Londonderry, a county of Ireland, province of Ulster; bounded N by the ocean. It contains 31 parishes. It is a fruitful champaign country; and the greater part of it was given by James I, to an incorporated company of London merchants. The linen manufacture flourishes through every part of it.

Londonderry, in the province of Ulster, and capital of the county of the same name, is a neat and beautiful city, built chiefly of freestone, on a gentle eminence, of an oval form, encompassed, 2 thirds of the distance, with Lake Foyle, which is a quarter of a mile wide. Through this Lake it communicates with the sea on the very N of Ireland. It contains a large church, a spacious market-place, and a beautiful stone quay, which admits vessels of considerable burden. Excepting Cork it is as conveniently situated for commerce as any place in Ireland. It has been a bishop's see nearly 600 years. It is famous for having resisted the collected strength of the Irish, in the year 1649, when the whole kingdom was in their hands, this city and Dublin only excepted, and both besieged; as well as for the noble defence it made at the Revolution for 105 days, under the severest famine, against a numerous army. It is most advantageously situated for commanding the trade of the adjacent countries. This inland trade has greatly increased since the establishment of the linen manufactory, throughout the county which is now the most flourishing and populous in Ireland. This city also enjoys a profitable fishery, and is well situated for carrying an extensive trade with the New England States, and the British Colonies. It contains 10,000 inhabitants. A bridge, 1008 feet in length, was erected over the river Foyle in 1791. The ground plot of the city, originally called *Derry*, is the property of the corporations of *London*. Hence its present name. It is governed by a mayor and other magistrates: 115 miles N N W Dublin, lon. 7 5 W, lat. 55 N. [Europ. Mag.]

Longford, a county of Ireland, province of Leinster, bounded E and S by W Meath, W by the Shannon, which parts it from Roscommon. It is a rich and pleasant country, and contains 24 parishes, 10,000 houses, and 50,000 inhabitants.

Longford, a borough of Ireland, capital of the above county: 70 miles W N W Dublin, lon. 7 40 W, lat. 53 48 N.

Longinico, a town of the Morea, anciently called Olympia, famous for being the place where the Olympic games were celebrated, and for the temple of Jupiter Olympius, about a mile distant. It is now a small place, seated on the Alpheus, 10 miles from its mouth, and 50 S Lepanto, lon. 22 0 E, lat. 37 40 N.

Long-nan, a city of China, of the first rank, in the province of Se-tchuen, on the river Mou-qua. This city is considered as one of the most important of the province, having several forts under its jurisdiction, which were formerly of great use to prevent the invasions of the Tartars: 710 miles S W Peking, lat. 32 22 N.

Longtown, a town in Cumberland, England, on the borders of Scotland: 12 miles N Carlisle, and 307 N N W London.

Longwy, a town of France, department of Moselle, and late duchy of Lorrain, with a castle. It is divided into the Old and New Town, the latter of which is fortified. It was taken by the king of Prussia in 1792, but retaken two months after. It is seated on an eminence: 15 miles S W Luxemburg, and 167 N E Paris, lon. 5 58 E, lat. 49 30 N.

Lons-le-Saulnier, a town of France, department of Jura. It derives its name from the salt springs with which it abounds, and is seated on the Solvan. 30 miles S S W Dole, lon. 5 30 E, lat. 46 37 N.

Loo, a town of Dutch Guelderland, where the prince of Orange had a fine palace: 8 miles W Deventer, lon. 5 44 E, lat. 52 20 N.

Looe, East and *West*, two mean boroughs in Cornwall, separated by a creek, over which is a narrow ſtone bridge. They ſend together as many members to parliament as London. They are 16 miles W Plymouth.

Loongbee, a pleaſant city of Ava, on the Irrawaddy. In the country round are raiſed great quantities of cotton. [Symes.]

Looſedaynen, or *Lauſdun*, a village of Holland, 1½ league S S W from the Hague. An inſcription in the burial place here informs that Margaret the wife of Herman, earl of Henneberg, ſiſter to William, king of the Romans, being about 40 years of age, and meeting with a poor woman who had twins in her arms, told her that ſhe muſt have been diſhoneſt to her huſband, not believing that 2 children could be conceived at once; at which the poor woman, being highly concerned, wiſhed that this lady might bring forth as many children at a birth as there were days in the year; which was fulfilled in 1276, when at one birth ſhe was brought to bed of 365 children, of both ſexes, who were baptiſed by Guido, a ſuffragan of Utrecht, in two braſs baſons, the ſons having the name of John, and the daughters that of Elizabeth given them, and ſoon after died, all in one day, as did alſo the mother, and were buried in this church of the village of Lauſdun. This inſcription is to be ſeen in latin, over the 2 baſons in which they ſay theſe children were baptiſed, and beneath it the following diſtich:

En tibi monſtroſum nimis et memorabile factum,
Quale nec a mundi conditione datum.

This hiſtory is found in Eraſmus, Vives, Guichardin, Camerarius, Gui Dominique, Pierre d'Oudergeſt, author of the Annals of Flanders, and many other authors; and what is extraordinary, as a thing well atteſted. [Ray.]

Loots, a town of Germany, capital of a county of the ſame name, in the biſhopric of Liege: 16 miles W Maeſtricht, lon. 5 10 E, lat. 50 52 N.

Lopatka, Cape, the S extremity of the peninſula of Kamtchatka. See *Kuriles*. [Beneyowſki.]

Lora, a town of Spain, in Andaluſia, on the river Guadalquiver: 28 miles N E Seville, lon 5 4 W, lat. 37 46 N.

Lora, a town of Upper Saxony, in the county of Hohenſtein: 30 miles N Saxe Gotha, lon. 10 55 E, lat. 51 30 N.

Lore, a town of Spain, in Granada: 15 miles N Malaga, lon. 4 35 W, lat. 36 50 N.

Lorbus, a town of Tunis, with a caſtle, and fine remains of antiquity. It is ſeated in a plain, fertile in corn: 150 miles S W Tunis, lon. 9 0 E, lat. 35 35 N.

Lorca, an ancient town of Spain, in Murcia, ſeated on an eminence, near the river Guadalantin: 30 miles W Carthagena, lon. 1 37 W, lat. 37 44 N.

Lorca, a town of Suabia, duchy of Wirtemburg. It had formerly a very rich abbey, whoſe revenues now belong to the univerſity of Tubingen. It is ſeated on the Remms: 20 miles N W Eſſingen.

Lord Howe's Group, an extenſive group of iſlands in the S Pacific Ocean, diſcovered, in 1791; ſome are of conſiderable extent. They appeared thickly covered with wood, among which the cocoa nut was very diſtinguiſhable. Nine of the natives came near the ſhip, in a canoe, which was about 40 feet long, badly made, and had an outrigger. They were a ſtout, clean, well made people, of a dark copper colour; their hair tied in a knot on the back of the head; and they appeared as if clean ſhaved. They had an ornament, conſiſting of a number of fringes, like an artificial beard, which was faſtened cloſe under the noſe; and to this beard hung a row of teeth, which gave them the appearance of having a mouth lower than their natural one. They had holes run through the ſides of the noſe into the paſſage, into which, as well as through the ſeptum, were thruſt pieces of reed or bone. The arms and thighs were tatowed, and ſome were painted with red and white ſtreaks. They wore a wrapper round their middle, lon. from 159 14 to 159 37 E, lat. 5 30 S. [Hunter.]

Lord Howe's Iſland, in the S Pacific Ocean, diſcovered, in 1788, by King, in his voyage from Port Jackſon, to Norfolk Iſland. Many excellent turtle have been caught here on a ſandy beach; and it abounds with a variety of birds, which were ſo unaccuſtomed to be diſturbed, that the ſeamen went near enough to knock down as many as they wanted with a ſtick. At its S end are 2 high mountains, nearly perpendicular from the ſea; the ſouthernmoſt named Mount Gower. About 14 miles to the S is a remarkable rock, named Ball's Pyramid, which had much the appearance of a ſteeple at a diſtance. The iſland is 3½ miles long, and very narrow, lon. 159 0 E, lat. 31 36 S. [King.]

Loreda,

Loredo, a town of Italy, in Polesino di Rovigo, seated on the Adige: 20 miles E Rovigo, lon. 12 50 E, lat. 45 5 N.

Loretto, a fortified town of Italy, in the marquisate of Ancona, with a bishop's see. It contains the Casa Santa, or House of Nazareth, in which it is pretended Jesus Christ was brought up; and that it was carried by angels into Dalmatia and thence to the place where it now stands. The inner part of this house or chapel is very old; but it is surrounded by a marble wall, and within is a church, built of freestone. The famous lady of Loretto, who holds the infant Jesus in her arms, stands upon the principal altar: this statue is of cedar wood, 3 feet high, but her face can hardly be seen, on account of the numerous lamps around her. She is clothed with cloth of gold, set off with jewels. This image, Bonaparte, when conqueror here, sent to Paris. The little Jesus is covered with a shirt. He holds a globe in his hand, and is adorned with rich jewels. There are prodigious numbers frequently go in pilgrimage to Loretto; 100,000 have been here in one day, and every pilgrim, after having performed his devotion, makes the Virgin a present proportionable to his ability; whence it may be concluded, that this chapel is immensely rich. Christina, queen of Sweden, made the Virgin a present of a crown of gold, worth 100,000 crowns; and Isabella, infanta of Spain, sent her a garment which cost 40,000 ducats. Lewis XIII of France, and his queen, sent her 2 crowns of gold, enriched with diamonds, and an angel of massy silver, holding in his hand the figure of the dauphin, of solid gold. Much of this treasure has been carried to France by her victorious armies. The town itself, exclusive of the chapel, is neither considerable nor agreeable; nor does it contain above 300 inhabitants, who are almost all shoe makers, tailors, or sellers of chaplets. It is seated on a mountain: 3 miles from the gulf of Venice, 12 S E Ancona, and 112 N E Rome, lon. 13 38 E, lat. 43 27 N. [Moor, Bowen, Adam.]

Lorgues, a populous town of France, department of Var, and late province of Provence, on the Argens: 360 miles S by E Paris, lon. 6 27 E, lat. 43 30 N.

Lorn, a district in the N part of Argyleshire, between Loch Etive and Loch Awe.

Lorrain, a late province of France, bounded N by Luxemburg and Treves, E by Alsace and Deux-Ponts. It abounds in all sorts of corn, wine, hemp, flax, and rape-seed. There are fine meadows and large forests, with mines of iron, silver, and copper, and salt pits. The principal rivers are the Maese or Meuse, the Mosel-le, the Scille, the Meurthe, and the Sare. This province now forms the 3 departments of Meurthe, Moselle, and the Vosges.

Lorrich, a small town of Germany, on the E side of the Rhine: 8 miles N W Bingen.

Lorris, a town of France, department of Loiret. It was the residence of Philip the Long, in 1317, and of other kings of France. It is 15 miles W by S Montargis.

Lot, a river of France, which enters the Garonne, below Agen. It begins to be navigable at Cahors.

Lot, a department of France, including the late province of Querci. It takes its name from the river Lot. Cahors is the capital.

Lot and Garonne, a department of France. Agen is the capital.

Lothian, Mid, see *Edinburghshire*.

Loudun, a town of France, department of Vienne. It is remarkable for the tragical end of its rector, Urbain Grandier, who, in 1634, was burnt alive for having caused certain Ursulin nuns to be possessed with devils! It is seated on a mountain: 30 miles N W Poitiers, and 155 S W Paris, lon. 0 17 E, lat. 47 2 N.

Loughborough, a town in Leicestershire, England, near the forest of Charwood, among fertile meadows, on the river Soar: 18 miles N Leicester.

Louisa, a town of Swedish Finland, with a fortress, on a bay of the gulf of Finland. The houses are all of wood, 2 stories high and painted red. [Coxe.]

Loui-tcheou-fou, a city of China, in the province of Quang-tong. Its territory is separated, by a narrow strait only, from the isle of Hai-nan: 315 miles S W Canton.

Loulé a town of Portugal, in the province of Algarve, on a river of the same name, near the sea: surrounded with antique walls, and containing a castle, hospital, 3 convents, and about 4400 inhabitants: 3 leagues N Faro, and 5 W Tavira, lat. 37 8 N.

Lou-ngan-fou, a city of China, in the province of Chansi, near the source of the Tso-tsang-ho, containing 8 cities of the third class in its jurisdiction: 375 miles S W Peking.

Lourde, a town of France, department of the Upper Pyrenees, with an ancient castle,

caſtle, ſeated on a rock, on the Gave de Pau: 10 miles N W Bagneres, lon. 0 5 W, lat. 43 8 N.

Louth, a county of Ireland, province of Leinſter, bounded N by Armagh and Carlingford Bay, E by the Iriſh Sea. It is a fruitful country, contains 61 pariſhes, 11,500 houſes, and 57,750 ſouls. Drogheda is the capital.

Louth, a town of Ireland, in the above county: 19 miles N by W Drogheda.

Louth, a corporate town of Lincolnſhire, England. Here is a noble Gothic church, with a lofty ſpire, and a free-ſchool. It has a new navigation, by means of its brook, the Lud, to the German Ocean, at Tetney Creek: 28 miles N E Lincoln, and 148 N London.

Louvain, a city of Auſtrian Brabant, with an old caſtle, and a celebrated univerſity. Its walls are nearly 7 miles in circumference, but within them are many gardens and vineyards. The public buildings are magnificent, and the univerſity conſiſts of a great number of colleges. Large quantities of cloth were formerly made here, but this trade is greatly decayed, and it is now chiefly remarkable for good beer, with which it ſerves the neighbouring towns. It was taken by the French, in 1746, 1792, and 1794. It is ſeated on the Dyle: 14 miles E by N Bruſſels, and 40 N E Mons, lon. 4 31 E, lat. 50 53 N.

Louveſtein, a fortreſs of the United Provinces, in Holland, on the W end of an iſland, called Bommel Waert. In this caſtle, the patriotic chiefs were impriſoned by prince Maurice; whence that party has ever ſince been called the Louveſtein party. It is 16 miles E Dort, lon. 5 13 E, lat. 50 40 N

Louviers, a fortified town of France, department of Eure, Normandy. It has a conſiderable manufacture of fine cloths, ſeated on the Eure, in a fertile plain: 10 miles N of Evreux, and 55 N W Paris.

Louvo, a populous town of Siam, with a royal palace, 50 miles N the city Siam, lon. 100 50 E, lat. 15 8 N.

Lowdore, a fine cataract in Cumberland, on the E ſide of the lake of Derwent water, in the vale of Keſwick. It is formed by the ruſhing of the waters of Watanlath through an awful chaſm made in a vaſt rock; but it fails entirely in a dry ſeaſon.

Loweſtoffe, a town in Suffolk, England. It is built on a cliff, the moſt eaſterly point of Great Britain; partakes with Yarmouth in the mackerel and herring fiſheries; of which 70,000 barrels have been ſold in a year. It is much frequented for ſea bathing; and has a manufacture of coarſe china. It is 10 miles S Yarmouth, and 117 N E London, lon. 1 55 E, lat. 52 35 N.

Lowicz, a populous town of Poland, in the palatinate of Rava, with a ſtrong fortreſs, on the Bzura: 30 miles N Rava, lon. 19 29 E, lat. 52 24 N.

Low-Layton, a village in Eſſex, which, with that of Laytonſtone, forms 1 pariſh, on the ſkirts of Epping Foreſt: 6 miles N E London.

Loxa, a conſiderable town of Spain, in Granada, ſeated in a fertile country, on the river Xenil, with a royal ſaltwork, and copper forge: 18 miles W Granada, lon. 3 52 W, lat. 37 15 N.

Loytz, a town of Pomerania, on the Pene: 10 miles above Gurzkow.

Lozere, a department of France, including the late province of Gevaudan. It is a mountainous barren country, and receives its name from one of its principal mountains. Mende is the capital.

Luban, a town of the Ruſſian government of Livonia: 70 miles E Riga.

Luban, or *Louban*, one of the Philippine Iſlands, in the Eaſtern Indian Sea, about 4 leagues in circumference, ſubject to the Spaniards.

Lubben, a town of Lower Luſatia, capital of a diſtrict of the ſame name. It has ſeveral churches, with a noble hoſpital, and a houſe where the diets aſſemble. It is ſeated on the Spree, 60 miles S E Berlin, lon. 14 25 E, lat. 52 0 N.

Lubec, a free imperial city and ſeaport of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Holſtein. It was the head of the famous hanſeatic league, formed here in 1164, and the moſt commercial city and powerful republic of the N. Her fleet ſet the northern powers at defiance, and rode miſtreſs of the Baltic. But it now retains not a ſhadow of its former power, and has loſt great part of its trade. The houſes are built in a very ancient ſtyle; the doors being ſo large as to admit carriages into the hall, which frequently ſerves for a coach houſe; and the walls of many houſes bear the date of the 15th century. The townhouſe is a ſuperb ſtructure, and has ſeveral towers. Here is alſo a fine exchange, built in 1683. The inhabitants are all Lutherans, and the chief preacher has the title of Superintendant. There are 5 large churches, 1 of which is the cathedral, whoſe body is of an extraordinary length. Here are

15 hoſpitals, 1 is for lunatics. The monaſtery of St. Catharine is now a handſome college. Lubec is ſeated at the confluence of ſome rivers, the largeſt of which is the Trave: 14 miles S W the Baltic, and 30 N E Hamburg, lon. 10 44 E, lat. 53 52 N.

Lubec, an iſland of the Indian Ocean, lon. 112 22 E, lat. 5 50 S.

Luben, a town of Sileſia, capital of a circle of the ſame name: 22 miles N W Breſlaw, lon. 16 28 E, lat. 51 20 N.

Lublin, a city of Poland, capital of a palatinate of the ſame name, with a citadel, a biſhop's ſee, and a Jewiſh ſynagogue; on the Weiprz: 75 miles S E Warſaw, lon. 22 45 E, lat. 51 14 N.

Lubow, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Cracow: 50 miles S E Cracow, lon. 20 36 E, lat. 49 36 N.

Luc, a town of France, department of Var: 25 miles N E Toulon.

Luc, a town of France, department of Iſere, on the Drome: 32 miles S Grenoble.

Lucar-de-Barameda, St. a ſeaport of Spain, in Andaluſia, with a biſhop's ſee. It has a fine harbour, well defended; and is ſeated at the mouth of the Guadalquiver: 44 miles S by W Seville, and 270 Madrid, lon. 5 54 W, lat. 36 58 N.

Lucar-de-Guadiana, St. a ſtrong town of Spain, in Andaluſia, with a ſmall harbour on the river Guadiana: 39 miles N E Faro, lon. 8 16 W, lat. 37 18 N.

Lucar-la-Mayor, St. a town of Spain, in Andaluſia, on the Guadiana: 10 miles N W Seville.

Lucca, a republic of Italy, lying on the Tuſcan Sea. It is 20 miles in length, and 10 in breadth. The ſoil does not produce much corn; but there is plenty of wine, oil, ſilk, wool, and cheſtnuts. Their oil, in particular, is in high eſteem; and the common people uſually eat cheſtnuts inſtead of bread. It is under the protection of the emperor, and the government is ariſtocratic. The head of this republic has the name of gonfalonier, who has the executive power, together with a council of 9 members, who are changed every 2 months; but the legiſlative authority is lodged in a ſenate of 300 of the principal perſons, who ballot for the choice of all officers. The number of ſouls in the city and its 150 villages, is computed at upwards of 120,000, of whom between 20,000 and 30,000 are able to bear arms. The induſtry of the people in improving every ſpot of their ground, is equally ſurpriſing and commendable.

Lucca, a fortified city of Italy, capital of the above republic. It is 3 miles in circumference, and an archbiſhop's ſee. Here are conſiderable manufactures of ſilk, and gold and ſilver ſtuffs. All travellers are obliged to leave their arms at the city gate, and none are ſuffered to wear a ſword in the town. Lucca is delightfully ſituated in a fruitful plain, near the river Serchio, and has about 40,000 inhabitants: 10 miles N E Piſa, 37 W Florence, and 155 N by W Rome, lon. 10 35 E, lat. 43 50 N.

Lucera, an ancient populous town of Naples, in Capitanata, with a biſhop's ſee: 65 miles N E Naples, lon. 15 34 E, lat. 41 28 N.

Lucern, one of the cantons of Swiſſerland, and the moſt conſiderable except Zuric and Bern. It is 30 miles in length and 20 in breadth; bounded E by the cantons of Unterwalden, Schweitz, and Zug, and on all the other ſides, by Bern. The inhabitants are Roman Catholics; and they can ſend 16,000 men into the field. The government of this republic was entirely ariſtocratical. The ſovereign power reſided in the council of one hundred, compriſing the ſenate, or little council. The chiefs of the republic were 2 magiſtrates, called advoyers, who were choſen from the ſenate by the ſovereign, and annually confirmed. Such was the government of this canton before the late revolution. [Coxe.]

Lucern, the capital of the above canton, is divided into 2 by a branch of the Reuſs, which falls into the lake, on which the town is ſeated. It ſcarcely contains 3000 inhabitants, has no manufactures of conſequence, and little commerce. The pope had a nuncio reſident here. In the cathedral is an organ of a fine tone, and of an extraordinary ſize: the center pipe is 40 feet in length, near 3 in breadth, and weighs 1100 pounds. The bridges which ſkirt the town, round the edge of the lake, are the faſhionable walk of the place, and remarkable for their length. Being covered at the top, and open at the ſides, they afford a conſtant view of the delightful and romantic country. They are decorated with coarſe paintings, repreſenting the hiſtories of the Old Teſtament, the battles of the Swiſs, and the dance of death. Lucern is 30 miles S W Zuric, and 35 E Bern, lon. 8 6 E, lat. 47 5 N. [Coxe.]

Lucerna, a town of Italy, in Piedmont: 15 miles S W Turin.

Luchen, a town of Spain, in Valencia: 30 miles S the city of that name.

Lucia, St. one of the Cape de Verd Islands, 400 miles W the continent of Africa. It furnishes wood, water, hogs, goats, and abundance of Guinea fowls. The harbour is stored with fish. The island is mountainous and barren Nor is the air healthy, lon. 24 32 W, lat. 16 45 N. [Rogers]

Lucignano, a town of Tuscany: 12 miles S Sienna.

Lucknow, an ancient and extensive city of Hindoostan Proper, capital of Oude. It is meanly built; the houses are chiefly mud walls, covered with thatch; many are entirely of mats and bamboos, thatched with leaves of the cocoanut, palm tree, and sometimes with straw; very few are built with brick: the streets are crooked, narrow, and worse than most in India. In the dry season, the dust and heat are intolerable; in the rainy season, the mire is so deep, as to be scarcely passable; and there is a great number of elephants, belonging to the nabob and the great men of his court, which are continually passing the streets, either to the palace, or to the river, to the great danger and annoyance of the foot passenger, as well as the inferior class of shopkeepers. The palace of the nabob is seated on a high bank near the Goomty, and commands an extensive view both of that river and the country on the eastern side: 650 miles N W Calcutta, lon. 81 25 E, lat. 26 35 N.

Lucko, a town of Poland, capital of Volhinia, with a citadel, on the Ster: 75 miles N E Lemburg, and 175 S E Warsaw, lon. 25 30 E, lat. 51 13 N.

Luco, a town of Naples, on the W bank of the lake Celano.

Luçon, a town of France, department of Vandée. It is seated in an unwholesome morass, on a canal, which commuicates with the sea: 17 miles N Rochelle, and 50 S Nantes, lon. 1 5 W, lat. 46 27 N.

Luconia, or *Manilla*, the chief of the Philippine Islands, in the N Pacific Ocean. 400 miles in length and 100 in breadth. The inhabitants are 1,000,000 in number. It is not so hot as might be expected, because it is well watered by large lakes and rivers, and the periodical rains, which inundate all the plains. There are several volcanos in the mountains, which occasion earthquakes; and a variety of hot baths. The produce of this island is wax cotton, wild cinnamon, sulphur, cocoanuts, rice, gold, horses, buffaloes, and game. Philip II, of Spain, formed a scheme of planting a colony in the Philippine Islands, which had been neglected since the discovery of them by Magellan, in 1521. Manilla, in this island, was the station chosen for the capital of the new establishment. Hence an active commercial intercourse began with the Chinese, a considerable number of whom settled in the Philippine Islands, under the Spanish protection. These supplied the colony so amply with all the valuable productions and manufactures of Asia, as enabled it to open a trade with America, by a direct course of navigation, the longest from land to land on our globe. This trade commenced with Callao, on the coast of Peru; but it was afterward removed to Acapulco, on the coast of New Spain. From this port annually sail 1 or 2 ships, which are permitted to carry out silver to the amount of 500,000 crowns, in return for which they bring back from Manilla spices, drugs, China and Japan wares, calicoes, chintz, muslins, silks, &c. The inhabitants are a mixture of several nations, beside Spaniards; and they all produce a mixed breed, distinct from any of the rest. The blacks have long hair, and good features; and there is one tribe, who prick their skins, and draw figures on them, as they do in most other countries where they go naked. See *Manilla*. [Peyrouse.]

Ludemar, a mooriſh kingdom of Africa. The greater part of the inhabitants are negroes from the southern states, who prefer a precarious protection under the Moors, to being exposed to their hostile excursions in their own country. The Moors are a subtle, treacherous, cruel, and barbarous people, who seize every opportunity of cheating plundering, and oppressing the unsuspicious negroes. These constantly meet indignity and contempt. The unguarded traveller may expect the Moors to ill treat, and plunder him. They bury their dead in the evening; on the grave they plant a particular shrub, which no stranger is allowed to touch. [Park.]

Luderſburg, a town of Lower Saxony, seated on the Elbe: 5 miles above the town of Lawenburg.

Ludgerſhall, a borough in Wiltshire, England: 15 miles N Salisbury, and 72 N by W London.

Ludlow, a borough in Shropshire, England. Here a court is held for the marches of Wales; and it is encompassed by a wall, having 7 gates. It has likewise a castle, where all business was formerly transacted

transacted for the principality of Wales: and a ſtately church, formerly collegiate. It ſends 2 members to parliament; ſeated on the Tame: 29 miles S Shrewſbury.

Lugano, a town of Swiſſerland, capital of a bailiwick of the ſame name, which is the principal of the four tranſalpine bailiwicks. It is built round a gentle curve of the lake of Lugano, and backed by an amphitheatre of hills. It is the emporium of the greateſt part of the merchandiſe, which paſſes from Italy over the St. Gothard, or the Bernardin. It contains 8000 inhabitants; and on an eminence above the town, is the principal church, which has a delightful proſpect from its terrace. Moſt of the houſes are built of tufſtone; and the reſidence of the governor is a low building, on the walls of which are the arms of the 12 cantons to which this bailiwick is ſubject; for the canton of Appenzel has no juriſdiction over it: 17 miles N W Como, lon. 8 48 E, lat. 45 54 N. [Pennant.]

Lugano, a lake of Swiſſerland, on the Italian ſide of the Alps. It is 25 miles in length, and from 2 to 4 in breadth; its form irregular, and bending into continual bays. It lies about 190 feet higher than the lakes Como and Locarno.

Lugo, an ancient walled city of Spain, once the capital in Galicia, with a biſhop's ſee. There are ſprings in this city boiling hot. It is ſeated on the Minho: 32 miles S E Mondonnedo, and 60 S W Oviedo, lon. 8 52 W, lat. 42 46 N.

Lula, a ſeaport of Swediſh Lapland, at the mouth of the Lula, on the W ſide the gulf of Bothnia, 42 miles S W Tornea, lon. 22 10 E, lat. 65 29 N.

Lunan (Bay,) in the German Sea, on the E coaſt of Scotland, and county of Angus; celebrated as a place of ſafety againſt all but eaſterly winds: 4 miles S Montroſe.

Luncarty, a town of Scotland, county of Perth, where is one of the moſt extenſive bleaching grounds in Scotland: 5 miles N Perth.

Lund, the moſt ancient town of Sweden, capital of Schonen, with an archbiſhopric, and a univerſity. It contains ſcarcely more than 800 houſes, carries on but little trade, and is principally ſupported by its univerſity, which has 300 ſtudents, 21 profeſſors, and a library of 20,000 vols. founded by Charles XI, and from him called Academia Carolina Gothorum. Here likewiſe is a royal Phyſiographical Society, incorporated by the king in 1778. The cathedral is an ancient irregular building. It is 20 miles S E Landſerona, and 225 S W Stockholm, lon. 13 26 E, lat. 55 33 N. [Coxe.]

Lunden, a town of Lower Saxony, in Holſtein, near the Eyder: 36 miles N N W Gluckſtadt, lon. 9 20 E, lat. 54 26 N.

Lundy, an iſland in the mouth of the Briſtol Channel, near the middle, between Devonſhire and Pembrokeſhire, lon. 4 13 W, lat. 51 25 N.

Lunel, a town of France, department of Gard, and late province of Languedoc, near the river Ridourle. It produces excellent muſcadine wine: 16 miles E Montpellier, lat 43 38 N.

Lunenburg, a duchy of Lower Saxony, ſubject to the elector of Hanover. Including Zell, it is bounded N by the Elbe, which ſeparates it from Holſtein and Lawenburg, E by the marquiſate of Brandenburg. It is 100 miles in length and 70 in breadth: watered by the rivers Aller, Elbe, and Ilmenau. Part of it is full of heaths and foreſts, which abound with wild boars; but near the rivers it is pretty fertile.

Lunenburg, a fortified town, and capital of the duchy of the ſame name. The chief public edifices are 3 pariſh churches, the ducal palace, 3 hoſpitals, the townhouſe, the ſalt magazine, the anatomical theatre, the academy, and the conventual church of St. Michael, in which are interred the ancient dukes; it alſo contains a famous table, 8 feet long and 4 wide, plated over with chaſed gold, and the rim embelliſhed with precious ſtones, of an immenſe value, which was taken from the Saracens by the Emperor Otho; but, in 1698, a gang of robbers ſtripped it of 200 rubies and emeralds, a large diamond, and moſt of the gold. The ſalt ſprings near this place furniſh employment for 54 ſalt houſes, containing 216 pans which are daily boiled; 120,000 tons have been made here in a year. The ſovereign derives a large revenue from theſe works. Lunenberg is ſeated on the Ilmenau: 31 miles S E Hamburg, and 60 N Brunſwick, lon. 10 31 E, lat. 53 16 N.

Lunera, a mountain of Italy, between Naples and Puzzoli. It contains much ſulphur and alum; and the ſprings that riſe from it are excellent for curing wounds.

Luneville, a conſiderable town of France, department of Meurthe and late duchy of Lorrain, with a caſtle, where the dukes formerly kept their court, as did afterward king Staniſlaus. It is now converted into barracks. The church of the late

regular

regular canons is very handſome; and here Staniſlaus founded a military ſchool, a large library, and a fine hoſpital. It is ſeated in a plain, on the rivers Vezouze and Meurthe. A treaty of peace between the Emperor of Germany and the French Republic was ſigned here, Feb. 9, 1801: 12 miles S E Nanci, and 62 W Straſburg, lon. 6 35 E, lat. 48 36 N.

Lupanna, an iſland in the Adriatic, near the republic of Raguſa, with a good and ſafe harbour: the ſoil is ſtony, but by the induſtry of the inhabitants is rendered fertile. The coaſts abound with fiſh.

Lupo Glavo, a town of Auſtrian Iſtria, ſeated near the mountains of Vena. 15 miles W St. Veit.

Lure, a town of France, department of Upper Saone: 30 miles N E Beſançon.

Luri, an ancient town of Corſica, between Cape Corſe and the towns of Baſtia and St. Fiorenzo.

Luſatia, a marquiſate of Germany, bounded N by Brandenburg, E by Sileſia, S by Bohemia, and W by Miſnia. It is divided into the Upper and Lower, and is ſubject to the elector of Saxony, and the king of Pruſſia.

Luſignan, a town of France, in the department of Vienna, on the Vonne: 15 miles S S W Poitiers, lon. 0 10 E, lat. 46 25 N.

Luſo, a river of Italy, which croſſes part of Romagna, and falls into the gulf of Venice: 10 miles W Rimini.

Lutenburg, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria, on the Muehr: 34 miles S E Gratz, lon. 16 10 E, lat. 46 46 N.

Lutkenburg, a town of Holſtein, near the Baltic: 55 miles N E Hamburg.

Luton, a town in Bedfordſhire, England, ſeated among the hills, celebrated for its manufactures of ſtraw: 18 miles S Bedford.

Lutſchinen, a river of Swiſſerland; which, in a rainy ſeaſon, forms a torrent, which ruſhes impetuouſly through the great maſſes of rock that obſtruct its courſe, and, with inconceivable violence, forces from their beds the moſt enormous fragments. The road is over this roaring torrent, by a kind of bridge, which is fixed againſt the ſides of rocks, that are almoſt in a leaning poſition. A huge vertical ſtone, raiſed in the middle of the river, ſupports ſome thick planks, ſo badly joined, as to be neither ſteady nor ſolid; and theſe form the wretched bridge, over which the inhabitants daily paſs with a firm ſtep and undaunted eye; a paſſage, which the traveller, unaccuſtomed to ſuch ſtrange communications, would tremble to attempt. Hence the Lutſchinen runs till it falls into the lake of Brientz.

Lutter, a town of Lower Saxony, in Brunſwick: 8 miles N W Goſlar, and 13 S E Hildeſheim.

Lutterworth, a town in Leiceſterſhire, England. It is ſeated on the river Swift, in a fertile ſoil, and has a large handſome church, with a fine lofty ſteeple. Here Wickliff, the firſt reformer, was rector, who died in 1385; but was dug up and burnt for a heretic 40 years after. Lutterworth is 14 miles S Leiceſter, and 88 N N W London.

Lutzen, a town of Upper Saxony, in Miſnia, on the Elſter: 12 miles N W Leipſick.

Lutzenſtein, a town of France, department of Lower Rhine. It has a ſtrong caſtle, on a mountain, 30 miles N W Straſburg.

Luxemburg, a duchy of Auſtrian Netherlands; bounded E by Treves, S by Lorrain, W by Champagne and Liege, N by Liege and Limburg. It lies in the foreſt of Ardennes; and, in ſome places, is covered with mountains and woods, but in general, is fertile in corn and wine; and it has a great number of iron mines. The principal rivers are the Moſelle, the Sour, the Ourte, and the Semoy. It belonged partly to the houſe of Auſtria, and partly to the French, but now belongs wholly to the latter.

Luxemburg, a city of the Auſtrian Netherlands, capital of the above duchy. It ſurrendered by capitulation to the French June 1795. The ſurrender of this place gave the French the poſſeſſion of the whole country on the left bank of the Rhine, except Mentz. This city is divided by the Alſitz into the upper and lower towns; the former, almoſt quite ſurrounded by rocks, but the lower ſeated in a plain: 25 miles S W Treves, and 100 W Mentz, lon. 6 17 E, lat. 49 37 N.

Luxeuil, a town of France, department of Upper Saone, remarkable for its mineral waters. From the number of urns, medals and inſcriptions, found here, it is ſuppoſed to have been a conſiderable place in time of the Romans. It was deſtroyed by Attila, in 450. Near the town was a late celebrated abbey, founded by St. Columban, an Iriſhman. It is ſeated at the foot of the Voſges: 15 miles W Veſoul, lon. 6 24 E, lat. 47 50 N.

Luxor, a village on the Nile, the ancient Dioſpolis. This and Carnac made the

Jovis

Jovis Civitas Magna of Ptolemy. In these two places are the most magnificent ruins in all Egypt. Here stood ancient Thebes. [Bruce, Sonini.]

Luzzara, a strong town of Italy, on the confines of the duchy of Mantua, near the confluence of the Crostolo with the Po: 10 miles S Mantua.

Luzzi, a town of Naples, in Calabria Citeriore, near the river Crate: 3 miles S Bisignano.

Lycham, a town in Norfolk, England: 24 miles W by N Norwich.

Lydd, a town in Kent, England. It is a member of the cinque port of Romney and seated in Romney Marsh: 26 miles S Canterbury, and 71 S E London.

Lyesse, a town of France, department of the N: 15 miles E of Landrecy.

Lyme Regis, a borough and seaport in Dorsetshire, England. It is seated on the declivity of a craggy hill, on the river Lyme, at the head of a little inlet; and its harbour is formed by a noble pier called the Cobb. It has a Newfoundland and coasting trade, and is noted for sea-bathing: 28 miles E by S Exeter, and 143 W by S London.

Lymington, a borough and seaport in Hants, England, about a mile from the channel called the Needles, that runs between the mainland and the isle of Wight; the harbour will admit vessels of considerable burden. It sends two members to parliament, and is governed by a mayor: 12 miles S S W Southampton, and 90 S W London.

Lyndhurst, a village in Hants, England, a seat, which belongs to the duke of Gloucester, as lord warden of the New Forest: 7 miles N Lymington.

Lynn Regis, or *Kings Lynn*, a borough and seaport in Norfolk, England. By the Ouse, and its associated rivers, it supplies most of the midland counties with coal, timber, and wine; and, in return, exports malt and corn in great quantities; it also partakes in the Greenland fishery. Lynn is governed by a mayor, and sends two members to parliament. It has two churches, a large chapel, and a good market place, with an elegant cross: 42 miles W N W Norwich, and 106 N by E London.

Lyonois, a late province of France, which, with that of Forez, forms the department of Rhone and Loire.

Lyons, the second city of France for beauty, commerce, and opulence. It is the capital of the department of Rhone and Loire, and is seated at the confluence of the Rhone and Saone. It was founded, about the year 42 B. C. by the Romans, who made it the centre of the commerce of the Gauls. About the year 145, it was totally destroyed by fire, but was rebuilt by the munificence of Nero. Many antiquities are still observed, that evince its Roman origin. Lyons is the see of an archbishop, and before its recent calamities, contained 200,000 inhabitants, upwards of 30,000 of whom were employed in various manufactures, particularly of rich stuffs, of the most exquisite workmanship, in silk, gold, silver, &c. The quays were adorned with magnificent structures. The Hotel-de-ville vied with that of Amsterdam; and the theatre was not surpassed by any in France. The other principal public buildings were the Hotel Dieu, the Hospital of Charity, the Exchange, the Customhouse, the Palace of Justice, the Arsenal, a public library, and two colleges. The bridge which unites the city with the suburb de la Guilotiere, is 1560 feet long; and there are 3 other principal suburbs, 6 gates and several fine churches. Such was Lyons before the fatal year 1793, when, in June, it revolted against the National Convention. Being obliged to surrender, in Oct. the convention decreed, that the walls and public buildings of Lyons should be destroyed, and the name of the city changed to that of *Ville Affranchie*. The chiefs of the insurgents had fled, but several of them were afterwards taken; and of 3528 persons, that were tried before the revolutionary tribunal, 1682 were either shot or beheaded. In 1794, however, on the destruction of the faction of the Jacobins, the convention decreed that the city should resume its ancient name, and that measures should be taken to restore its manufactures and commerce; and, in 1795, the friends of those who were so wantonly put to death in 1793, avenged their fate by a general massacre of the judges of the revolutionary tribunal, and of all the Jacobins who were then confined in the prisons of Lyons. This city is 15 miles N Vienna, and 220 S E Paris, lon. 4 55 E, lat. 45 46 N. [Moor.]

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MABRA, a town of the kingdom of Algiers, seated on the gulf of Bona, W of the town of Bona.

Mab, or *Moab*, a town of Paleſtine, formerly the capital of the Moabites, about 15 miles E from the Dead Sea.

Macao, a town of China, built in the European ſtyle, in the province of Canton, in an iſland, at the entrance of the bay of Canton. It is defended by 3 forts. The Portugueſe have been in poſſeſſion of the harbour ſince 1640. They pay a tribute of 100,000 ducats, for the liberty of chooſing their own magiſtrates, exerciſing their religion, and living according to their own laws; and here, accordingly, is a Portugueſe governor, as well as a Chineſe mandarin, to take care of the town and the neighbouring country. It is ſurrounded by a country of barren rocks, ſo that the Chineſe can reduce them at any time, The town conſiſts of about 5000 Portugueſe, and 15000 Chineſe, lon. 113 46 E, lat. 22 12 N.

[M'Cartney, Bowen, Peyrouſe.]

Macarſca, a ſeaport of Dalmatia, on the gulf of Venice: 25 miles S E Spalatro, lon. 18 7 E, lat. 43 49 N.

Macaſſar, a kingdom of Celebes, whence that iſland is called Macaſſar. See *Celebes*.

Macaſſar, a large town of the iſland of Celebes, capital of a kingdom of the ſame name. The houſes are all of wood, ſupported by thick poſts, and the roofs covered with very large leaves; they have ladders to aſcend into them, which they draw up as ſoon as they have entered. It is ſeated near the mouth of a large river, which runs through the kingdom, from N to S, lon. 117 28 E, lat. 5 0 S.

Macclesfield, a corporate town in Cheſhire, England, ſeated on the edge of a foreſt of the ſame name, near the river Bolin, and governed by a mayor. It has manufactures of mohair, twiſt, hatbands, buttons, and thread; and mills for the winding of ſilk: 36 miles E Cheſter, and 171 N W London.

Macclesfield, ſhoals or bank, in the Eaſtern Indian Sea: the depth of waters, ſounded by captain Cook, 50 fathoms over a bottom of white ſand and ſhells, lon. 114 20 E, lat. 15 51 N.

Macedonia, a province of Turkey in Europe; bounded N by Servia, and Bulgaria, E by Romania and the Archipelago, S by Livadia, and W by that country and Albania. The air is clear, ſharp, and wholeſome. The ſoil is, for the moſt part, fertile; and the maritime coaſts, in particular, abound in corn, wine, oil, and every thing that can be deſired for uſe and pleaſure. In the inland parts are ſeveral uninhabited waſtes. It had mines formerly, of almoſt all kinds of metal, particularly of gold. Salonichi is the capital.

Macerata, a populous town of Italy, in the marquiſate of Ancona, with a biſhop's ſee, and a univerſity. It is ſeated near the mountain Chiento, and has 10,000 inhabitants: 12 miles S W Loretto, lon. 13 27 E, lat. 43 20 N.

Machecou, a town of France, department of Lower Loire: 20 miles S W Nantes.

Mached, a town in the province of Choraſan, Perſia, famous for the pilgrimage, eſtabliſhed here by Shas Abas. This great prince, finding that the pilgrims to Mecca carried much treaſure from his kingdom, to remedy the evil, in his way, not to offend the ſuperſtition of the people, erected a magnificent moſque at this place, which he decorated at a great expenſe, and even covered the dome with gold. He ſupported a large number of officiating prieſts, and ſurrounded the city with walls, on which he erected 300 towers: 45 miles N Nichabor, 102 E of the Caſpian ſea, lon. 58 20 E, lat. 3 7 N.

[T. D.]

Machian, one of the Molucca iſlands, 20 miles in circumference, and the moſt populous and fertile of them all. It produces the beſt cloves, and ſago; the Dutch have here 3 inacceſſible forts, lon. 126 55 E, lat. 0 2 S.

Machicaco, a promontory of Spain, in the bay of Biſcay, lon. 3 0 W, lat. 43 37 N.

Machynleth, a town in Montgomeryſhire, England, on the Donay, over which is a ſtone bridge leading into Merionethſhire: 37 miles W Montgomery, and 198 N W London.

Mackeran, a province of Perſia, bounded E by Hindooſtan Proper, S by the Arabian Sea. It is tributary to the king of Candahar; and the capital of the ſame name: 100 miles N W Tatta, lon. 66 0 E, lat. 26 0 N.

Macoco, a kingdom of Africa, to the E of Congo, and S of the equator. The Portugueſe carry on a trade with the inhabitants for ſlaves, elephant's teeth, and copper.

Macon, an ancient town of France, department of Saone and Loire, remarkable for its good wine; ſeated on the declivity of a hill, near the Saone: 35 miles N Lyons.

Macres, a river of Africa, which runs acroſs

across the kingdom of Tripoli, and falls into the Mediterranean, a little to the E Lebeda.

Macri, an ancient town of Samos, in the Archipelago

Macro, or *Macroniſſe*, an iſland of the Archipelago, near the coaſt of Livadia: 20 miles E Athens.

Macromp, or *Macroom*, a town of Ireland of county Cork: the birthplace of Admiral Sir William Penn, father of the original proprietor of Pennſylvania. Here is a chalybeate ſpring: 16 miles W Cork.

Macuna, one of the Navigator's Iſlands, in the S Pacific Ocean. Here M de la Peyrouſe, commander of the French ſhips, the Bouſſole and Aſtrolabe, on a voyage of diſcovery, met with his firſt fatal accident; M de Langle, the captain of the Aſtrolabe, with 8 officers and 5 ſailors, being maſſacred by the natives. Eaſe, plenty, and voluptuouſneſs reign here. Hundreds of hogs, fowls, and the richeſt fruit are found, with a few glaſs beads, groves of orange, banana, cocoa, and bread trees, ſhade the ground, lon. 169 0 W, lat. 14 19 S. [Peyrouſe.]

Maczua, a ſmall iſland on the Red Sea, near the coaſt of Abex.

Madagaſcar, a large iſland in the Indian Sea, ſeparated from the continent of Africa by a channel, about 90 leagues across in its narroweſt part, called *The Channel of Mocambique*, or *Moſambique*. This iſland is about 800 miles in length, and from 120 to 200 in breadth. It is divided into 28 provinces, and watered by a great number of conſiderable rivers, which form at their mouths many bays and gulfs, in which are found good roads and harbours. The inhabitants believe in a Supreme Being, whom they call Zanhare, i. e. Creator of all things. They have no temples, no idols, no prieſts; but make ſacrifices of ſheep and oxen. They believe the ſoul immortal, but ſuppoſe the wicked and good rewarded in this life. They are a friendly, intelligent, excellent people, poſſeſſing a quick ſenſe of honor and gratitude, far leſs mindful of injuries done themſelves, than of thoſe offered their family. Their hoſpitality is worthy of notice and imitation. The traveller, though a ſtranger, enters the cottage, ſits down with the family, and partakes of their repaſt. This cuſtom is general. All the artizans of Europe are not found here; but they have manufactures of iron, and ſteel. They are ingenious goldſmiths, potters, joiners, carpenters, ropemakes, and weavers. Their linens are woven by women; they are very fine, and beautifully coloured. They have dancers and comedians to amuſe them; and phyſicians to viſit them when ſick. Theſe amiable people are torn from their country, their families, their parents, their children, their lovers, and ſold in thouſands, in the French colonies, and more cruelly treated than beaſts of burden. Under the blazing ſun of Bourbon, or the iſle of France, the wretch toils, almoſt naked, with an iron collar faſtened round the neck, from which riſe plates of iron forming a maſk, and head piece; before the mouth is a round plate of iron, in which are ſmall holes to emit the breath; there is a place for the noſe; a flat piece of iron paſſes through the mouth, as a bit, in the horſes mouth. The ſkin is ſoon worn from the mouth, noſe, face, and chin. This with the heat of the iron in a hot day, renders the torment intolerable. Their puniſhments are inſupportable, they gladly meet death: they often hang or poiſon themſelves, or ruſh into the open ocean in a little boat. The climate of Madagaſcar is healthy; the heat is not exceſſive, being in ſome parts tempered by land breezes, from ſun ſetting, till 10 or 11 o'clock in the morning. They live in towns and villages. The towns are ſurrounded by a ditch and palliſadoes, guarded by 10 or 20 ſoldiers. The houſes of private people conſiſt of a convenient cottage, ſurrounded by ſmaller ones for their wives and ſlaves. They are of wood, covered with leaves or ſtraw. The houſes of the wealthy are ſpacious and divided into ſeveral apartments. The princes have buildings of taſte and beauty. The oaths, which theſe iſlanders are not known to violate, are taken in a ſolemn impreſſive manner. The moſt ſacred is the oath of Blood. The left breaſt of the perſon engaging is opened with a raſor, from which the other ſucks a drop of blood, wiſhing anathemas on him, who ſhall violate, and bleſſings on him, who ſhall keep the oath. A barbarous cuſtom has prevailed here of deſtroying thoſe infants, who have any natural defect, or are born on thoſe days, they call unlucky. The country produces oxen, ſheep, goats, and cotton in abundance. Ebony, gum guttae, cucumbers, peas, beans, rice, and citrons, are plenty. Cardaman plants, banana, and orange trees, flouriſh. Rock cryſtals, copper, ſilver, gold, are found here. The population of the iſland by ſome is eſtimated at 2,500,000 males, by others at 4,000,000 ſouls. Their

language

language is nearly the same. Their origin is wrapt in the obscurity of other times. Three races are evident; that of Qase Ibrahim, or Abraham; these practise circumcision, and the names of Isaac, Reuben, and Jacob, are familiar with them. The second race is that of Qaseramini, who have, it is supposed, been here 6 centuries. The third race is of the Arabian extraction, and more modern. This island was discovered by the Portuguese in 1506. The French took possession of it in 1641, but were driven out in 1652. A considerable settlement was made here again under the French government from 1772 to 1776, by the Baron Beneyowski. He erected buildings, raised fortifications, dug canals, opened roads, exerted himself to civilize the people. He fell here, worthy a better fate, lon. 41 14, to 48 14 E, lat. 7 30 to 25 30 S.

[St. Pierre, Beaulieu, Beneyowski.]

Madeira, an island of the Atlantic Ocean, 120 miles in circumference, and 240 N by E Teneriff. In 1419, the Portuguese, under the patronage of Prince Henry, discovered this island, uninhabited, and covered with wood, which, on that account, they called Madeira. Prince Henry, the next year, settled a colony here and not only furnished it with the seeds and plants, and domestic animals, common in Europe, but he procured slips of the vine from Cyprus, the rich wines of which, were then in great request, and plants of the sugar cane from Sicily, into which it had been lately introduced. These throve so prosperously, that the sugar and wine of Madeira soon became articles of some consequence in the commerce of Portugal; but its wine, in particular, is in the highest estimation, especially such as has been a voyage to the E or W Indies, for it matures best in the hottest climate. The scorching heat of summer, and the icy chill of winter, are here equally unknown; for spring and autumn reign here continually, and produce flowers and fruits throughout the year. The cedar tree is found here in great abundance, and extremely beautiful: most of the ceilings and furniture at Madeira, are made of that wood, which yields a very fragrant smell. The dragon tree is a native of this island. Flowers nursed in the English greenhouses grow wild here in the fields; the hedges are mostly formed of the myrtle, rose, jasmine, and honeysuckle; while the larkspur, fleur-de-lis, lupin, &c. spring up spontaneously in the meadows. There are very few reptiles to be seen in the island; the lizard is the most common. Canary birds and goldfinches are found in the mountains; of the former, numbers are sent every year to England. This island is well watered and populous. The British took possession of this fine island, July 30, 1801, by consent of the Portuguese. It was garrisoned jointly, by the troops of both nations. No change was to take place in the government of the island, unless the French attempted to take it; in which case, the English, by agreement, were to take the government into their own hands. Funchal is the capital.

Madia, or *Maggia*, a town, river, valley, and bailiwick of Swifferland, in Upper Vallais. The valley is long and narrow, between high mountains, watered throughout its whole length by the river; and it is the fourth transalpine bailiwick. The bailiwick contains 24,000 inhabitants. The town is 10 miles N W Locarno.

Madras, or *Fort St. George*, the principal settlement of the English E India Company, on the E side of the peninsula of Hindoostan, on the coast of Coromandel. It is a fortress of great strength, including within it a regular well built city. It is on the margin of the bay of Bengal, from which it has a rich and beautiful appearance; the houses being covered with a stucco called chunam, which is nearly as compact as the finest marble, and bears as high a polish. They consist of long colonnades, with open porticos, and flat roofs; and the city contains many handsome and spacious streets. But the inner apartments of the houses are not highly decorated, presenting to the eye only white walls; which, however, from the marble like appearance of the stucco, give a freshness grateful in so hot a country. Ceilings are very uncommon in the rooms: it being impossible to find any which will resist the ravages of the white ant. These animals are chiefly formidable from the immensity of their numbers, which are such as to destroy in one night's time, a ceiling of any dimensions, and it is the wood work which serves for the basis of the ceilings, such as the laths, beams, &c. that these insects attack. The approach to Madras, from the sea offers to the eye an appearance similar to what we may conceive of a Grecian city in the age of Alexander. The clear, blue, cloudless sky, the polished white buildings, the bright

bright ſandy beach, and the dark green ſea, preſent a combination totally new to the eye of an Engliſhman, juſt arrived from London, who, accuſtomed to the ſight of rolling maſſes of clouds floating in a damp atmoſphere, cannot but contemplate the difference with delight: and the eye being thus gratified, the mind ſoon aſſumes a gay and tranquil habit, analogous to the pleaſing objects with which it is ſurrounded. Sometime before the ſhip arrives at her anchoring ground, ſhe is hailed by the boats of the country filled with people of buſineſs, who come in crowds on board. This is the moment in which an European feels the great diſtinction between Aſia and his own country. The ruſtling of fine linen, and the general hum of unuſual converſation, preſents to his mind, for a moment, the idea of an aſſembly of females. When he aſcends upon the deck he is ſtruck with long muſlin dreſſes, and black faces, adorned with large gold earrings and white turbans. The firſt ſalutation he receives from theſe ſtrangers is, by bending their bodies very low, touching the deck with the back of the hand, and the forehead 3 times. The natives firſt ſeen in India by the European voyager are Hindoos, the original inhabitants of the peninſula. In this part of India they are delicately framed; their hands, in particular, are more like thoſe of tender females; and do not appear to be what is conſidered a proper proportion to the reſt of the perſon, which is uſually above the middle ſize. Correſpondent to this delicacy of appearance, are their manners; mild, tranquil, and ſedulouſly attentive; in this laſt reſpect, thay are indeed remarkable, as they never interrupt any perſon who is ſpeaking, but wait patiently till he has concluded; and then anſwer with the moſt perfect reſpect and compoſure. From the ſhip a ſtranger is conveyed on ſhore in a boat of the country, called a Maſſoolah boat; a work of curious conſtruction, and well calculated to elude the furious ſhocks of the ſurf, that breaks here with great violence; they are formed without a keel, flat bottomed, with the ſides raiſed high, are ſewed together with the fibres of the cocoanut tree, and caulked with the ſame materials: they are remarkably light, and are managed with great dexterity by the natives; they are uſually attended by two kattamarans (rafts) paddled by one man each, the intention of which is, that, ſhould the boat be overſet by the violence of the ſurf, the perſons in it may be preſerved. The boat is driven, as the ſailors ſay, high and dry; and the paſſengers are landed on a fine ſandy beach; and immediately enter the port of Madras. The appearance of the natives is exceedingly varied; ſome are wholly naked, and others ſo clothed, that nothing but the face and neck is to be diſcoverd; beſide this, the European is ſtruck with many other objects, ſuch as women carried on men's ſhoulders, on palankeens, and men riding on horſeback clothed in linen dreſſes like women; which, with the very different face of the country from all he had ever ſeen, or conceived of, excite the ſtrongeſt emotions of ſurpriſe! There is a ſecond city, called the Black Town, ſeparated from Madras by the breadth of a proper eſplanade only; and, although near 4 miles in circuit, fortified in ſuch a manner as to prevent a ſurpriſe from the enemy's horſe; an evil, to which every town in the Carnatic is ſubject, from the dryneſs and evenneſs o the country. Here are 2 churches 1 for the Engliſh, 1 for the Catholics. Madras was ſettled by the Engliſh about the year 1640. It was taken by the French in 1746, reſtored 1748. The preſent fort, which was erected ſince the deſtruction of Fort St. David, in 1758, is, perhaps, one of the beſt fortreſſes in the poſſeſſion of the Britiſh nation. Madras, in common with all the European ſettlements on this coaſt, has no port for ſhipping; the coaſt forming nearly a ſtraight line; and it is incommoded alſo with a high and dangerous ſurf. Its population is 80,000, of which 500 are Europeans: 100 miles N by E Pondicherry, 758 S E Bombay, and 10 30 S W Calcutta, lon. 80 25 E, lat. 13 5 N.

[Groſe, Hodges.]

Madrid, the capital of Spain, in New Caſtile. It was formerly an inconſiderable place, belonging to the archbiſhop of Toledo; but the purity of the air engaged the court to remove hither, and it is now a conſiderable city. The houſes are all built with brick, and the ſtreets are long, broad, clean and ſtraight; and adorned at proper diſtances, with handſome fountains. There are above 100 towers or ſteeples, in different places, which contribute greatly to the embelliſhment of the city. It is ſeated in a large plain, ſurrounded by high mountains, but has no rampart or ditch. The royal palace is built on an eminence, at the extremity of the city; and as it is

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but two ſtories high, it does not make any extraordinary appearance. A fire happened in 1734, which almoſt reduced it to aſhes. The fineſt ſquare in Madrid is the Placa Mayor, or Market Place, which is ſurrounded with 300 houſes, 5 ſtories high, all of an equal height; every ſtory being adorned with a handſome balcony, and the fronts ſupported by columns, which form very fine arcades. Here they had formerly their famous bull fights. Caſa del Campo is a royal houſe of pleaſure, a little above half a mile from Madrid, with very fine gardens, pleaſant walks, and a great many uncommon animals. Buen Retiro is another royal palace near the city, and is a proper place of retirement in the heat of ſummer, there being a great number of fiſhponds, grottoes, tents, groves, and hermitages. Madrid is ſeated on the river Manzanares which, though ſmall, is adorned with two magnificent bridges. The city of Madrid contains 15 gates, 18 pariſhes, 35 convents of monks, and 31 of nuns, 39 colleges, hoſpitals and houſes of charity; one for *all nations*, in which are from 500 to 1000 patients, 7398 dwelling houſes, and about 160,000 inhabitants: 265 miles N E Liſbon, 590 S by W London, and 625 S S W Paris, lon. 3 20 W, lat. 40 25 N.

[Bowen.]

Madrogam, a town of Africa, capital of Monomotapa, with a ſpacious royal palace. The upper part of the houſes is in the ſhape of a bell, lon. 31 40 E, lat. 18 0 S.

Madura, an iſland in the Eaſtern Indian Sea, ſituated N of the E end of the iſland of Java, about 25 leagues in length, and from 3 to 5 in breadth. It is divided into 3 provinces, 2 of which are under the Dutch, the other governed by a native king. It is exceedingly fertile, eſpecially in rice, for which article it is one of the granaries of India. The capital of the iſland is called by the ſame name, and is on the S coaſt, lon. 112 49 E, lat. 7 5 S.

Madura, a town of the Carnatic, capital of a province of the ſame name, on the coaſt of Coromandel, 130 miles N by E Cape Comorin, and 300 S S W Madras, lon. 78 12 E, lat. 9 55 N.

Maeler, a lake of Sweden, between the provinces of Weſtmania and Sudermania. It contains ſeveral fine iſlands is uſually frozen during a few weeks in winter, and opens an eaſy communication, by ſledges, between the interior parts of Sweden and the city of Stockholm.

Maelſtrom, a very extraordinary and dangerous whirpool, on the coaſt of Norway, in 68 N lat. near the iſland of Moſkoe, whence it is alſo named *Moſkoeſtrom*. The mountain of Helſeggen, in Lofoden, lies a league from the iſland of Moſkoe, and between theſe two, runs this large and dreadful ſtream, the depth of which is from 36 to 40 fathoms. When it is flood, the ſtream runs up the country between Lofoden and Moſkoe with a boiſterous rapidity; but the roar of its impetuous ebb to the ſea is ſcarce equalled by the loudeſt and moſt dreadful cataracts; and the vortices or pits are of ſuch an extent and depth, that if a ſhip comes within its attraction, it is inevitably abſorbed and carried down to the bottom, and there beat to pieces againſt the rocks: and when the water relaxes, the fragments are thrown up again. But theſe intervals of tranquillity are only at the turn of the ebb and flood, and calm weather; and laſt but a quarter of an hour, its violence gradually returning. When the ſtream is moſt boiſterous, and its fury heightened by a ſtorm, it is dangerous to come within a Norway mile of it; boats and ſhips having been carried away, by not guarding againſt it before they were within its reach. It likewiſe happens frequently, that whales come too near the ſtream, and are overpowered by its violence: and then it is impoſſible to deſcribe the noiſe they make in their fruitleſs ſtruggles to diſengage themſelves. Large ſtocks of fir and pine trees, after being abſorbed by the current, riſe again, and appear as if briſtles grew on them. This plainly ſhows the bottom to conſiſt of craggy rocks, among which they are whirled.

Meaſe, or *Meuſe*, a river, which riſes in France, near the village of Meuſe, in the department of Upper Marne, and enters the German Ocean, below the Briel, Helvoetſluys, and Goree.

Maeſlandſluys, a town of the United Provinces, in Holland: 5 miles S W Delft, lon. 4 18 E, lat. 51 57 N.

Maeſtricht, an ancient and ſtrong town of the Netherlands, about 4 miles in circumference. It is governed jointly by the Dutch and the biſhop of Liege; but has a Dutch garriſon. The inhabitants are noted for making excellent fire-arms. Both papiſts and proteſtants are allowed the free exerciſe of their religion, and the magiſtrates are compoſed of both.

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It is on the Maese, opposite Wyck, with which it communicates by a bridge. There are 2 isles one above and the other below the bridge, which are strongly entrenched and defended with redoubts and other works. Maestricht is justly looked upon as one of the strongest places in Europe. Near it are large stone quarries in which are subterraneous passages o great extent, where the farmers frequently store hay, corn, and other articles. In 1794, it was taken by the French: 15 miles N Liege, and 55 E Brussels, lon. 5 41 E, lat. 50 52 N.

Maesyck, a town in the bishopric of Liege, on the river Maese: 8 miles S W Ruremonde.

Magadoxo, the capital of a kingdom o the same name, in Africa, on the coast of Ajan; seated near the mouth of river of the same name. It is defended by a citadel, and has a good harbour The city of Magadoxo is a place of grea commerce, and vast resort from th kingdoms of Aden, and other parts whence their merchants bring cotton silk, and other cloths, spices, and variety of drugs, which they exchange with the inhabitants for gold, ivory, wax, and other commodities. The inhabitants are Mahometans, lon. 44 0 E, lat. 2 30 N.

Magdeburg, a duchy of Lower Saxony bounded N by the old marche of Brandenburg, W by Brunswick. The parts which are not marshy and overgrown with wood, are very fertile. It belongs to the king of Prussia.

Magdeburg, a large, strong, and ancient city of Germany, capital of a duchy of the same name. Here are 8 Lutheran, and 2 Calvinistic churches. It has a handsome palace, a fine arsenal and a magnificent cathedral, which contains the superb mausoleum of Otho the Great. Here are manufactures of cotton and linen goods, stockings, gloves, and tobacco; but the principal are those of woollen and silk. It is happily situated for trade, having an easy communication with Hamburg by the Elbe; and is the strongest place belonging to his Prussian majesty, where his principal magazines and founderies are established. It was taken by storm in 1631, by the imperial general Tilly, who burnt the town, and massacred the inhabitants, of whom only 800 escaped out of 40,000; and many young women plunged into the Elbe, to escape violation. 40 miles W denburg, and 125 S E Hamburg, 45 E, lat. 52 11 N. [Hanway, Moor.]

Maggia, see *Madia*.

Maggiore, or *Locarno*, a lake, partly in Milan, and partly in the Grisons: 35 miles in length and 6 in breadth.

Magliano, a small but populous town of Italy, in the territory of the pope, and district of Sabina, on a mountain, near the river Tiber: 30 miles S W Spoletto, and 30 N Rome.

Magnavacca, a town of Italy, in the Ferrarese, with a fort, at the mouth of the lake of Comachio, in the gulf of Venice: 18 miles N Ravenna.

Magnesia, see *Manichia*.

Magny, a town of France, department of Seine and Oise: 32 miles N W Paris.

Magra, a river of Italy which rises in the Appennines, in the valley of Magra, washes Pont-Remoli and Sarzana, below which it falls into the Mediterranean.

Magra, a valley in the duchy of Tuscany, 27 miles in length and 15 in breadth.

Maguelone, a lake of France, department of Herault, near a town of the same name, which is seated on the coast of the Mediterranean, into which the lake enters by a canal, the beginning of the famous canal of Languedoc.

Mahadia, see *Elmedea*.

Mahaleu, a town of Egypt, capital of Garbia. It carries on a considerable trade in linen, cottons, and sal-ammoniac; and the inhabitants have ovens to hatch chickens, lon. 30 31 E, lat. 31 30 N.

Mahanuddy, or *Mahanada*, a river of Hindoostan, which rises in the N W part of Berar, and falls by several mouths into the bay of Bengal, at Cattack. These mouths form an assemblage of low woody islands; and at the mouth of the principal channel, near False Point, is a fortified island, named Cajung or Codjung.

Mahee, an extensive country of Africa, W of Dahomy. It is divided into a number of independent states, governed by their own laws. When menaced with danger, they unite and form a federal republic. [Discoveries in Africa.]

Mahrattas, two large and powerful states of India, which derive their name from Marhat, an ancient province of the Deccan. They are called the Poonah, or Western Mahrattas; and Berar, or Eastern. Collectively, they occupy all the S part of Hindoostan Proper, with a large proportion of the Deccan. Malwa, Oriffa, Candeish, and Visiapour; the principal parts of Berar, Guzerat, and

and Agimere; and a ſmall part of Dowlatabad, Agra, and Alahabad, are compriſed within their empire, which extends from ſea to ſea, acroſs the wideſt part of the peninſula; and from the confines of Agra northward to the river Kiſtna ſouthward; forming a tract of 1000 miles long and 700 broad. The weſtern ſtate, the capital of which is Poonah, is divided among a number of chiefs, or princes, whoſe obedience to the paiſhwah, or head, like that of the German princes to the emperor, is merely nominal at any time; and, in ſome caſes, an oppoſition of intereſt begets wars, not only between the members of the empire themſelves, but alſo between the members and the head. Nagpour is the capital of the Eaſtern Mahrattas. Both theſe ſtates, with the nizam of the Deccan, were in alliance with the Engliſh E India Company, in the late war againſt Tippoo Sultan, regent of Myſore, from whoſe territories, on the termination of the war they gained ſome conſiderable acquiſitions. Their armies are principally compoſed of light horſe.

Maidenhead, a corporate town in Berkſhire, England. It has a good trade in malt, meal, and timber; and is governed by a mayor. It is on the Thames, over which is a bridge: 12 miles E by N Reading, and 26 W by N London.

Maidſtone, a borough and the county town of Kent, on the Medway, by which it enjoys a briſk trade in exporting the commodities of the county, particularly its hops, of which there are numerous plantations around it. Here are likewiſe paper mills, and a manufacture of linen thread. It has a bridge over the Medway, is governed by a mayor, and ſends 2 members to parliament: 20 miles W Canterbury, and 35 E S E London.

Maillezais, a town of France, department of Vendée, on an iſland formed by the Seure and Autize: 22 miles N E Rochelle, and 210 S W Paris.

Maina, a country of Turkey in Europe, in the Morea, between 2 chains of mountains which advance into the ſea. The inhabitants could never be ſubdued by the Turks, on account of their valour and their mountains. Their greateſt traffic conſiſts in ſlaves, which they take indifferently from the Turks and the Chriſtians. They have a harbour and a town of the ſame name, and their language is bad Greek.

Maine, a river of Germany, which falls into the Rhine, at Mentz.

Meine, or *Mayenne*, a department of France, which includes the late province of the ſame name. It takes its name from the river Maine, which, ſoon after its junction with the Sarta, falls into the Loire. Laval is the capital.

Maine and Loire, a department of France, which includes the late province of Anjou. It has its name from 2 rivers. Angers is the capital.

Mainland, the principal of the Shetland Iſles, 60 miles long, from N to S, but its breadth ſeldom exceeds 6. The face of the country exhibits a proſpect of black craggy mountains, and marſhy plains, interſperſed with ſome verdant ſpots, which appear ſmooth and fertile. Neither tree nor ſhrub is to be ſeen, except the juniper and the heath. The mountains abound with various kinds of game. Lofty cliffs, impending over the ocean, are the haunts of eagles, falcons, and ravens. The hills are covered with ſheep of a ſmall breed, the wool of which is commonly very ſoft and fine. Their horſes are of a diminutive ſize, but remarkably ſtrong and handſome, and are well known by the name of Shelties, from the name of the country. The rivulets and lakes abound with ſalmon, trout, &c. A mine of copper, and one of iron, near the S extremity of the iſland, are ſaid to be extremely productive. There is an inexhauſtible ſtore of peat, but no coal. Lerwick is the capital.

Mainland, or *Pomona*, the principal of the Orkney Iſlands, 24 miles long and 9 broad. The general appearance of the country is not very different from the Mainland of Shetland. The ſoil, however, is more fertile, and in ſome parts better cultivated. Kirkwall is the capital.

Maintenon, a town of France, department of Eure and Loire, with a caſtle between 2 mountains, on the river Eure: 5 miles N by E Chartres, lon. 1 36 E, lat. 48 31 N.

Mainungen, a town of Franconia, capital of a ſmall diſtrict belonging to the houſe of Saxe-Gotha: 8 miles N Henneberg, lon. 10 39 E, lat. 50 46 N.

Majorca, an iſland ſubject to the king of Spain, in the Mediterranean, between Ivica and Minorca. It is 60 miles in length, and 45 in breadth; is a mountainous country, but produces good corn, olive trees, and delicate wine. It has no rivers, though there are a great many fine fountains and wells. The inhabitants are robuſt, lively, and very good ſailors.

Majorca,

Majorca, a ſtrong city, capital of the above iſland, with a biſhop's ſee. The public ſquares, the cathedral, and the royal palace, are magnificent. It contains 6000 houſes, built after the antique manner, and 10,000 inhabitants; a univerſity, more ancient than celebrated, and 22 churches, beſide the cathedral. The harbour is extremely good. It was taken by the Engliſh in 1706, and retaken in 1715. It is ſeated on the S W ſide of the iſland, lon. 2 15E, lat. 39 30 N.

Maitſha, a flat country of Abſſinynia, near the head of the Nile. The ſoil is fruitful, the climate unhealthy. So great is their terror of the ſmall-pox, that when it is known to be in any houſe, the neighbours ſurround it, ſet it on fire, and with their lances puſh back into the flames every perſon, who attempts to eſcape. [Bruce.]

Maixant, St. an ancient town of France, department of the Two Sevres. It is one of the new biſhopries created ſince the revolution of 1789. It carries on a trade in corn, ſtockings, and woollen ſtuffs; and is ſeated on the Sevre: 26 miles S W Poitiers, lon. 0 7 W, lat. 46 24 N.

Makran, ſee *Mackeran*.

Malabar, the W coaſt of the peninſula of Hindooſtan, lying between 9 and 14 N lat. It is divided among ſeveral petty princes and ſtates; which are mentioned in their proper places. The cuſtoms and manners of the inhabitants in theſe ſtates, are very different, as well as the productions. It may be obſerved, in general, that the inhabitants are all of a dark olive complexion, with long black hair, and tolerable features. In ſome places, they are diſtinguiſhed into tribes, all of which are brought up to the ſame employments as their parents. Theſe are the Gentoos. See *Hindooſtan*.

Malacca, a peninſula in Aſia, containing a kingdom of the ſame name; bounded N by Siam, E by the Ocean, and S W by the ſtraits of Malacca, which ſeparate it from Sumatra. It is 600 miles in length and 200 in breadth. It produces few commodities for trade, except tin and elephants' teeth; but there are a great many excellent fruits and roots. The pine apples are the beſt in the world; and the cocoanuts have ſhells that will hold an Engliſh quart. There is but little corn, and ſheep and bullocks are ſcarce; but hogs and poultry are pretty plentiful. The religion of the natives has a mixture of Mahometaniſm; and they are addicted to juggling. The inland inhabitants are a ſavage, barbarous people, who take delight in doing miſchief to their neighbours.

Malacca, a ſeaport, and capital of the above kingdom. The Dutch have a factory here, which they took from the Portugueſe in 1640 and it was taken from them by the Engliſh, in Auguſt, 1795. Malacca is ſeated on the ſtraits of its own name. 480 miles S E Acheen, lon. 101 50 E, lat. 2 30 N.

Malacotta, an unwalled town not far from the Senegal. The huts are made of ſplit cane, twiſted into a ſort of wicker work, and plaſtered over with mud. They make good ſoap by boiling ground nuts, in water, and then adding a lie of wood aſhes. Excellent iron is manufactured here. [Park.]

Malaga, an ancient and ſtrong town of Spain, in Granada, with 2 caſtles, a biſhop's ſee, and a good harbour. Its commerce is principally in fruits and wine. Of 842 veſſels which arrived at this port in 1782, from almoſt every commercial nation, ſcarcely 100 were Spaniſh. It is ſeated on the Mediterranean, at the foot of a craggy mountain: 15 miles S Cordova and 235 of Madrid, lon. 4 10 W, lat. 36 35 N.

Malamocco, a ſmall iſland and town in the Lagunes of Venice, 5 miles S of that city.

Malathia, an ancient town of Turkey in Aſia, capital of Leſſer Armenia, ſeated on the Arzu, with an archbiſhop's ſee, lon. 43 25 E, lat. 39 8 N.

Malchin, a town of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Mecklenburg, ſeated on the river Peene, where it falls into the lake Camrow: 10 miles N Wahren. The ſtates aſſemble here once in 2 years, lon. 13 12 E, lat. 53 0 N.

Malden, a borough in Eſſex, England. It has 2 pariſh churches, and a freeſchool. It is ſaid to have been the ſeat of the old Britiſh kings, and was the firſt Roman colony in Britain. It was burnt by the Britiſh queen Boadicea, but rebuilt by the Romans. It is ſeated on an eminence, near the confluence of the Chelmer with the Blackwater. Veſſels of a moderate burden come up to the bridge over the Chelmer, but large ſhips are obliged to unload at a diſtance below, in Blackwater Bay. Malden ſends 2 members to parliament, and carries on a conſiderable trade, chiefly in corn, coal, iron, wine, brandy, and rum. It is 10 miles E Chelmsford, and 37 N E London.

Malden,

Malden, a village in Surry, 2 miles S E Kingston. Here are some gunpowder mills.

Maldives, a cluster of small islands S W of Ceylon in the E Indies. The northernmost called Head of the Isles, or Kelly, is in lon. 73 4 E, lat. 7 5 N; Maldivia, in which the king resides, is in lon. 75 35 E, lat. 4 15 N. They are 1000 in number according to some, 1200 according to others. Most of them are low, sandy, and barren, having only a few cocoanuts. The inhabitants are partly Mahometans and partly pagans; and their chief trade is in couries, a small shell fish, whose shells serve instead of money. The society in London for propagating the Gospel maintain a few missionaries on this coast. These islands lie near each other, being separated by channels about 200 paces over, and by some not more than 30. They are about 200 leagues in length, and 35 in breadth. Days and nights are equal, the days hot, the nights cool with heavy dews. The inhabitants are handsome, of an olive complexion. Both sexes bathe every day, and new-born infants are plunged several times in cold water. The common people are naked from the girdle upwards. The priests annually make the circuit of their island, and those are punished, who cannot say their creed and prayers in Arabic, and construe them into their vernacular tongue. Those who neglect to repair to the place for public worship to offer up their supplications are treated as excommunicates. No person will converse or eat with them. Another law is that the insolvent debtor and his family, become the servants of the creditor till the debt is paid. A law of this kind was enacted by the first settlers of New England. They have schools for writing, reading, arithmetic, and mathematics. The poor they view as the servants of God, and scorn to offer them what they do not eat themselves. Their mosques and the royal palaces are of stone. An hundred ship loads of cocoa are exported in a year; their waters abound in fish; no where in the Indies is a fortune easier made, lat. 2 S to 7 N. [Seally, Bowen, De Laval.]

Malestroit, a town of France, department of Morbihan, on the Oust: 37 miles E Port l'Orient, lon. 2 23 W, lat. 47 45 N.

Mallicollo, one of the largest of the New Hebrides, in the Pacific Ocean, lying in 16 15 S lat. and 167 45 E lon. It extends 20 leagues from N to S. Its inland mountains are very high, and clad with forests. Its vegetable productions are luxuriant, and in great variety; cocoanuts, bread fruit, bananas, sugar canes, yams, eddoes, turmeric, and oranges. Hogs and common poultry are their domestic animals. The inhabitants appear to be of a race totally distinct from those of the Friendly and Society Islands. Their form, language, and manners, are widely different. They seem to correspond in many particulars with the natives of New Guinea, particularly in their black colour and woolly hair. They go almost naked, are of a slender make, have lively, but very irregular ugly features, and tie a rope fast round their belly. They use bows and arrows as their principal weapons, and the arrows are said to be sometimes poisoned. Their keeping their bodies entirely free from punctures is one particular that remarkably distinguishes them from the other tribes of the Pacific Ocean. [Cook.]

Malines, See *Mechlin*.

Malio, Cape, or *St. Angelo*, a cape of the Morea, at the S entrance of the gulf of Napoli: 15 miles E of Malvasia.

Mallavoui, a little, beautiful city of Egypt, half a league from the W bank of the Nile. The country round is fertile, large quantities of wheat and other grain, are exported thence to Arabia. [Sonini.]

Malling, West, a town in Kent, England: 6 miles W Maidstone, and 30 E by S London.

Mallow, a town of Ireland, county of Cork, on the Blackwater: 17 miles N Cork.

Malmedy, a town of the Netherlands, in the bishopric of Liege, with an abbey, and 400 houses. It was taken by the French in 1794. It is seated on the Recht: 9 miles S Limburg, and 40 N Luxemburg, lon. 6 2 E, lat. 50 18 N.

Malmistra, an ancient town of Natolia, with an archbishop's see, at the mouth of a river of the same name, which divides it into the Old and New Town. It is 30 miles S E Teraffo, lon. 36 15 E, lat. 36 50 N.

Malmoe, a seaport of Sweden, in the province of Schonen, seated on the Sound, with a large harbour and a strong citadel. It is 15 miles S E Copenhagen, lon. 13 7 E, lat. 53 38 N.

Malmsbury, an ancient borough in Wiltshire, England, on a hill, almost surrounded by the Avon, over which it has 6 bridges. In the church, which was formerly an abbey church, is the sepulchral monument

monument of king Arthur, who was buried under the high altar. Malmſbury has a conſiderable trade in the woollen manufacture, and ſends 2 members to parliament: 26 miles E by N Briſtol, and 95 W London.

Malo, St. a ſeaport of France, department of Morbihan, and lately an epiſcopal ſee of the province of Bretagne. It has a large harbour, difficult of acceſs, on account of the rocks that ſurround it; and is a trading place, of great importance, defended by a ſtrong caſtle. It was bombarded by the Engliſh in 1693, but without ſucceſs. In 1758, they landed in Cancalle Bay, went to the harbour by land, and burnt above 100 ſhips. St. Malo is ſeated on an iſland, united to the main land by a cauſeway: 17 miles N W Dol, and 205 W Paris, lon. 1 57 W, lat. 48 39 N. [Wraxall.]

Maloria, a ſmall iſland of Italy, on the coaſt of Tuſcany. 10 miles W Leghorn, lon. 10 4 E, lat. 43 34 N.

Malpartido, a town of Spain, in Eſtramadura, 14 miles S Placentia, lon. 5 30 W, lat. 39 36 N.

Malpas, a town in Cheſhire. It is ſeated on a high eminence, near the river Dee: 15 miles S E Cheſter, and 166 N W London, lon. 2 45 W, lat. 53 2 N.

Malplaquet, a village of Auſtrian Hainault: 7 miles S by E Mons. It is famous for a victory gained over the French, by the duke of Marlborough, in 1709, and ſometimes called the Battle of Blaregnies, from an adjacent village.

Malta, an iſland of the Mediterranean, between Africa and Sicily, 20 miles long and 12 broad. It was formerly reckoned a part of Africa, but now belongs to Europe. It was anciently little elſe than a barren rock; but ſuch quantities of ſoil have been brought from Sicily that it is now become a fertile iſland. Here are cultivated large quantities of lemon trees, cotton trees, and vines, which produce excellent wine. The heat is ſo exceſſive, that the water breeds great numbers of gnats, which are the plague of the country. The number of the inhabitants is ſaid to be 90,000. The common people ſpeak Arabic, but the better ſort Italian. The emperor, Charles V, gave this iſland to the grand maſter of the order of St. John of Jeruſalem. It is extremely well fortified; the ditches, of a vaſt ſize, are all cut out of the ſolid rock, and extend many miles. It was attacked in 1566 by the Turks, who were obliged to abandon the enterpriſe, with the loſs of 30,000 men. The knights of Malta formerly conſiſted of 8 nations; but lately of 7, the Engliſh having forſaken them. They were obliged to ſuppreſs all pirates, and were at perpetual war with the Turks and other Mahometans. They were all under a vow of celibacy and chaſtity; and yet they made no ſcruple of taking Grecian women for miſtreſſes. Malta was taken by the French, in the ſummer of 1798; but was ſoon after captured from them by the Britiſh; but by treaty, is to be reſtored to the knights of Malta. Malta is 60 miles S Sicily. Valetta is the capital. [Mariti, Sonini, Niebuhr.]

Malta, Melita, or *Citta Vecchia*, an ancient and ſtrongly fortified city of the iſland of Malta, on a hill in the centre of the iſland, and was formerly twice as large as at preſent. It is the reſidence of the biſhop and the cathedral is a very fine ſtructure. Near this city are the catacombs, which are ſaid to extend 15 miles under ground; and a ſmall church, dedicated to St. Paul, adjoining to which is a ſtatue of the ſaint, with a viper in his hand, ſaid to be placed on the ſpot where he ſhook the viper off, without having been hurt; and cloſe to it is the grotto in which he was impriſoned. [Brydone, Adam.]

Malton, a borough in the N riding of Yorkſhire, England, on the Derwent, over which is a ſtone bridge, and is compoſed of 2 towns, the New and the Old, containing 3 churches. It ſends 2 members to parliament: 20 miles N E York, and 216 N by W London.

Malvaſia, a ſmall iſland of Turkey in Europe, on the E coaſt of the Morea, remarkable for its excellent wines. The rich wine, called Malmſey, is brought hence. The capital is Napoli-di-Malvaſia.

Malvern, Great and *Little*, two villages in Worceſterſhire, 8 miles W by S Worceſter. Between theſe places are 2 noted chalybeate ſprings, recommended as excellent in ſcrofulous and cutaneous complaints; 1 of them is called the Holy well. Henry VII, his queen, and 2 ſons, were ſo delighted with Little Malvern, that they adorned the church with a great number of painted glaſs windows, part of which remain, though in a mutilated ſtate.

Malvern Hills, lofty mountains in the S W of Worceſterſhire, riſing one above another for about 7 miles, and dividing this part of the county from Herefordſhire. The higheſt point is 1313 feet above

above the surface of the Severn, and they appear to be of limestone and quartz. On the summit of one of these hills, on the Herefordshire side, is the Camp of Owen Glendowr; a chief, who, at the head of a remnant of unconquered Welshmen, in the commencement of the 15th century, carried fire and sword into the richest counties of England.

Malwa, a province of Hindoostan Proper, bounded W by Guzerat, N by Agimere. It is one of the most extensive, elevated, and highly diversified tracts in Hindoostan, and is divided among the chiefs of the Poonah Mahrattas. Ougein and Indore are the principal towns.

Mamars, an ancient town of France, department of Sarte, on the Dive: 14 miles W Bellesme.

Man, an island in the Irish Sea, 30 miles in length and 8 in breadth. It contains 17 parishes; and the chief towns are Ruthen, Douglas, and Peel. The air is healthy, and the soil produces more corn than is sufficient to maintain the inhabitants, who are a mixture of English, Scots, and Irish. They have a bishop, called the bishop of Sodor and Man; but he has no seat in the British parliament. The commodities of this island are wool, hides, and tallow. The Duke of Athol was formerly lord of this island, the sovereignty of which he sold, in 1765, to the crown, reserving, however, the manoral rights, &c: 12 miles S Scotland, 30 N Anglesey, in Wales, 35 W Cumberland, and 40 E Ireland.

Manachia, a town of Natolia Proper, anciently called Magnesia, with a bishop's see, and a castle. It was formerly the capital of the Ottoman Empire, and is seated at the foot of a mountain, on the river Sarabat: 22 miles N Smyrna, lon. 27 25 E, lat. 38 45 N.

Manar, an island of the E Indies, on the E coast of the island of Ceylon. The Portuguese took possession of it in 1560; the Dutch in 1658; and the English in 1795, lon. 80 45 E, lat. 9 0 N.

Mancha, a territory of Spain, in New Castile, between the river Guadiana and Andalusia. It is a mountainous country; and it was here that Cervantes made his hero, Don Quixote, perform his chief exploits; with which the cheerful inhabitants of all classes appear perfectly acquainted.

Manche, or *Channel*, a department of France, including part of the late province of Normandy. It is almost surrounded by the English Channel. Coutances is the capital.

Manchester, a large and populous town of Lancashire, England, seated between the rivers Irk and Irwell, and is a place of great antiquity. It has been long noted for various branches of the linen, silk, and cotton manufactures, and is now principally conspicuous as the center of the cotton trade. The labours of a very populous neighbourhood are collected at Manchester, whence they are sent to London, Liverpool, Hull, &c. These consist of a great variety of cotton and mixed goods, fitted for all sorts of markets, both at home and abroad, spreading over a great part of Europe, America, and the coast of Guinea. The manufactures of tapes and other small wares, of silk goods, and of hats, are also carried on at Manchester; from which various sources of wealth it has attained greater opulence than almost any of the trading towns in England. Manchester contains about 600 streets, and 14 churches, besides other places of worship; the number of inhabitants is estimated at 70,000. In the year 1781, a Literary and Philosophical Society was instituted here, by some men of considerable eminence in the republic of letters. Its chief ornaments are the college, the exchange, the collegiate church, another large church, and a spacious market place. By the Irwell, over which is an ancient and lofty stone bridge, it has a communication with the Mersey, and all the late various extensions of inland navigation: 67 miles W S W York, and 182 N N W London, lon. 2 80 W, lat. 53 30 N.

Manderscheit, a town in the electorate of Treves, capital of a county of the same name: 24 miles N Treves, lon. 6 50 E, lat. 50 10 N.

Manding, a republic of Africa, bordering upon the Niger. Every town has a governor or mansa. The chief power of the state in the last resort is in a congress of these mansas.

[Park.]

Mandingees, a people, who constitute the bulk of the inhabitants in the interior of Africa. Their language is generally spoken and always understood. The government of this people near the Gambia is monarchical; but the monarch is limited in his authority. He neither makes peace, nor war, but according to the counsel of the principal men. In every considerable town there is a magistrate, whose office is hereditary, called

called the Alkaid. His buſineſs is to preſerve order, levy duties upon travellers, and preſide at the adminiſtration of juſtice. The ſoil is ſo remarkably fertile, as to produce almoſt ſpontaneouſly all the neceſſaries of life; with a little cultivation a rich abundance. They are an obliging, mild, and ſocial people. They pray to GOD to pardon their ſins, and grant them his favour. Many of them gain a livelihood by keeping ſchool: ſuch is their reputation for integrity, that in time of war they paſs from one nation to another, inſtructing the people and children. The men are commonly above the middle ſize, well ſhaped, ſtrong, and capable of labour. The ſmith's, potter's, ſadler's, and weaver's trades are practiſed. The women are good natured, ſprightly and agreeable; both dreſs in cotton cloth of their own manufacture. The Portugueſe, who ſettled here in 1420, are now almoſt as black as the negroes; but retain ſomewhat of their own dialect, and ſome chriſtian ceremonies, being annually viſited by a prieſt of St. Jago. Their houſes are only incommodious hovels. A circular wall, 4 feet high, with a conical roof of bamboo cane, thatched with graſs, forms the hut of the ſlave, and the palace of the king. Their bed is a mat or bullock's hide, ſpread upon upright ſtakes, 2 feet high. A water jar, ſome earthern pots, wooden bowls, calabaſhes, and one or two ſtools, compoſe their furniture. Polygamy being practiſed, each wife has a hut to herſelf. After marriage ſo pure are their morals, they require the ſame tokens of former chaſtity, as did the law of Moſes. In the principal towns is a moſque. Three fourths of the people are ſlaves.

[Park, Le Brue, Jobſon, Adanſon.]

Manfalout, a large, well built town of Egypt, a mile W of the Nile. It was anciently called Lycopolis, a place of great trade, ruined by the Romans, re-eſtabliſhed by the Arabs. It is now the reſidence of the caſhif, who governs the province. It is a biſhop's ſee, but has only about 200 chriſtians in the place. Their church is at Narach, where they ſay Chriſt and the holy family reſided till the death of Herod. The moſques give beauty to the city; the neighbouring lands are fertile, and abound with fruit. Oppoſite to the town, on the river, is a convent; the only mode of entrance is to be drawn up by a pully.

[Bruce, Sonini, Pococke, Norden.]

Mandria, a ſmall deſert iſland, in the Archipelago, between Samos and Langos. It gives name to the ſea near it.

Manfredonia, a town of Naples, in Capitanata, with a caſtle, a good harbour, and an archbiſhop's ſee. It is ſeated on a gulf of the ſame name: 50 miles N Cirenza, and 100 N E Naples, lon. 16 12 E, lat. 41 35 N.

Mangalore, a ſeaport of Canara, on the coaſt of Malabar, with an excellent road for ſhips during the rainy ſeaſon. It is inhabited by Gentoos and Mahometans. The former, on their feſtival days, carry their idols in triumph, placed in a waggon, adorned on all ſides with flowers; and on the wheels are ſeveral ſharp crooked iron hooks, upon which the mad devotees throw themſelves and are cruſhed to pieces. It is a place of great trade, and the Portugueſe have a factory here for rice, a large church frequented by black converts. The adjoining fields bear two crops of corn in a year; and the higher grounds produce pepper, betelnuts, ſandal wood, iron, and ſteel. It is ſeated on a riſing ground: 100 miles N by W Tellicherry, lon. 75 24 E, lat. 13 8 N.

Mangea, an iſland in the S Pacific Ocean, about 5 leagues in circumference. In the interior parts it riſes into ſmall hills, and captain Cook repreſents it as a fine iſland; but the hoſtile appearance of its inhabitants obliged him to leave it ſoon, lon. 158 16 W, lat. 21 27 S.

Mangyſhlak, a town of Turcomania, on the E coaſt of the Caſpian Sea. Its commerce is conſiderable; the neighbouring Tartars bringing hither the productions of their own country, and even of Bokharia, ſuch as cotton, yarn, ſtuffs, furs, ſkins, and rhubarb: 37 miles S W Aſtracan, lon. 48 29 E, lat. 44 45 N.

Manhartzberg, the nothern part of Lower Auſtria, ſeparated from the ſouthern by the Danube, and bounded W by Upper Auſtria, N by Bohemia and Moravia, and E by Hungary.

Manheim, a beautiful city of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine. The ſtreets are all ſtraight, interſecting each other at right angles; it has 3 noble gates, adorned with baſſo-relievos, very beautifully executed. The inhabitants are computed at 24,000, including the garriſon, of 5000. The fortifications are good: and the town is almoſt ſurrounded by the Neckar and the Rhine. The palace of the elector palatine is a magnificent ſtructure; and the cabinet of natural curioſities, and the collection of pictures, are

much

much celebrated. Manheim ſurrendered to the French in September, 1795, but was retaken by the Auſtrians in November following: 6 miles N E Spire, and 10 W Heidleberg, lon. 8 31 E, lat. 49 26 N. [Moor.]

Maniana, a kingdom of Africa, E of Baedo. The inhabitants are ſaid to be cruel, and ferocious, banqueting on human fleſh. [Park.]

Manica, an inland kingdom of Africa, bounded N by Monomatapa, E by Sofala and Sabia, S and W by unknown regions. It is ſaid to abound with mines of gold, and to have a great number of elephant's; but it is little known to the Europeans.

Manilla, ſee *Luconia*.

Manilla, a large and populous city, capital of Luconia and the other Philippine iſlands. Moſt of the public ſtructures are built of wood, on account of the frequent earthquakes, by one of which, in 1617, a mountain was levelled; in 1625, a third part of the city was overthrown by another, when 3000 perſons periſhed in the ruins; and, the next year, there was another leſs violent. This city is ſeated near the lake Bahia, on the E ſide of a bay, which is a circular baſin, 10 leagues in diameter, and great part of it landlocked. The part peculiar to the city, is called Cavite: it lies 5 miles to the S, and is the uſual ſtation of the ſhips employed in the Acapulco trade; for an account of which ſee *Luconia*. This city abounds with convents; but the morals of the people are, notwithſtanding, more licentious than in almoſt any other part of India. There is, indeed, an inquiſition here; but corruption of morals is not expoſed to its cenſure. On account of the pure and mild temperature of the air, this city is deemed the moſt healthy, of all the European ſettlements in the E. The inhabitants are 38,000, of whom only 10 or 1200 are Spaniards, the reſt are mulattoes, Chineſe, and Indians, lon, 120 53 E, lat. 14 36 N. [Peyrouſe.]

Manningtree, a town in Eſſex, England, on the river Stour, which is here called Manningtree-water. It is 11 miles W Harwich, and 60 E N E London, lon. 1 12 E, lat. 52 0 N.

Manoſque, a populous town of France, department of the Lower Alps, with a caſtle, on the Durance: 10 miles S Forcalquier, and 350 S by E Paris, lon. 5 55 E, lat. 43 51 N.

Manreſa, an ancient town of Catalonia, at the confluence of Cardonero and Lobregat: 15 miles S E Cardona, and 20 N W Barcelona.

Mans, an ancient town of France, capital of the department of Maine. It was formerly very populous; but the inhabitants now ſcarcely amount to 14,000. It has excellent poultry, wax, and ſtuffs. It is ſeated on a high hill, on the Sarte, near its confluence with the Huiſne, 20 miles S Alençon, and 75 W by N Orleans, lon. 0 14 E, lat. 41 58 N.

Manſaroar, a lake of Thibet, from which the ſouthernmoſt head of the Ganges is ſuppoſed to iſſue. It is 115 miles in circumference, and lies in about 79 E lon. and 34 N lat.

Manſfield, a town of Upper Saxony, capital of a county of the ſame name: 35 miles S W Magdeburg.

Manſfield, a town in Nottinghamſhire. It has a great trade in corn and malt; and participates in the ſtocking manufacture. It is ſeated on the edge of the foreſt of Shirwood: 12 miles N Nottingham, and 140 N by W London.

Manſilla, a town of Spain, in Leon: 15 miles S W the city Leon.

Manſora, or *Manſoura*, a town of Egypt, on the E ſide of the Nile, built as a bulwark againſt the Chriſtians The Chriſtians of Syria, ſettled at Manſoura, are the chief traders, and the principal articles are the fine rice growing round the lake, and ſal-ammoniac. Here are vaſt chicken ovens. A canal is made from the Nile to lake Manzale: 24 miles S S W Damietta, and 60 N Cairo, lat. 31 N.

Mantaca, ſee *Mataca*.

Mantchew Tartars, a branch of the Mogul Tartars, whoſe anceſtors conquered China in the 13th century, but were expelled by the Chineſe in 1368. They inhabit the 3 departments of E Chineſe Tartary, called Leoa-tong, Kirin, and Teitcicar. They retain the cuſtoms they brought from China.

Mantes, a conſiderable town of France, department of Seine and Oiſe. The wines from the vineyard of the late Celeſtins, out of the town are famous. Mantes is ſeated in the Seine, and over it is a bridge, the great arch of which, although eliptic, is 120 feet wide. It is 31 miles N W Paris.

Mantua, or *Mantuan*, a duchy of Italy, lying along the river Po, which divides it into 2 parts. It is bounded on the N by the Veroneſe, on the S by the duchies of Reggio, Modena, and Mirandola; on the E by the Ferrareſe; and on the W by the Cremoneſe. It is 50 miles long

long and 27 broad, and fruitful in corn, paſtures, flax, fruits, and excellent wine. Charles IV, duke of Mantua, and prince of the empire, having taken part with the French, in the diſpute relating to the ſucceſſion of Spain, was put under the ban of the empire, and died in 1708. Having no heirs, the emperor kept the Mantuan, and the duke of Savoy had Montferrat, which were confirmed to them by ſubſequent treaties. After the death of the emperor in 1740, his eldeſt daughter, the queen of Hungary, kept poſſeſſion of the Mantuan; and the governor of the Milaneſe had the adminiſtration of affairs. The Mantuan comprehends the duchies of Mantua and Sabioneta; the principalities of Caſtiglione, Solforina, and Boſolo; likewiſe the county of Novellara. The principal rivers of this country are the Po, the Oglio, and the Minchio.

Mantua, the capital of a duchy of the ſame name, in Italy, with an archbiſhop's ſee, and a univerſity, ſeated on an iſland in the middle of a lake. The ſtreets are broad and ſtrait, and it has 8 gates, 21 pariſhes, 40 convents and nunneries, a quarter for the Jews to live in, and above 16,000 inhabitants. It is very ſtrong by ſituation as well as by art, and there is no approaching it but by 2 cauſeways, which croſs the lake; for which reaſon, it is one of the moſt conſiderable fortreſſes in Europe. It was greatly noted for its ſilks, and ſilk manufactures, which are now much decayed. The air in the ſummer is very unwholeſome; and the lake is formed by the inundations of the Minchio. Virgil was born at a village near this city. Mantua was almoſt continually in a ſtate of ſiege, by the French, the latter half of the year 1796, and in Feb. 1797, fell into their hands; but 3 months after, they were compelled to yield the place to the Auſtrian and Ruſſian armies: It is 35 miles N E Parma, 22 S W Verona, and 220 N by W Rome, lon. 10 50 E, lat. 45 10 N.

Marano, a town of Italy, in Venetian Friuli, with a ſtrong citadel. It is ſeated in a marſh, which renders it difficult of acceſs, and at the bottom of the gulf of Venice: 27 miles S by E Udina, lon. 13 5 E, lat. 45 52 N.

Marant, or *Amarant*, a town of Perſia, in the province of Adirbeitzan, containing 2500 houſes, each with a garden, ſituated near a river, and watered by canals. The fruit is reckoned the beſt in Media. Cochineal is found in the neighbourhood. The inhabitants ſay, that here Noah was buried: 50 miles N Tauris, lon. 48 E, lat. 38 50 N.

[Chardin, Bowen.]

Maraſch, a populous town of Natolia, encompaſſed by the mountains of Taurus and Anti-taurus, and the river Euphrates, lon. 38 25 E, lat. 38 15 N.

Marathon, a village of Livadia, formerly a city, 10 miles from Athens. It is famous for the victory obtained by Miltiades with 10,000 Athenians, over 500,000 Perſians, who loſt above 100,000 men.

Marbach, a town of Suabia, on the Neckar: 13 miles N Stutgard, lon. 9 25 E, lat. 48 59 N.

Marbella, a ſeaport of Spain, in Andaluſia, at the mouth of the Rio Verde: 28 miles S W Malaga, lon. 5 55 W, lat. 36 29 N.

Marburg, ſee *Marpurg*.

Marca, a ſmall iſland in the gulf of Venice, 5 miles from Raguſa, on which it depends. It had formerly a biſhop's ſee; but the town is now in ruins.

Marcellin, St. a town of France, department of Iſere and late province of Dauphiny, on the Iſere, at the foot of a hill, in a country that produces excellent wine: 5 miles from St. Antoine, and 253 S by E Paris, lon. 5 32 E, lat. 45 14 N.

Marche, a late province of France, bounded N by Berry, E by Auvergne. It is pretty fertile in corn and wine; and now forms the department of Creuſe.

Marche, a town of France, department of the Voſges: 20 miles S Neufchateau, and 40 S by W Toul, lon. 5 50 E, lat. 48 6 N.

Marche, or *Marche-en-Famine*, a town of Luxemburg, on the Marſette: 45 miles N N W Luxemburg.

Marchena, an ancient town of Spain, in Andaluſia, with a ſuburb as large as the town; ſeated in the middle of a plain, particularly fertile in olives, though dry for want of water: 18 miles W Seville, lon. 5 44 W, lat. 37 34 N.

Marchiennes, a town of the Auſtrian Netherlands, county of Namur, ſeated on both ſides of the Sambre: 4 miles W Charleroy, and 22 S W Namur, lon. 4 22 E, lat. 50 20 N.

Marchiennes a village of France, department of the N, and late province of French Flanders, ſeated in a moraſs, on the river Scarpe, between Douay and St. Amand.

Marchpurg, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria, with a ſtrong caſtle, on the

the Drave: 18 miles W Pettaw, and 25 S S W Gratz, lon. 15 19 E, lat. 46 44 N.

Marcigliano, a town of Naples: 7 miles E Naples.

Marck, a territory of Weſtphalia, bounded N by the biſhopric of Munſter, contains upwards of 20 towns. It is fertile, and belongs to the king of Pruſſia. Ham is the capital.

Marco, St. a town of Naples, in Calabria Citeriore, with a biſhop's ſee, on the Senito: 22 miles N Coſenza, lon. 16 20 E, lat. 39 41 N.

Mardike, a village of France, in the department of the N, and late French Flanders, ſeated on a celebrated canal, to which it gives name: 4 miles W by S Dunkirk. This canal extends from near Dunkirk to the ſea, and in ſome parts is 44 feet broad, being contrived for large veſſels.

Mardin, a town of Turkey in Aſia, built on the top of a lofty mountain. It is large and populous; moſt of the inhabitants are Armenians, hoſpitable, and induſtrious. The city is ſurrounded with a wall of hewn ſtone. [Jackſon.]

Marennes, a town of France, department of Lower Charente, remarkable for the green finned oyſters found near the coaſt, and its ſalt. It is near the Atlantic: 32 miles N W Saintes, and 270 S W Paris, lon. 0 49 W, lat. 46 15 N.

Maretimo, an iſland of Italy, on the W coaſt of Sicily. It is 10 miles in circumference, has a caſtle, with a few farm houſes, and produces much honey, lon. 12 35 E, lat. 38 5 N.

Margate, a ſeaport in Kent, England, in the iſle of Thanet. It has much increaſed of late years, by the great reſort to it for ſea bathing. Great quantities of corn are exported hence, and veſſels are frequently paſſing to and from the coaſt of Flanders. There are alſo regular paſſage boats, to and from London, ſome of which are elegantly fitted up. It is 14 miles N Deal, and 72 E by S London, lon. 1 28 E, lat. 51 24 N.

Margentheim, a town of Franconia, ſubject to the grand maſter of the Teutonic order; it is on the Tauber: 16 miles S W Wurtzburg, lon. 8 50 E, lat. 49 30 N.

Marian Iſles, or *Ladrone*, lie in the N Pacific Ocean, about 1800 miles E Canton in China, and occupying a ſpace of 150 leagues in extent. They are ſaid to be 16 in number, excluſive of iſlets and rocks, and produce the breadfruit tree, which was firſt diſcovered here, and other fruits natural to the ſoil and climate.

Maria, St. an iſland of the Indian Ocean: 5 miles E Madagaſcar. It is 27 miles in length and 5 in breadth; well watered, and ſurrounded by rocks. The air is extremely moiſt, for it rains almoſt every day. It is inhabited by about 600 negroes, but ſeldom viſited by ſhips paſſing that way.

Maria, St. the moſt ſouthern of the Azores, or Weſtern Iſlands. It produces plenty of wheat, and has about 5000 inhabitants.

Maria, St. a conſiderable town of Spain, in Andaluſia, with a ſmall caſtle, on the Guadeleta, at the mouth of which is a tower, and a battery: 18 miles N Cadiz, lon. 6 6 W, lat. 36 39 N.

Marie-aux-Mines, a town of France, department of the Voſges, divided by the river Leber. It is famous for its ſilver mines: 25 miles N W New Briſach, lon. 7 24 E, lat. 48 16 N.

Marienburg, a town of Upper Saxony, in Miſnia, remarkable for its rich ſilver mines. It is ſeated among the mountains, on the confines of Bohemia: 28 miles S S W Dreſden.

Marienburg, an ancient and ſtrong town of Weſtern Pruſſia, capital of palatinate of the ſame name, with a caſtle, ſeated on a branch of the Viſtula: 30 miles S W Elbing, and 30 S E Dantzic, lon. 19 15 E, lat. 54 9 N.

Marienburg, a town of France, department of the N, formerly a ſtrong place, but diſmantled by the French, after it was ceded to them by the treaty of the Pyrennées: 10 miles S W Charlemont, lon. 4 28 E, lat. 50 2 N.

Marienſtadt, a town of Sweden, in W Gothland, on the lake Wenner: 35 miles S E Carlſtadt, and 162 S W Stockholm, lon. 14 25 E, lat. 58 28 N.

Marienwerder, a town of Weſtern Pruſſia, with a caſtle, ſeated on the Viſtula: 20 miles S S W Marienburg, lon. 10 5 E, lat. 53 49 N.

Marignano, a town of Milan, on the Lambro: 10 miles S E Milan.

Marino, St. a ſtrong town of Italy, capital of a ſmall republic, containing 6000 inhabitants, ſurrounded by the duchy of Urbino, under the protection of the pope, with 3 caſtles. They have maintained their independence, they ſay, ever ſince A. D. 600. The republic was founded by a monk. They are virtuous and happy. They give their 4 ambaſſadors 15 per day. It is ſeated on a mountain, 10 miles S W Rimini, and 14 N W Urbino, lon. 12 33 E, lat. 43 54 N.

[Addiſon, Bowen.]

Marino, St. a town of Italy, in Campagna di Roma, with a caſtle: 10 miles E Rome, lon. 12 46 E, lat. 41 54 N.

Markafat, a town of Arabia, a few miles N Mecca. [Bruce.]

Market Jew, ſee *Meraxion*.

Marlborough, a borough in Wilts, England. It contains 2 churches, and about 500 houſes, is governed by a mayor, and ſends 2 members to parliament. It is ſeated on the Kennet, 43 miles E Briſtol, and 74 W London, lon. 1 26 W, lat. 51 28 N.

Marlborough, Fort, an Engliſh factory, on the W coaſt of the iſland of Sumatra: 3 miles E Bencoolen, and 300 N W Batavia, lon. 102 9 E, lat. 3 49 N.

Marlow, a borough in Buckinghamſhire, England. It ſends 2 members to parliament, and has a manufacture of boneſace. It is ſeated on the Thames, over which is a bridge into Berkſhire: 17 miles S Ailſbury, and 31 W London, lon. 0 45 W. lat. 51 35 N.

Marli, a village of France, between Verſailles and St. Germain, near a foreſt of the ſame name. Here was a royal palace, noted for its fine gardens and water works, there being a curious machine on the Seine, which not only ſupplied them with water, but alſo thoſe of Verſailles: 10 miles N W Paris.

Marmande, a town of France, department of Lot and Garonne, and late province of Guienne. It carries on a great trade in corn, wine, and brandy. It is ſeated on the Garonne: 40 miles S E Bourdeaux, and 320 S by W Paris, lon. 0 15 E, lat. 44 20 N.

Marmora, a ſea between Europe and Aſia, which communicates with the Archipelago, by the ſtrait of Gallipoli on the S W, and with the Black Sea, by the ſtrait of Conſtantinople on the N E. It is 120 miles in length and 50 in breadth, and was anciently called the Propontis.

Marmora, or *White Sea*, a gulf between the Straits of Conſtantinople and the Straits of Gallipoli, ſo called. It is about 30 leagues in length from E to W, and 13 broad from N to S, it takes the name of Marmora from the iſland ſo called.

Marmora, the name of four iſlands in the ſea of the ſame name. The largeſt is about 30 miles in circumference, and they all produce corn, wine, and fruits. One of them is a village of Arabs. [Thevenot.]

Marmora, a celebrated caſcade of Italy, in the duchy of Spoletto: 3 miles from Terni.

Marne, a department of France, including part of the late province of Champagne. It takes its name from a river which riſes near La gres, and runs N W into the Seine, a little above Paris. Rheims is the archiepiſcopal ſee, but Chalons is the capital.

Marne, Upper, a department of France, including part of the late province of Champagne. Chaumont is the capital.

Marnhull, a village in Dorſetſhire, England, on the Stour, 5 miles S W of Shaftſbury.

Marno, a town on the coaſt of Genoa, in a valley of the ſame name: 8 miles N W Oneglia, and 48 W S W Genoa.

Maregna, a town of Romania, with a Greek archbiſhop's ſee, near the Mediterranean: 70 miles S W Adrianople, lon. 25 41 E, lat. 40 59 N.

Marotier, a town of France, department of Lowor Rhine and late province of Alſace, with a Benedictine Abbey: 18 miles N W Straſburg, lon. 7 33 E, lat. 48 38 N.

Marpurg, a ſtrong town of Germany, in the landgravate of Heſſe Caſſel, with a univerſity, a caſtle, a palace, a handſome ſquare, and a magnificent townhouſe. It is ſeated on the Lahn: 15 miles S Waldeck, and 47 S W Caſſel, lon. 9 0 E, lat. 50 35 N.

Marſal, a town of France, department of Meurthe. It is remarkable for its ſalt works, on the Selle, in a marſh of difficult acceſs; which, with the fortifications, render it an important place: 17 miles N E Nanci, lon. 6 41 E, lat. 48 49 N.

Marſala, a populous and ſtrong town of Sicily, in the valley of Mazara. It is built on the ruins of the ancient Lilybæum: 53 miles S W Palermo, lon. 12 29 E, lat. 38 4 N.

Marſaquiver, or *Marſalquiver*, a ſtrong and ancient town of Tremeſen, in Algiers, with one of the beſt harbours in Africa. It was taken by the Spaniards in 1732; and is ſeated on a rock, near a bay of the Mediterranean: 3 miles from Oran, lon. 0 10 W, lat. 36 1 N.

Marſeilles, a ſtrong city of France, department of the Mouths of the Rhone and late province of Provence. It was lately an epiſcopal ſee; and the inhabitants are computed to be 90,000. It was ſo celebrated in the time of the Romans, that Cicero ſtyled it the Athens of the Gauls, and Pliny called it the Miſtreſs of Education. It is ſeated on the Mediterranean, at the upper end of a gulf, covered and defended by many ſmall iſlands; and

and it is partly on the declivity of a hill, and partly in a plain. It is divided into the Old Town, or the City, and the New Town. The firſt appears like an amphitheatre to the veſſels which enter the port; but the houſes are mean, and the ſtreets dirty, narrow, and ſteep. In this part is the principal church, built by the Goths, on the ruins of the temple of Diana. The New Town is a perfect contraſt to the City, with which it has a communication by one of the fineſt ſtreets imaginable; and its other ſtreets, the ſquares and the public buildings are beautiful. With reſpect to commerce, Marſeilles has been called Europe in miniature, on account of the variety of dreſſes and languages which are here ſeen and heard. The port is a baſin of an oval form, 3480 feet long, by 960 in its wideſt part, with 18 or 20 feet depth of water; and is defended by a citadel and a fort. In 1649, the plague raged with great violence, and with ſtill greater in 1720, when it carried off 60,000 of the inhabitants. The memory of this great calamity is preſerved by two pictures, painted by Serre, in the hall of the townhouſe. In 1793, Marſeilles revolted againſt the French National Convention, but was very ſoon reduced. It is 13 miles N W Toulon, and 362 S by E Paris, lon. 5 27 E, lat. 43 18 N. [Tytler, Wraxall.]

Marſanderan, a province of Perſia; bounded on the N by the Caſpian Sea, on the W by Ghilan, on the S by Irac Agemi, and on the E by Aſtrabad. Ferabad is the capital.

Marſhfield, a town in Glouceſterſhire, England, ſeated on the Coteſwold Hills. 11 miles E Briſtol, and 102 W London.

Marſico Nuovo, a town of Naples, in Principato Citeriore, with a biſhop's ſee. It is ſeated at the foot of the Appennines, near the river Agri: 73 miles S E Naples, lon. 15 49 E, lat. 40 28 N.

Marſtrand, a rocky iſland of Sweden, in the Categate, lying N W of the mouth of the Gotha. It is 2 miles in circumference; and, on account of its ſtrength, is called the Gibralter of Sweden. The town, which lies on the E ſide, contains about 168 houſes, and 1200 inhabitants. The harbour is ſecure and commodious, but of difficult entrance, and dangerous without a pilot from the place. Since the peace of 1783, its trade has declined; and the inhabitants ſubſiſt chiefly by the herring fiſhery, by the number of ſhips which in bad weather take refuge in the harbour, and by a contraband trade. It is 23 miles N W Gotheborg, lon. 11 30 E, lat. 57 59 N. [Coxe.]

Marta, a town in Italy, in the patrimony of St. Peter, and duchy of Caſtro. It is ſeated on a lake of the ſame name, called alſo Bolſena: 35 miles N Rome.

Martaban, a province in the S E part of Pegu, on the bay of Bengal. The ſoil is fertile in rice, fruits, and wines of all kinds. It is ſubject to the king of Burmah, who, in 1754, ſubdued the kingdom of Pegu, and rendered it a dependent province.

Martaban, the capital of a province of the ſame name, in Pegu. It was a rich trading place before ſhips were ſunk at the entrance of the harbour to choke it up. It is ſeated on the bay of Bengal: 80 miles S of the city of Pegu, lon. 96 56 E, lat. 15 30 N.

Martel, a town of France, in the department of Lot, and late province of Querci, ſeated near the Dordogne, 18 miles E Sarlat, lon. 1 44 E, lat. 44 51 N.

Marthalen, a conſiderable town of Swiſſerland, near the Rhine: 6 miles S Scaffhauſen.

Martigues, a ſeaport of France, department of the Mouths of the Rhone, near a lake, 12 miles long and 5 broad, whence they get very fine fiſh and excellent ſalt: 20 miles N W Marſeilles.

Martin, Cape, a promontory of Valencia, in Spain, which ſeparates the gulf of Valencia from that of Alicant, lon. 0 36 E, lat. 38 54 N.

Martin, St. a town of France, in the iſle of Rhe, with a harbour and ſtrong citadel: 15 miles W Rochelle, lon. 1 17 W, lat. 46 10 N.

Martorano, a town of Naples in Calabria Citeriore, with a biſhop's ſee: 8 miles from the ſea, and 15 S Coſenza, lon. 16 20 E, lat. 39 6 N.

Martorel, a town of Spain, at the confluence of the Noya and Lobragal: 18 miles N W Barcelona, lon. 1 56 E, lat. 41 36 N.

Martos, a town of Spain, in Andaluſia, with a fortreſs on a rock: 8 miles S Anduxar.

Marvejols, a commercial town of France, department of Lozere, in a valley, on the river Colange: 10 miles N N W Mende, and 300 S Paris, lon. 2 23 E, lat. 44 36 N.

Marville, a town of France, department of Meuſe, on the Oſnein: 3 miles N Jemetz.

Maryborough, a borough of Ireland, capital

capital of Queen's County: 17 miles S Philipstown.

Mary, St. or *Isle of Abraham*, an island E Madagascar. It is high land; the people are black, the men tall, handsome, with curled hair, which they turn up from their foreheads. They are social and brave; their principal food rice and fish. There are 2 or 3 inconvenient watering places on the N part of the island. The whole is surrounded with rocks, over which boats may pass at high water. On these rocks is seen the most beautiful coral in the world. On the E side of the island is ambergrease. It is 18 leagues long, from N to S, not 3 from E to W. There are 10 or 12 villages on the island, lat. 17 S.

[Lancaster, Bowen.]

Maryport, a seaport town of England, county of Cumberland, at the mouth of a river, on the coast of the Irish Sea. The harbour will contain about 150 vessels. It has about 400 houses, and 2625 inhabitants. There are 87 vessels, from 50 to 300 tons burthen, mostly employed in the coal or coasting trade; and a few to the Baltic. Its chief dependence is on the coal trade: 9 miles N W Cockermouth.

Marza Sirocco, a fortified gulf on the S side of the isle of Malta.

Marzilla, a handsome town of Spain, in the province of Navarre, near the river Arragon: 30 miles S Pampeluna.

Masbate, one of the Philippine Islands, almost in the centre of the rest: 75 miles in circumference; the natives are tributary to the Spaniards, lon. 122 25 E, lat. 11 36 N.

Mastrough, a flourishing village in Yorkshire, on the Don, adjoining the bridge of Rotherham. Here are considerable iron works, furnaces for melting the iron out of the ore, forges for making it malleable and converting it into steel, and mills for flatting iron plates, which are also tinned here. All sorts of hammered and cast iron goods are made here, from the most trifling article to a large cannon, of which great quantities are exported.

Mascate, a town on the coast of Arabia Felix, with a castle on a rock. It is seated at the bottom of a small bay, and is very strong both by nature and art, though the buildings are mean. It was fortified, in 1650, by the Portuguese; but afterwards taken by the Arabs, who put all the garrison to the sword, except 18, who turned Mahometans. The cathedral, built by the Portuguese, is now the king's palace. There are neither trees, shrubs, nor grass to be seen on the seacoast near it, and only a few date trees in a valley at the back of the town, though they have all things in plenty. The weather is so hot from May to September, that no people are to be seen in the streets from 10 in the morning till 4 in the afternoon. The bazars or market places are covered with the leaves of date trees, laid on beams which reach from the housetops on one side to those on the other. The religion of the inhabitants is Mahometanism, and yet, contrary to the custom of the Turks, they suffer any one to go into their mosques. The products of the country are horses, dates, fine brimstone, coffee, and ruinos, a root that dies red: 940 miles E Mecca, lon. 57 26 E, lat. 24 0 N.

Mas-d'Asil, a town of France, department of Arriege: 8 miles S W Pamiers.

Masina, a kingdom of Africa, on the northern bank of the Niger, inhabited by Foulahs. [Park.]

Maskelyne's Isles, a group of small but beautiful islands, in the S Pacific Ocean, lying off the S E Point of Malicollo, one of the New Hebrides.

Masovia, or *Masuren*, a province of Poland, 1 of the most ancient, and 1 of the last that remained annexed to the crown. This country has, from the beginning of the Polish monarchy, been considered as a part of that kingdom. No other religion but Popery is tolerated in this province; those of other professions being treated with the greatest severity: for if a Lutheran or Calvinist minister be found in Masovia, his punishment was death. Staravolscius computed the number of noble families in this country to be, in his time, no less than 45,000. Masovia consists of 2 palatinates, which are Czersk, or Masovia Proper, and Polotsk. Warsaw is the chief city.

Massa, an ancient and populous town of Tuscany, capital of a small principality of the same name, whose sovereignty is independent of the grand duke. It has a strong castle, and is famous for its quarries of fine marble. It is seated on a plain: 3 miles from the sea, and 55 W by N Florence, lon. 10 0 E, lat. 44 0 N.

Massa, a town of Naples, with a bishop's see, near the sea: 20 miles S Naples.

Massa, a town of Italy, in the Sienneſe, with a bishop's see, on a mountain, near the sea: 25 miles S W Sienna, lon. 10 48 E, lat. 42 40 N.

Massafra,

Maſſafra, a ſtrong town of Naples, with a biſhop's ſee, at the foot of the Appennines: 16 miles N N W Tarento.

Maſſerano, a town of Piedmont, capital of a ſmall principality of the ſame name, held by its prince as the fief of the church. It is on a mountain: 40 miles N E Turin, lon. 8 14 E, lat. 45 38 N.

Maſuah, a town of Abyſſinia, ſituate on an iſland on the coaſt of the Red Sea. The houſes, in general, are built of poles and bent graſs, as in the towns in Arabia; and a few are of ſtone, ſome of them 2 ſtories high. The iſland is three fourths of a mile long and half as wide: one third is covered with houſes, one third with ciſterns, one third is burying ground. The water is bad; the place is unwholeſome. It is a general cuſtom here for people to burn incenſe and myrrh to perfume their houſes when they riſe in the morning. When they go abroad at night, or early in the day, they have a rag fumigated, which they crowd into their noſes. At funerals the women, friends, and viſitors, dance to vocal muſic, aided by a drum, lon. 33 41 30 E, lat. 15 35 5 N. [Bruce.]

Maſulipatam, a populous and commercial ſeaport of Hindooſtan, near the mouth of the Kiſtna, on the coaſt of Coromandel: 200 miles N Madras, lon. 81 12 E, lat. 16 8 N.

Matagorda, a fortreſs of Spain, at the entrance of the harbour of Cadiz.

Matalona, a town of Naples: 8 miles N W Capua, and 19 W by S Benevento.

Mataman, a country of Africa, bounded N by Benguela, E by parts unknown, S by the country of the Hottentots, and W by the Atlantic. There is no town in it, and the inhabitants live in miſerable huts, it being a deſert country, little viſited by the Europeans.

Matan, or *Maſtan*, one of the Philippine Iſlands. Here Magellan was killed in 1525; and the inhabitants have ſince thrown off the yoke of Spain.

Matapan, Cape, the moſt ſouthern promontory of the Morea, between the gulf of Coron and that of Colochina. The country round is inhabited by the Meinots, who dwell in the mountains without law, and live by robbery, lon. 22 40 E, lat. 36 25 N. [Thevenot.]

Mataram, a large town, formerly the capital of an empire of that name, in the iſland of Java. It is ſtrong by ſituation, and ſeated in a fertile and populous country, ſurrounded by mountains, lon. 111 55 E, lat. 7 15 S.

Mataré, a town of Egypt, celebrated among devotees on account of a ſycamore tree, which is ſaid to have ſheltered the Holy family in their flight: 5 miles from Cairo.

Mataro, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, remarkable for its glaſs works. It is on the Mediterranean: 15 miles N E Barcelona.

Matcowitz, a ſtrong town of Upper Hungary, in the county of Scepus on a mountain: 185 miles N E Preſburgh.

Matelica, an ancient town of Italy, in Ancona: 15 miles S Jeſi.

Matera, a conſiderable town of Naples, in Terra d'Otranto, with a biſhop's ſee, on the Canapro: 35 miles N W Tarento.

Matlock, a village in Derbyſhire, England, on the Derwent: 4 miles N Wirkſworth. It is an extenſive ſtraggling place, built in a romantic ſtyle, on the ſteep ſide of a mountain, the houſes riſing regularly one above another. A little to the S is Matlock Bath, famous for 2 warm baths, called the Old and New Bath, which are much frequented in the bathing ſeaſon. There are good accommodations for the company who reſort to the baths; and the poorer inhabitants are ſupported by the ſale of petrifactions, cryſtals, &c. The cliffs of the rocks produce a great number of trees, whoſe foliage adds greatly to the beauty of the place.

Matmai, ſee *Jeſo*.

Matthew, St. a town of Spain, in Arragon: 10 miles from the Mediterranean, and 55 N Valencia, lon. 0 36 W, lat. 40 12 N.

Matthew, St. an iſland of Africa, 420 miles S by W Cape Palmas, on the coaſt of Guinea. It was planted by the Portugueſe, but is now deſerted, lon. 6 10 W, lat. 1 24 S.

Matthew, St. a ſmall iſland in the Indian Ocean, lon. 123 51 E, lat. 5 23 S.

Matumay, a ſeaport in the iſland of Jeſo, capital of a Province of the ſame name, tributary to Japan, lon. 138 55 E, lat. 42 0 N.

Maubeuge, a fortified town of France, department of the N, with a late abbey of noble canoneſſes. In September, 1793, the Auſtrians formed the blockade of this place, but were driven from their poſition, in the following month. It is on the Sambre: 12 miles S Mons, and 40 S W Bruſſels.

Mauldah, a city of Hindooſtan Proper, in Bengal, on a river that communicates with the Ganges. It aroſe out of the ruins of Gour, which are in its neighbourhood;

hood; and is a place of trade, particularly in silk: 190 miles N Calcutta, lon. 88 28 E, lat. 25 10 N.

Mouleon, a town of France, department of the Lower Pyrennees, with 4000 inhabitants. It is on the frontiers of Spain: 20 miles S W Pau, and 40 S E Dax, lon. 0 31 W, lat. 43 10 N.

Mauleon, a town of France, department of Vendée, near the river Oint: 52 miles N E Rochelle, and 52 N W Poitiers.

Maura, St. an island of the Mediterranean, near the coast of Albania: 15 miles N E the island of Cephalonia, lon. 20 46 E, lat. 39 2 N.

Maure, St. a town of France, department of Indre and Loire: 17 miles S Tours, and 148 S W Paris, lon. 0 42 E, lat. 47 9 N.

Mauriac, a trading town of France, department of the Cantal and late province of Auvergne, famous for excellent horses. It is near the Dordogne: 27 miles S E Tulles, lon. 2 16 E, lat. 45 15 N.

Maurice, St. a town of Swisserland, in the Vallais, on the Rhone, between two high mountains: 16 miles N W Martigny. It guards the entrance into the Lower Vallais. It has a spring of mineral waters. [Coxe.]

Maurienne, a district of Savoy, 50 miles in length, extending to Mount Cenis, which separates it from Piedmont. St. John is the capital.

Mauritius, or *Isle of France*, an island in the Indian Ocean: 400 miles E Madagascar. It was discovered by the Portuguese; but the first who settled here were the Dutch, in 1598. They called it Mauritius, in honor of prince Maurice, their stadtholder; but on their acquisition of the Cape of Good Hope, they deserted it; and it continued unsettled till the French landed here, in 1720, and gave it the name of one of the finest provinces in France. It is 150 miles in circumference. The climate is healthy; but the soil not very fertile. There are many mountains, some of which are so high, that their tops are covered with snow: they produce the best ebony in the world. The vallies are well watered with rivers, and are made very productive of cultivation, of which indigo is the principal object. The town and harbour are called Port Louis, and are strongly fortified; but, in the hurricane months, the harbour cannot afford shelter for more than 8 vessels. Here are large store houses, and every thing necessary for the equipment of fleets. The number of inhabitants on the island, exclusive of the military, is 8000 whites, and 12,000 blacks. These black slaves cultivate the soil, do all the drudgery, and are treated in the most cruel manner. In desperation, they often hang or drown themselves. More frequently, they fly to the woods, where they are hunted and shot, like beasts, by parties of pleasure, formed for the purpose!! lon. 57 28 E, lat. 20 9 S.

[St. Pierre.]

Mawe, St. a borough in Cornwall, which sends two members to parliament, but has no church, chapel, nor market: 3 miles E Falmouth.

Maximin, St. a town of France, department of Var. Before the revolution, here was a convent for Dominicans, who pretended to preserve in it the body of Mary Magdalen, which brought them great riches by the resort of superstitious visitors. It is on the Argens: 20 miles N Toulon.

May, a small island of Scotland, at the mouth of the frith of Forth: 7 miles S E Crail. The surrounding rocks render it almost inaccessible. It has a lighthouse, of great benefit to vessels entering the frith.

Mayamba, a town of Africa, and capital of a province of the same name, in the kingdom of Loango, near the Atlantic Ocean. The territory extends considerably eastwards within land, and has a salt lake, above 5 leagues in compass, which empties itself into the sea, by some rivulets about half a league northward of Cape Negro. The town of Mayamba extends a considerable length along the coast, but lies so low that the inhabitants are frequently obliged to remove their habitations at high water, to some of the neighbouring high lands. The territory of Mayamba is dry and sandy, and produces little or no grain, but affords plenty of bananas or palm trees, of the latter of which they make great quantities of excellent wine; and roots of maxondo, which they use instead of bread. The lakes and rivers abound with fish, which is their chief food, lat. 3 20 S.

Mayen's Island, S W Spitsburgen. The sea which washes its coast was formerly frequented by abundance of whales. A very high mountain, called *Bear Mountain*, extends quite across the island, and may be seen 30 miles at sea. Here are several good bays, and the land is habitable, abounding with fish and deer; but the vast quantities of ice, floating on all sides, especially towards the E, render it absolutely

abſolutely inacceſſible in ſpring, lat. 71 13 N.

Mayence, ſee *Mentz*.

Mayenne, ſee *Maine*.

Mayo, a county of Ireland, province of Connought, bounded E by Roſcommon, W and N by the Atlantic. It is fertile, and abounds in cattle, deer, hawks, and honey. It contains 75 pariſhes. The principal town of the ſame name, is much decayed, lon. 9 39 W, lat. 53 40 N.

Mayo, or the *Iſle of May*, one of the Cape de Verd Iſlands, in the Atlantic Ocean: 300 miles from Cape de Verd in Africa. It is 17 miles in circumference. The ſoil in general is very barren, and water ſcarce; but there are plenty of beeves, goats, and aſſes; as alſo ſome corn, yams, potatoes, plantains, figs, and watermelons. The chief commodity is ſalt, with which many Engliſh ſhips are freighted in the ſummer time. Pinoſa is the principal town, and has two churches. The inhabitants are negroes, who ſpeak the Portugueſe language, and many of them go naked, lon. 23 0 W, lat. 15 10 N.

Mazagan, a ſtrong town of the kingdom of Morocco, near the Atlantic: 8 miles W Azamor, and 120 N Morocco. It is now an inconſiderable place, ſurrounded by a mud wall. The neighbourhood is adorned with orchards, gardens, and country ſeats. A chain of hills guards them from noxious winds, and in the hotteſt ſeaſons ſends them refreſhing rivulets, lon. 8 15 W, lat. 33 12 N. [Shaw.]

Mazara, a good ſeaport of Sicily, capital of a fertile valley of the ſame name, with a biſhop's ſee: 25 miles S W Trapani, lon. 12 30 E, lat. 37 53 N.

Meaco, a city of the iſland of Niphon, in Japan, of which it was formerly the capital. Three rivers unite their ſtreams in the center of the city, whence the place is divided into Upper and Lower Towns. This twofold city appears, by the ſtately high walls of it, to have been about 20 miles in length, and 9 or 10 in breadth, when in its full ſplendor; beſides its large ſuburbs, and the imperial palace, which is a city by itſelf, and divided from the reſt. The ſtreets are generally narrow, but long and ſtraight, and ſo full of inhabitants, that, a public account being taken of them, according to their ſeveral ſects, the whole amount was found to be near 500,000, excluſive of the ſeveral thouſands, that compoſe the dairo's court, and a much greater number of bonzas and nuns, who, on another liſt taken of the city, were found to amount to about 52,000, and the reſt of the inhabitants to 477,557; in all, 529,726, excluſive ſtill, of the dairo's court, and of a great multitude of ſtrangers, who flock to it from all parts of the empire. Its temples are numerous, and ſome of them magnificent beyond conception. Meaco, though much decayed, in conſequence of what it ſuffered in the civil wars, from pillage, maſſacre, and conflagration, is ſtill the grand ſtorehouſe of all the manufactures of Japan, and of all foreign and home merchandiſe, and the principal ſeat of their commerce. Here they refine their metals, and coin their money, print books, and carry on all ſorts of manufactures; they weave and die the fineſt and richeſt ſilks and ſtuffs, make and ſell the moſt beautiful japan work, porcelain, muſical inſtruments, paintings, carvings, all ſorts of gold, ſilver, and copper work, in the greateſt perfection, but more particularly, ſteel of the fineſt temper, and curious workmanſhip; all ſorts of gowns and other dreſſes, ready made for both ſexes, and an infinite variety of toys and trinkets: in a word, there is hardly any kind of commodity but is to be ſold at Meaco, nor any ſort of ingenious workmanſhip which they will not imitate, lon. 134 25 E, lat. 35 30 N.

Meadia, a town of Temeſwar, on the N ſide of the Danube: 15 miles E Belgrade, lon. 12 0 E, lat. 45 0 N.

Meao, a ſmall iſland, one of the Moluccas, in the Indian Ocean, with a good harbour, lon. 127 5 E, lat 1 12 N.

Mearns, ſee *Kincardineſhire*.

Meath, a county of Ireland, province of Leinſter, bounded N by Cavan and Louth, E by the Iriſh Sea and Dublin. It contains 147 pariſhes, 22,468 houſes, and 112,400 ſouls. Trim is the capital.

Meath, Weſt, a county of Ireland, province of Leinſter; bounded N E and E by Eaſt Meath. It is one of the moſt populous and fertile counties in Ireland, contains 62 pariſhes. Mullenger is the county town.

Meaux, an ancient town of France, department of Seine and Marne, with a biſhop's ſee. It is large and populous; and the fine market place is a peninſula contiguous to the town, which was formerly well fortified, and, in 1421, ſtood a ſiege of 3 months againſt the Engliſh. It is on the Marne: 25 miles N E Paris.

Mecan, a large river, which riſes in Thibet, and running S E through Laos and Cambodia, falls by two mouths into

the Eaſtern Ocean, forming an iſland below the city of Cambodia, which here gives name to the eaſtern branch.

Mecca, an ancient and famous town of Arabia Deſerta, ſeated in a barren valley, ſurrounded by many little hills, conſiſting of a blackiſh rock. The buildings are very mean, and its ſupport is the annual reſort of pilgrims at a certain ſeaſon of the year; for, at other times, the ſhops are ſcarcely open. On the top of one of the hills is a cave, where they pretend Mahomet uſually retired to perform his devotions; and hither, they affirm, the greateſt part of the Koran was brought him by the angel Gabriel. The town has plenty of water, and yet little garden-ſtuff; but there are ſeveral ſorts of good fruit, as grapes, melons, watermelons, and cucumbers. Numbers of ſheep are brought hither to be ſold to the pilgrims. The temple of Mecca has 42 doors, and its form reſembles the Royal Exchange in London, but it is near 10 times as large. It is open in the middle, and the ground covered with gravel, except in 2 or 3 places, that lead to the Beat Allah, or Kaba, through certain doors; and theſe are paved with ſhort ſtones. There are cloiſters all around, and in the ſides are cells for thoſe that live a monaſtic life. The Kaba, in the middle of the temple, is a ſquare ſtructure, each ſide about 20 paces long, and 24 feet high; covered all over, from top to bottom, with a thick ſort of ſilk, and the middle embroidered with large letters of gold: the door is covered with ſilver plates, and has a curtain before it, thick with gold embroidery. This Kaba is the principal object of the pilgrim's devotion, and is open but two days in the ſpace of 6 weeks, one day for the men and one for the women. Within there are only two wooden pillars, in the middle, to ſupport the roof, with a bar of iron faſtened thereto, on which hang 3 or 4 ſilver lamps: the walls are marble, and covered with ſilk, unleſs when the pilgrims enter. About 12 paces from the Kaba, is the ſepulchre of Abraham, as they pretend; and they affirm, that he erected this ſacred edifice. When the pilgrims have performed their devotions here, they repair to a hill, which, however, is not large enough to contain them all at once, for there are no leſs than 70,000 pilgrims every year. When certain ceremonies are over, they receive the title of hadgies, or ſaints; and the next morning they move to a place about two miles from Mecca, where they ſay Abraham went to offer up his ſon Iſaac. Here they pitch their tents, and then throw 7 ſmall ſtones againſt a little ſquare ſtone building. This, they affirm, is performed in defiance of the devil. Every one who is able, then purchaſes a ſheep, eating ſome of it themſelves, and giving the reſt to poor people who attend upon that occaſion. In the Kaba, is particularly one ſingular relic, which is regarded with extreme veneration. This is the famous black ſtone, ſaid to have been brought by the angel Gabriel, in order to the conſtruction of that edifice. The ſtone, according to the account of the clergy, was at firſt of a bright white colour, ſo as even to dazzle the eyes at the diſtance of 4 day's journey; but it wept ſo long, and ſo abundantly, for the ſins of mankind, that it became at length opaque, and at laſt abſolutely black. This ſtone, of ſo compaſſionate a character, every Muſſulman muſt kiſs, or at leaſt touch, every time he goes round the Kaba. Mecca is 34 miles N E Jidda, the ſeaport of Mecca, and 220 S by E Medina, lon. 40 55 E, lat. 21 45 N. [Pitts.]

Mecklenburg, a country of Lower Saxony; bounded N by the Baltic, E by Pomerania, W by Holſtein and Lunenburg. It abounds in corn, paſtures, and game. Schwerin, and New Strelitz, are the chief towns.

Mechlin, a city of the Auſtrian Netherlands, capital of a diſtrict of the ſame name, with an archbiſhop's ſee. It conſiſts of ſeveral ſmall iſlands made by artificial canals, over which are a great many bridges; and its cathedral is a ſuperb ſtructure, with a very high ſteeple. On the 7th of Auguſt, 1546, a terrible accident happened at this place; the lightning ſet fire to the magazine, containing 200 quintals of gun powder, which blew up and deſtroyed 300 houſes, killed 200 perſons, and maimed 600 others. The report was ſo great, that it was diſtinctly heard at Bruſſels and Antwerp, the inhabitants of which cities, conſidered it as an earthquake. Here is a great foundery for ordnance of all kinds; and it is famous for fine lace, and a ſort of beer, which is ſent into the neighbouring provinces. The territory of this town is a lordſhip, which comprehends two ſmall diſtricts containing 9 towns, of little conſequence, and ſome villages. It ſubmitted to the duke of Marlborough, in 1706, and was taken by the French in 1746, but reſtored in 1748. In 1792, the French again took it, evacuated it the next year, and

and re-entered it in 1794. It is seated on the Dender: 10 miles N E Bruſſels, and 15 S E Antwerp, lon. 4 34 E, lat. 51 2 N.

Meckley, a province of Aſia, bounded N by Aſſam, E by China, W by Bengal, and S by Roſhaan and Burmah, 350 miles long, 170 broad; ſubject to Ava, lon. 93 80, to 98 40 E, lat. 22 30, to 27 20 N.

Mecran, a province of Perſia, bounded E by Hindooſtan, S by the Indian Sea. It is the Gedroſia of the ancients. A chain of mountains croſſes it, and divides it into two almoſt equal parts. The ſouthern part is dry, and little more than a deſert, for 60 leagues together: the northern part is not ſo much ſo, but ſtill animals are rare, and the ſoil far from fertile. Water is ſcarce, and but few rivers are found. Deep and moving ſands often ſtop travellers in their journey, and ſometimes overwhelm them. Kidge is the capital.

Medelin, a town of Spain, in Eſtramadura, in a fertile country, on the Guadiana: 22 miles E Merida, lon. 5 38 W, lat. 38 41 N.

Medelpadia, a maritime province of Sweden, in Norland, and on the gulf of Bothnia. It is full of mountains and foreſts. Sundſwall is the capital and ſea-port.

Medemblick, a town of the United Provinces, in N Holland, on the Zuider-Zee, with a good harbour. It is 9 miles N Hoorn, and 22 N E Amſterdam, lon. 5 0 E, lat. 52 47 N.

Media, once a kingdom of Aſia, which held the empire of the world. Now it compoſes only a part of one Perſian province, called Aſurpaican. [Chardin.]

Medina, the capital of Wooli. It contains 800, or 1000 houſes; is fortified in the African manner, by a high wall of clay, and a fence of pointed ſtakes, and prickly buſhes. It is the reſidence of the king. [Park.]

Medina, a ſmall village on the Faleme, a branch of the Senegal: a Mandingo merchant is the ſole proprietor. He has adopted ſome European cuſtoms; his victuals is ſerved up in pewter diſhes; his houſes are built in the Engliſh faſhion. [Park.]

Medina, a famous town of Arabia Deſerta, celebrated as the burial place of Mahomet. It is a ſmall, poor place, yet is walled round, and has a large moſque, but nothing like the temple at Mecca. In one corner is a place, 14 paces ſquare, with great windows, and braſs gates; and in the middle, the tomb of Mahomet, encloſed with curtains, and lighted by a great many lamps. The tomb is not expoſed to any, except the eunuchs, appointed to take care of it, and to light the lamps; but the ſtory of its being ſuſpended in the air by a loadſtone, is known to be a fiction. Medina is called the City of the Prophet, becauſe here he was protected by the inhabitants when he fled from Mecca; and here he was firſt inveſted with regal power. The time of his death was in 637; but the Mahometan epoch begins in 622, from the time of his flight. It is ſeated on a plain, abounding in palm trees; 200 miles S W Mecca, lon. 39 33 E, lat. 24 20 N.

Medina-Celi, a town of Spain, in Old Caſtile, capital of a duchy of the ſame name; near the Xalong: 10 miles N E Siguenza, and 75 S W Saragoſſa, lon. 2 24 W, lat. 41 12 N.

Medina-de-las-Torres, a town of Spain, in Eſtramadura, with an old caſtle, ſeated at the foot of a mountain, near Badajoz.

Medina-del-Campo, an ancient and commercial town of Spain, in Leon. It enjoys great privileges, and is in a country abounding with corn and wine: 37 miles S E Zamora, and 75 N W Madrid, lon. 4 24 W, lat. 41 20 N.

Medina-del-Rio-Secco, an ancient town of Spain, in Leon, on a plain, where there are fine paſtures: 35 miles N W Valadolid, lon. 4 33 E, lat. 42 6 N.

Medina-Sidonia, an ancient town of Spain, in Andaluſia, with a caſtle: 36 miles N N W Gibralter, and 20 N E Cadiz, lon. 5 36 E, lat. 36 40 N.

Medinet Tabu, a village of Egypt, near the W coaſt of the Nile, where are found the remains of 4 temples, ſhowing the place where once ſtood the magnificent city of Thebes: 28 miles N Aſna, and 330 S Cairo. [Bruce.]

Mediterranean, a ſea between Aſia, Africa, and Europe, communicating with the Atlantic Ocean, by the ſtraits of Gibralter; and with the Black Sea by the ſtrait of Gallipoli, the ſea of Marmora, and the ſtrait of Conſtantinople. It is of very great extent, but has no tide, and a conſtant current ſets in from the Atlantic, through the ſtraits of Gibralter. It contains many iſlands, ſeveral of them large, as Majorca, Corſica, Sardinia, Sicily, Candia, and Cyprus. The eaſtern part of it, bordering on Aſia, is ſometimes called the *Levant Sea*: about 2000 miles long, and from 80 to 500 broad: lon. 6 W, to 72 E, lat. 31 to 44 N.

Medniki, a town of Poland, in the province of Samogitia, with a bishop's see: on the Warwitz: 40 miles E Memel, lon. 22 49 E, lat. 55 42 N.

Medua, a town of the kingdom of Algiers, in a country abounding in corn, fruits, and flocks of sheep: 175 miles S W Algiers, lon. 0 13 E, lat. 34 45 N.

Medway, a river, which rises at Maidstone, is navigable to Rochester; below, which, at Chatham, it is a station for the royal navy. Dividing into 2 branches, the western enters the Thames, between the isles of Grain and Sheppey, and is defended by the fort at Sheerness. The eastern branch called the East Swale, passes by Queenborough and Milton, and falls into the German Ocean, below Feversham.

Medwi, a town of Sweden, province of E Gothland, called the Swedish Spa, on account of its waters, which are vitriolic and sulphureous. The lodging houses form one street of uniform wooden buildings, painted red. The walks and rides are delightful, particularly on the banks of the Wetter. It is 3 miles from Wadstena. [Coxe.]

Medziboz, a town of Poland in Volhinia, on the river Bog: 20 miles S Constantinow.

Meeghoung-yay, a city of Ava, of great trade. Quantities of rice are raised in the vicinity. [Symes.]

Meeaday, a city of Ava. It is a neat town, built principally on 2 streets. The country round has rich pastures and plantations of tobacco. There are many temples and convents in the groves of mango, which surround the city. [Symes.]

Megara, a town of Livadia, formerly very large, but now inconsiderable. It has some fine remains of antiquity: 20 miles W Athens, lon. 23 30 E, lat. 38 6 N.

Megen, a town of Dutch Brabant, on the Maese: 15 miles S W Nimeguen, lon. 5 26 E, lat. 51 49 N.

Megesvar, a town of Transylvania capital of a county of the same name, remarkable for its good wines. It is on the river Kotel, lon. 25 20 E, lat. 46 50 N.

Megiers, a town of Transylvania: 28 miles N Hermanstadt, lon. 24 41 E, lat. 46 53 N.

Mehran, the principal of the channels into which the river Indus divides itself, near Tatta, in Hindoostan Proper.

Mehum, an island in the Straits of Babelmandel. In 1800 the British took possession of this island, and made considerable progress in fortifying it, but were obliged to abandon it for want of fresh water. [Capt. Dana.]

Mehun-sur-Yevre, an ancient town of France, department of Cher. Here are ruins of a castle, built by Charles VII, as a place of retirement; and here he starved himself, in the dread of being poisoned by his son, afterward Lewis XI. It is on a fertile plain, on the river Yevre: 10 miles N W Bourges, and 105 S Paris, lon. 2 17 E, lat. 47 10 N.

Mehun-sur-Loire, a town of France, department of Loiret, on the Loire: 10 miles S W Orleans, lon. 1 48 E, lat. 47 50 N.

Mellierie, a village of Savoy, in Chablais. It is seated on the S side of the lake of Geneva, in the recess of a small bay, and at the foot of impending mountains, which, in some parts, are gently sloping, and clothed to the edge of the water with dark forests, and in others are naked and perpendicular. These dark and gloomy rocks lie S W Clarens, which place and Mellierie are both interesting scenes in the Eloisa of Rousseau.

Meniau, an island in the bay of the Bodmer See, or middle lake of Constance, 1 mile in circumference. It belongs to the knights of the Teutonic order, and produces excellent wine, which forms the chief revenue of the commander: 5 miles N Constance.

Meissen, or *Misnia*, a margravate of Germany, in the electorate of Saxony; bounded on the N by the duchy of Saxony, on the E by Lusatia, on the S by Bohemia, and on the W by Thuringia. It is 100 miles in length and 80 in breadth; and is a very fine country, producing corn, wine, metals, and all things that contribute to the pleasure of life. The inhabitants speak the purest language in Germany. The capital is Dresden.

Meissen, a considerable town of Saxony Proper, with a castle, and a famous manufacture of porcelain, in which 700 workmen are employed. It is on the Elbe: 10 miles N N W Dresden, and 37 E S E Leipsick, lon. 13 33 E, lat. 51 15 N. [Hanway.]

Melazzo, an ancient town of Natolia, with a bishop's see, and some curious monuments of antiquity. It is on a bay of the Archipelago: 60 miles S Smyrna, lon. 27 25 E, lat. 37 28 N.

Melck, a small, well fortified town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Austria, with a celebrated Benedictine abbey, and a library.

a library, containing valuable manuscripts. It is on a hill: 47 miles W Vienna, lon. 15 20 E, lat. 48 11 N.

Melcomb-Regis, a borough in Dorsetshire, England, on an arm of the sea, and joined to Weymouth by a bridge, which has a drawbridge in the middle, to admit the passage of ships into the western part of the harbour. The 2 towns being incorporated together, are governed by a mayor; and each sends 2 members to parliament. Melcomb is 8 miles S Dorcester, and 129 W S W London.

Meldela, a town of Italy, in Romagna, belonging to its own prince: 8 miles S W Ravenna.

Meldert, a town of Austrian Brabant: 10 miles S E Louvain.

Meldingen, a little town of Switzerland. It is a republic of itself, under the protection of the 8 ancient cantons. It contains about 1000 souls, who are Roman Catholics. Their government is of the same form as the larger cantons. The Avoyer, or Doge, has a revenue of about 30l. per annum. The several councils meet every Thursday on state affairs.

Meldorp, a considerable town of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Holstein: 45 miles W Hamburg, lon. 9 6 E, lat. 54 10 N.

Melfi, a considerable town of Naples, in Basilicata, with an ancient castle, on a rock; and a bishop's see: 72 miles N E Naples, lon. 15 52 E, lat. 41 2 N.

Melida, an island of Dalmatia, in the gulf of Venice, and republic of Ragusa; 25 miles in length, and abounds in oranges, citrons, wine, and fish. It has a Benedictine abbey, 6 villages, and several harbours.

Melilla, an ancient town of the kingdom of Fez; taken, in 1496, by the Spaniards; but restored again to the Moors. It is near the Mediterranean: 75 miles W by N Tremesen, lon. 2 57 W, lat. 34 48 N.

Melinda, a kingdom of Africa, on the coast of Zanguebar. Its commerce consists in gold, slaves, elephants' teeth, ostrich feathers, wax, aloes, sena, and other drugs; also plenty of rice, sugar, cocoanuts, and other tropical fruits.

Melinda, a town on the coast of Zanguebar, capital of a kingdom of the same name, at the mouth of the Quilmanci. Here the Portuguese have 17 churches, 9 convents, and warehouses well provided with European goods. It is surrounded by fine gardens, and has a good harbour, defended by a fort; but the entrance is dangerous, on account of the great number of shoals, and rocks under water. The inhabitants are Christians and negroes, which last have their own king and religion; and the number of both is said to amount to 200,000. The city is supposed by the learned to be the Mondel mentioned by Avicenna, as the place whence they had their aloes, lon. 39 38 E, lat. 2 15 S.

Melita, see *Malta*.

Melitello, a town of Sicily: 8 miles W Leontini.

Melito, a town of Naples, in Calabria Ulteriore, with a bishop's see: 40 miles N Reggio.

Melle, a town of Westphalia, in the bishopric of Osnaburg: 10 miles E Osnaburg.

Melle, a town of France, department of the Two Sevres and late province of Poitou: 13 miles S St. Maixent.

Meller, see *Maeler*.

Mellingen, a town of Switzerland, in the bailiwick of Baden, which, since 1712, depends on the cantons of Zurie and Bern. It is in a fertile country, on the river Reuss: 5 miles S by W Baden.

Melnick, a town of Bohemia, at the confluence of the Elbe and Muldaw: 18 miles N Prague.

Meloni, a town of Egypt, a mile W from the river. The shops are well built; the place is a mile in circumference. It is at the head of 9 villages, which compose a little principality belonging to Mecca. The sub-governor conducts the caravan to Mecca, which place it supplies annually with 390,000 sacks of corn, sent by the way of Cairo, Suez, and the Red Sea. [Pococke.]

Melowe, a town of Upper Egypt, on the Nile, with a remarkable mosque, lon. 31 55 E, lat. 27 30 N.

Melrose, a town of Scotland, county of Roxburg, on the Tweed. It has long been famed for linens, named Melrose land linens, for which commissions have been received from London and foreign countries. In the year 1787, there were whitened 715 pieces of linen; in 1788, 855; in 1789, 917; in 1790, 1202; in 1791, 1232. This parish contains 2446 inhabitants. The monastery of Old Melrose was founded about the end of the 6th century. This place was a famous nursery for learned and religious men; and continued till the one at the present Melrose was founded by king David, which was very large and spacious, as appears from the ruins of it yet remaining; one of

of the moſt magnificent in the kingdom It was founded by king David, in 1136; dedicated to the Virgin Mary, and endowed with large revenues and many immunities, as appears by the charters granted to the abbot and convent, by the kings of Scotland: 26 miles S W Berwick, and 25 S S W Edinburgh.

Melrichſtadt, a town of Franconia, biſhopric of Wurtzburg, on the Strat. 20 miles N Schweinfurt.

Melton Mowbray, a town in Leiceſterſhire, England, conſiderable for cattle, hogs, and ſheep. The fine cheeſe called Stilton, is chiefly made in its neighbourhood. It is on the Eye, over which are two ſtone bridges: 15 miles S by E Nottingham, and 106 N by W London.

Melun, an ancient town of France, departmerit of Seine and Marne, on the Seine: 25 miles S E Paris.

Membrillo, a town of Spain, in Eſtramadura: 14 miles S Alcántara.

Memel, a ſtrong town of Eaſtern Pruſſia, with a caſtle, the fineſt harbour in the Baltic, and an extenſive commerce. It is on the N extremity of the Curiſche Haf, an inlet of the Baltic, 70 miles in length, which is here joined to the ſea by a narrow ſtrait. On the N E ſide of the entrance into the harbour is a lighthouſe, erected in 1796; 76 miles N N E Koningſberg, and 140 N E Dantzic, lon. 21 40 E, lat. 55 46 N.

Memmingen, a ſtrong town of Suabia, near which, in Auguſt 1795, the French defeated the emigrants under the prince of Conde. It is in a fertile plain: 24 miles S E Ulm, and 35 S W Augſburg, lon. 10 16 E, lat. 48 3 N.

Menan, a large river of the kingdom of Siam, which runs through it from N to S, paſſes by the city of Siam, and falls into the gulf of Siam, below Bancock. There are ſeveral ſingular fiſhes in it, beſide crocodiles, which are common in theſe parts.

Menancabo, a town in the iſland of Sumatra. It is the capital of a ſmall kingdom of the ſame name, and ſeated on the S coaſt, oppoſite the iſle of Naſſau: 250 miles from the Strait of Sunda.

Mende, an ancient town of France, capital of the department of Lozere. The fountains, and one of the ſteeples of the cathedral, are remarkable. It is very populous; has manufactures of ſerges and other woollen ſtuffs; and is on the Lot: 35 miles S W Puy, and 210 S by E Paris.

Mendip-Hills, a lofty tract, in the N E of Somerſetſhire, abounding in coal, calamine, and lead; the latter ſaid to be of a harder quality than that of other countries. Copper, manganeſe, bole, and red ochre, are alſo found in theſe hills. On their ſummits are large ſwampy flats, dangerous to croſs.

Mendleſham, a town in Suffolk: 18 miles E Bury St Edmunds, and 82 N E London, lon. 1 12 E, lat. 52 24 N.

Mendrah, a province of the kingdom of Fezzan, with a town of the ſame name, 60 miles S Mourzook. Although much of the land in this province is a continued level of hard and barren ſoil, the quantity of trona, a ſpecies of foſſil alkali, that floats on the ſurface, or ſettles on the banks of its numerous ſmoking lakes, has given it a higher importance than that of the moſt fertile diſtricts.

Mendriſio, a town of Swiſſerland, and capital of an Italian bailiwick, which lies between the lakes of Como and Lugano, containing 19 pariſhes, and about 16,000 inhabitants. The town contains ſeveral convents, and is the reſidence of the Bailiff: 7 miles W Como, lat. 25 45 N.

Menehould, St. an ancient and conſiderable town of France, department of Marne, in a moraſs, on the river Aiſne, between two rocks, with a caſtle. Its other fortifications have been demoliſhed. It was here, on September 20, 1792, that the French gave the firſt check to the progreſs of the victorious Pruſſians, which, in the end, compelled them to a diſgraceful retreat. St. Menehould is 20 miles N E Chalons, and 110 E Paris, lon. 4 59 E, lat. 49 2 N.

Menie, ſee *Munia*.

Menin, a town of Auſtrian Flanders, on the Lis. It is deemed the key of the country; and in every war, from the middle of the 17th century, the poſſeſſion of it has been deemed of the utmoſt conſequence. It has, therefore, been often taken and retaken; the laſt time by the French, in April, 1794, when the garriſon (in order to ſave the unhappy emigrants) bravely forced their way through the enemy: 8 miles S E of Ypres, and 10 N Liſle, lon. 3 9 E, lat. 50 48 N.

Menſheech, a poor, ill built town on the Nile, about a mile in compaſs: to the S of this are the ruins of an ancient city: theſe are ſurrounded by a foſſee: the ruins of a quay are alſo viſible; it was Ptolemais. Menſheech is now a place of conſiderable trade. The town has a large moſque, and a large church yard, the neighbouring places bringing their dead

dead here; becauſe it is ſo high as not to be inundated by the Nile. Here and through the province of Akmim, the Chriſtians have great privileges.

[Pococke, Norden]

Meſurado, Cape, a detached mountain on the W ſhore of Africa: 16 leagues from Cape Monte. It is ſteep and elevated next to the ſea, has a gentle declivity towards the land; on the ſummit is a level plain. The country adjacent is extremely productive; redwood, indigo, cotton, and cane, flouriſh without cultivation. The natives are large, and well made, bold, martial, and jealous of their liberty. They are diſtinguiſhed for their good appearance, good ſenſe, and good living. Though the women cultivate their fields, they tenderly educate their children, and diſplay great addreſs in acquiring and ſecuring the affections of their huſbands. The purity of the air, the goodneſs of the water, the fertility of their lands, and what is ſtill more, their abhorrence of the ſlave trade, renders the people happy, and the country populous; deplorably ignorant of GOD and CHRIST, they pray the devil to avert the evils of life.

[Diſcoveries in Africa.]

Menton, a city of Italy, principality of Monaco, with a caſtle. It has a conſiderable trade in fruit and oil; and is ſeated near the ſea: 5 miles E N E Monaco, and 8 W S W Ventimiglia, lon. 7 35 E, lat. 43 46 N.

Mentz, an archbiſhopric and electorate of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, lying upon that river. It is bounded N by Weteravia and Heſſe, E by Franconia, S by the palatinate of the Rhine, W by the electorate of Treves; 50 miles in length, and 20 in breadth; and is very fertile. The elector is alſo ſovereign of Eichsfeld, Eisfeld, and the city and territory of Erfort, in Thuringia.

Mentz, or *Mayence*, a conſiderable city of Germany, capital of the Electorate of Mentz, with a univerſity, and an archbiſhop's ſee. The archbiſhop is an elector of the empire, archchancellor of the empire, keeper of the archives, and director of the general and particular aſſemblies. This city is built in an irregular manner, and plentifully provided with churches. In the cathedral, which is a gloomy fabric, is what they call a treaſury, which contains a number of clumſy jewels, ſome relics, and a rich wardrobe of ſacerdotal veſtments. Mentz is one of the towns which claim the invention of printing. The French took this place by ſurpriſe in October, 1792; but it ſurrendered to the Pruſſians in July, 1793. It was re-attacked by the French, in 1795, but they were defeated before it, both in April and October, by the Auſtrians, who alſo relieved it from a blockade of two months, in September, 1796. Many of the churches, public buildings, and private houſes were deſtroyed, or greatly injured, during the ſiege, as well as ſome fine villages, vineyards, and country houſes. Mentz is ſeated on the Rhine, juſt below its confluence with the Maine; and oppoſite to it, on the E ſide, is the ſtrong town of Caſſel, connected with it by a bridge of boats. It is 15 miles W Frankfort, and 75 E Treves, lon. 8 10 E, lat. 49 56 N.

[Moor.]

Menzaleh, or *Menzala*, a large lake of Egypt, running parallel with the Mediterranean, from which it is divided by a narrow ſlip of land, 60 miles in length, and from 2 to 12 in breadth, overflowed and filled by the waters of the Nile. It was anciently called *Tanis*, from the town of that name: its waters are ſoft in the time of inundation, and become brackiſh as the river retreats within its channel. There are iſlands in the lake, built over like towns, as Nabli, Touna, Samnaa, and Haſſan-Elma, which can only be approached by by boats. A viſit to theſe iſles, which no modern traveller has examined, and where manuſcripts and antiquities might be found, ſeems an object of importance. About 1200 boats, each annually paying 36 ſhillings to the receiver of the pacha, continually fiſh on the lake.

Menzeleh, a town of Egypt, ſituated near the lake to which it gives name: 20 miles S S E Damietta, and 73 N N E Cairo, lat. 31 3 N.

Mephen, a town of Weſtphalia, on the Embs: 15 miles N Lingen, and 50 N W Munſter.

Mequinenza, an ancient town of Arragon, with a caſtle, at the confluence of the Ebro and Segra, in a fertile country: 39 miles N W Tortoſa, and 180 N E Madrid.

Mequinez, a city of the kingdom of Fez, and now the capital of the whole empire of Morocco, in a delightful plain, having a ſerene and clear air, the reſidence of the emperor. In the middle of the city, the Jews have a place to themſelves, the gates of which are locked every

every night; and there is an alcaid to protect them againſt the common people, who, otherwiſe, would plunder them. It is death for them to curſe, or lift up a hand againſt the meaneſt Moor; and they are obliged to wear black clothes and caps, and to pull off their ſhoes whenever they paſs by a moſque. Cloſe by Mequinez, on the N W ſide, is a large negro town, which takes up as much ground as the city, but the houſes are not ſo high, nor ſo well built. The inhabitants are all blacks, or of a dark tawny colour; and thence the emperor recruits the ſoldiers for his court. The palace ſtands on the S ſide, and is guarded by ſeveral hundreds of black eunuchs, who are cleanly dreſſed, and their knives and cimiters are covered with wrought ſilver. The houſes of Mequinez are very good, but its ſtreets exceedingly narrow, and hardly any of the windows to be ſeen; for the light comes in at the back of the houſes, where there is a ſquare court, in the middle of which is a fountain, if the houſe belong to a perſon of any rank. They are flat at the top; ſo that, in many places, they can walk a great way upon them. The women live in the upper apartments, and often viſit each other from the tops of the houſes. When they go abroad, they have their heads covered with their outward garment, which comes down cloſe to their eyes; and underneath they tie a piece of white cloth, to hide the lower part of their face. They are entirely covered, except their legs, which are generally naked; but within doors they appear in their hair, and have only a ſingle fillet over their foreheads. Their cuſtoms and manners are much the ſame as thoſe of other Mahometans. Mequinez is 66 miles W Fez, lon. 6 6 W, lat 33 16 N.

[Windus.]

Mer, a town of France, in the department of Loir and Cher: 10 miles N E Blois.

Meran, a trading town of Germany, in the Tyrol, capital of Erſchland, on the Adige: 12 miles N W Bolzano.

Mere, a town in Wiltſhire, England: 28 miles W Saliſbury.

Merdin, a town of Turkey, in Diarbeck, with a caſtle and an archbiſhop's ſee. The country about it produces a great deal of cotton. It is the reſidence of 200 Saphis, and 500 Janiſſaries: 45 miles S E Diarbekar, lon. 39 59 E, lat. 36 30 N.

Mereez, a town of Lithuania, at the confluence of the Berezino, and Mereez: 30 miles N Grodno, lon. 24 10 E, lat. 50 0 N.

Mereega, a town of Africa in the kingdom of Algiers, celebrated for its warm baths, ſituated in a mountainous country.

Merida, a ſtrong town of Spain, in Eſtramadura, built by the Romans, before the birth of Chriſt. Here are fine remains of antiquity, particularly a triumphal arch. It is on an extenſive and fertile plain: 45 miles S by E Alcantara, lon. 6 4 W, lat. 38 42 N.

Merionethſhire, a county of N Wales, bounded N by Carnarvonſhire and Denbighſhire, W by the Iriſh Sea. The face of this county is varied throughout with a romantic mixture of all the peculiar ſcenery belonging to a wild and mountainous region. It has a great mountain, the Cader Idris, one of the higheſt in Wales, and contains 6 hundreds, 4 market towns, 37 pariſhes, and ſends one member to parliament. Harlech is the capital.

Meritz, *Meritch*, or *Merrich*, an important fortreſs and city of the Deccan of Hindooſtan; taken by Hyder Ally in 1778; ſituated near the N bank of the river Kiſtna: 70 miles S W Viſiapour.

Merk, a river of Auſtrian Brabant, which running N by Breda, turns W, and falls into one of the mouths of the river Maeſe, oppoſite the iſland of Overſtackee, in Holland.

Mero, a ſtrong town of the kingdom of Pegu: 149 miles S W Pegu, lon. 98 36 E, lat. 16 0 N.

Merou, a town of Perſia, in Korafan, ſeated in a fertile country, which produces ſalt: 112 miles S W Bokhara, lon. 64 25 E, lat. 37 40 N.

Mers, ſee *Berwickſhire*.

Merſburg, a town of Saxony, in Miſnia, with a biſhop's ſee; on the Sala: 10 miles S Halle, and 56 N W Dreſden.

Merſey, a river of England, which runs through the counties of Lancaſter, York, and Cheſter, and empties itſelf into the Iriſh Sea, at Liverpool. By the late inland navigation, it has communication with the rivers Dee, Ribble, Ouſe, Trent, Darwent, Severn, and Humber. This river not only affords ſalmon, but is viſited by annual ſhoals of ſmelts, here called ſparlings, of a remarkable ſize and flavour.

Merſey, an iſland in the German Sea, on the coaſt of Eſſex, at the mouth of the river Colne. It had once 8 pariſhes, now

now reduced to two; called E and W Merſey.

Merſpurg, a town of Suabia, on the N ſide of the lake of Conſtance: 11 miles from the town of that name.

Mertola, a ſtrong town of Portugal, in Alentejo, near the Guadiana, with 2400 inhabitants: 60 miles S Evora, and 100 S E Liſbon.

Merton, a village in Surry, on the Wandle: 7 miles S W London. It had a celebrated abbey, of which nothing remains, but the E window of a chapel; and the walls that ſurround the premiſes, which are built of flint, are nearly entire, and include about 60 acres. Upon the ſite of this abbey are two calico manufactures, and a copper mill; and about 1000 perſons are now employed on a ſpot once the abode of monaſtic indolence.

Merve, the N branch of the river Maeſe, in Holland, on which the city of Rotterdam is ſeated.

Merville, a town of France, department of the N, on the Lis: 10 miles S E Caſſel, and 24 S W Menin.

Meſched, a conſiderable town of Perſia, in Koraſan, famous for the magnificent ſepulchre of Iman Riſa, of the family of Ali, to which the Perſians pay great devotion. It is fortified with ſeveral towers, and ſeated on a mountain, in which are found fine Turcois ſtones: 100 miles E Aſtrabad, lon. 57 45 E, lat. 37 0 N.

Meſen, a ſeaport of Ruſſia, in the government of Archangel, capital of a diſtrict of the ſame name. It is ſeated on the river Meſen, on the E coaſt of the White Sea: 160 miles N Archangel, lon. 44 25 E, lat. 65 50 N.

Meſſa, a town of Morocco, on the river Sus, not far from the Atlantic, at the foot of the Atlas. It is large, and divided into 3 parts, and ſurrounded with walls. Near it is a moſque, in which are the bones of a whale, which the inhabitants conſider as the bones of the whale which ſwallowed Jonah: 265 miles S W Morocco, lat. 29 58 N.

Meſſina, an ancient city of Sicily, in the Val-di-Demona, with a citadel, ſeveral forts, a ſpacious harbour, and an archbiſhop's ſee. It is 5 miles in circumference, and has 4 large ſuburbs. The public buildings and monaſteries are numerous and magnificent, and it contains 60,000 inhabitants. The harbour, whoſe quay is above a mile in length, is one of the ſafeſt in the Mediterranean, and in the form of a half moon, 5 miles in circumference, and very deep. The viceroy of Sicily reſides here 6 months in the year: and it is a place of great trade in ſilk, oil, fruit, corn, and excellent wine, eſpecially, ſince it has been declared a free port. This place, in 1783, ſuffered much by an earthquake, which ſhook great part of Calabria and Sicily to their foundations, overturned many rich and populous towns, and buried thouſands in their ruins. It is on the ſea ſide; 110 miles E Palermo, and 180 S E Naples, lon. 15 50 E, lat. 38 10 N.

Meſtre, a town of Venice: 16 miles N E Padua.

Meſurata, a ſeaport of the kingdom of Tripoli, from whence a caravan proceeds to Fezzan, and other interior parts toward the S of Africa: 100 miles E S E Tripoli, lon. 15 5 E, lat 31 3 N.

Metelin, or *Mytilene*, an iſland of the Archipelago, anciently called Leſbos, to the N of Scio, and almoſt at the entrance of the Gulf of Gueſtro, the ſoil is very good, and the mountains are very cool, being covered with wood in many places. It produces good wheat, excellent oil, and the beſt figs in the Archipelago; nor have their wines loſt any thing of their ancient reputation. It is governed by a pacha, ſubject to the Turks, and Caſtro is the capital.

Meth, or *Meta*, a ſmall iſland near the coaſt of Africa, at the entrance of Babel Mandel, with a town, lat. 11 22 N.

Methven, a town of Scotland, county of Perth, near which is an ancient caſtle, containing 1786 inhabitants. The principal manufacture, is that of broad and narrow linens: with two paper, and ſome other mills: 6 miles W N W Perth.

Methwold, a town of England, county of Norfolk: 16 miles S Lynn.

Metimin, a town of Ruſſia, near the Pacific Ocean, lon. 188 E, lat. 64 55 N.

Metnitz, a river of Germany, in the duchy of Carinthia, which runs into the Gurck: 4 miles E Straſburg.

Metro, a river of Italy, which runs into the gulf of Venice, near Fano.

Metton, a city of China, of vaſt population, ſtanding on a river, which empties into the Yellow Sea. The country round is extremely fertile, but lies ſo low, as frequently to be overflowed by the ſea. No precaution can prevent this evil. The houſes are built of mud, covered with bamboo, without floors or pavements. The palaces of the Mandarines are built of wood and ſtone, 3 ſtories high, and at a diſtance from the town. Theſe are adorned with gilding, paintings, and piazzas

The

The river is broad, but unequal in its depth, acroſs its entrance is a bar of ſand. [M'Cartney.]

Metz, an ancient and ſtrong town of France, department of Moſelle, with a biſhop's ſee, whoſe biſhop had the title of a Prince of the empire. The cathedral is one of the fineſt in Europe. The Jews, about 3000, live in a part of the town by themſelves, where they have a ſynagogue. The ſweetmeats made here are in high eſteem. Metz was formerly the capital of the kingdom of Auſtraſia: its fortifications are excellent, and it has one of the ſtrongeſt citadels in Europe. The inhabitants are computed at 40,000, beſide a numerons garriſon, who have noble barracks. It is ſeated at the confluence of the Moſelle and Seille: 25 miles N W Nanci, 37 S Luxemburg, and 190 N E Paris, lon. 6 16 E, lat. 49 7 N.

Meulan, an ancient town of France, department of Seine and Oiſe. It is built in the form of an amphitheatre, on the river Seine, over which are 2 bridges: 20 miles N W Paris.

Meurs, a town of Germany, duchy of Cleves, on the Rhine: 15 miles N W Duſſeldorp.

Meurthe, a department of France, ſo called from a river that riſes in the department of the Voſges, and watering Luneville and Nanci, falls into the Moſelle. Nanci is the epiſcopal ſee of this department.

Meuſe, a department of France, including the late duchy of Bar. It takes its name from the river Meuſe, or Maeſe. Bar-le-Duc is the capital. See *Maeſe*.

Mewari, a conſiderable town of Japan, in the iſland of Niphon, with a royal palace. It is on a hill, at the foot of which are vaſt fields of wheat and rice, with fine orchards, full of excellent plums.

Mewat, a hilly and woody tract of Hindooſtan Proper, lying on the S W of Delhi, confining the low country, along the W bank of the Jumna, to a comparatively narrow ſlip, and extending weſtward 130 miles. From N to S it is 90 miles. Although ſituate in the heart of Hindooſtan, within 25 miles of its former capital (Delhi) its inhabitants, the Mewatti, have been ever characterized as the moſt ſavage and brutal; and their chief employment has been robbery and plunder. In 1265, 100,000 of theſe wretches were put to the ſword; but they are ſtill ſo famous as thieves and robbers, that parties of them are taken into pay by the chiefs of Upper Hindooſtan, in order to diſtreſs the countries that are the ſeat of warfare. Mewat contains ſome ſtrong fortreſſes on inacceſſible hills, and was almoſt entirely ſubject to the late Madajee Sindia, a Mahratta chief.

Mexat-Ali, a town of Perſia, in Irac-Arabia, not ſo conſiderable as formerly, but famous for the ſuperb and rich moſque of Ali, to which the Perſians go in pilgrimage from all parts. It is 100 miles S W Bagdad, lon. 42 57 E, lat. 32 0 N.

Mexat-Ocem, a conſiderable town of Perſia, which takes its name from a moſque dedicated to Ocem, the ſon of Ali. It is in a fertile country, on the river Euphrates: 70 miles N Mexat-Ali, lon. 42 57 E, lat. 33 0 N.

Meyahoun, an ancient city of Ava, on the Irrawaddy, memorable in the wars of the Birmans and Peguers. It ſtretches 2 miles along the margin of the river. In the city are numerous gilded temples and ſpacious convents. A variety of ſpreading trees give the place a venerable grandeur. [Symes.]

Meyenfeldt, a town in the country of the Griſons, on the Rhine, in a pleaſant country, fertile in excellent wine: 15 miles N E Coire, lon. 9 36 E, lat. 47 2 N.

Meyringen, a large and neat village in the diſtrict of Berne. It ſtands in a romantic vale on the Aar, ſurrounded by meadows of luxuriant verdure. The inhabitants are a fine race of people, remarkably ſtrong, and well made; the women are tall, and handſome. They are governed by magiſtrates of their own chooſing, and only take oaths of fidelity to Berne. [Coxe.]

Mezanderan, or *Mazenderan*, a province of Perſia, bounded N by the Caſpian Sea. The ſouthern part is mountainous, and nearly deſert, it contains, however, ſome charming vallies, and the air is healthy. This part is called *Taberiſtan*. Towards the N it is very fertile, and called *The Garden of Perſia*, and from the month of September to April, the whole country appears like a vaſt parterre of flowers. The inhabitants collect 16,000 pounds of ſilk, of inferior quality, a great deal of cotton, which they dye and manufacture, ſugar, excellent fruit, eſpecially raiſins, of ſome of which they make wine, but dry the chief for ſale, a great deal of rice, corn, and ſalt. Among the animals are tigers, deer, ſheep, goats, &c. This province is well ſituated for trade on the Caſpian Sea, but the towns on the coaſts

coasts are much infested by pirates. Ferabad is the capital.

Mezanderan, a town in the above province: 80 miles W S W Ferabad.

Mezdoga, a town of Fez, at the foot of Mount Atlas.

Mezieres, a town of France, department of Ardennes, with a citadel, on the Meuse: 12 miles N W Sedan, and 127 N E Paris, lon. 4 48 E, lat. 49 46 N.

Mezin, a town of France, department of Lot and Garonne, in a country that abounds in wheat; with vines, from which is principally made brandy; and with the cork tree, which is sold both in its natural state, and in corks: 9 miles N W Condom.

Mia, or *Mijah*, a large town of Japan, on the S coast of the isle of Niphon, with a fortified palace, lon. 135 40 E, lat. 35 50 N.

Miana, a town of Persia, in the province of Adirbeitzan. This is the place where the celebrated traveller M. Thevenot, so often quoted in this work, died, on his return from Ispahan: 19 leagues S E Tauris.

Michael, St. the most fertile and populous of the Azores or Western Islands. Its 2 principal harbours are Ponta Delgada and Villa Franca: the former is the capital of the island, lon. 25 42 W, lat. 37 47 N.

Michael, St. a borough in Cornwall: 8 miles S W St. Columb, lon. 4 52 W, lat. 50 23 N.

Michael, St. a town of France, department of Meuse, remarkable for its hospital, and the rich library of a late Benedictine abbey. It is on the Meuse: 20 miles N E Bar-le-duc, and 165 E Paris.

Michelonia, a country of Prussia, part of the circle of Culm, and separated from the other part by the river Dribents. It takes its name from the castle of Michelow.

Middleburg, a large and strong commercial city of the United Provinces, capital of the island of Walcheren, and of all Zealand. The squares and public buildings are magnificent. The inhabitants are computed at 26,000. The harbour is large and commodious, and has a communication with the sea by a canal, which will bear the largest vessels: 20 miles N E Bruges, 30 N W Ghent, and 72 S W Amsterdam, lon. 3 39 E, lat. 51 32 N.

Middleburg, a town of Dutch Flanders: 5 miles S E Sluys.

Middleham, a town in the N riding of Yorkshire, England, on the Ure: 10 miles S Richmond.

Middlesex, a county of England, bounded N by Hertfordshire, E by Essex. It is one of the least counties in England, but by far the richest. It contains 126 parishes, beside London, and 4 market towns, and sends 8 members to parliament. The air is healthy; but the soil, in general, being gravelly, it is not naturally fertile; though, by means of the vicinity to the metropolis, many parts of it are converted into rich beds of manure, clothed with almost perpetual verdure. There are still, however, very extensive tracts of uncultivated heath. Beside the Thames, the Lea, and the Colne, which are its boundaries to the S, the S E, and the W, Middlesex is watered by several small streams; one of which called the New River, is artificially brought from Amwell, in Herts, for the purpose of supplying London with water. Middlesex contains 179,200 acres; about 8500 cows are kept by the London cowkeepers for the supply of the city, which are supposed to give 8 quarts a day, on an average.

Middleton's Island, an isle in the southern ocean, discovered by Shortland. It appeared about 6 leagues in length, the land very high, with a remarkable peak, lon. 159 5 E, lat. 28 10 S.

Middlewich, a town in Cheshire, England, on the Croke, and noted for its salt pits, and making fine salt: 24 miles E Chester, and 167 N W London.

Midhurst, a borough in Sussex, England, on the Arun: 11 miles N by E Chichester, and 50 W by S London.

Miechav, or *Miezava*, a town of Poland, on the Vistula: 10 miles S by E Thorn, lon. 18 46 E, lat. 52 58 N.

Milan, a city of Italy, capital of a duchy of the same name. It was the ancient capital of Lombardy, and although it is thought rather to exceed Naples in size, it does not contain above half the number of inhabitants. It is seated in a delightful plain, between the rivers Adda and Tesin; is 10 miles in circumference, and called by the Italians, Milan the Great. It contains many fine palaces, but that of the governor is the most magnificent; it has 200 churches, and many convents, hospitals, and schools. The cathedral is in the center of the city, and next to St. Peter's at Rome, is the most considerable in Italy. The number of statues, within and without, is prodigious; they are all of marble, and many of them finely wrought. This vast fabric, which the Milanese call the 8th wonder

der of the world, is entirely built of solid white marble, and supported by 50 columns. From the roof hangs a case of crystal, enclosing a nail, which, they say, is one of those by which our Saviour was fixed to the cross. The Treasury belonging to this church is reckoned the richest in Italy, next to that of Loretto. The college of St. Ambrose has a library, which, beside a prodigious number of manuscripts, contains 45,000 printed books; and its superb gallery is adorned with rich paintings. Milan has considerable commerce in grain (especially rice) cattle, and cheese; and has manufactures of silk and velvet stuffs, stockings, handkerchiefs, ribands, gold and silver lace and embroideries, woollen and linen cloths, glass, and earthen ware in imitation of China. It has been several times taken in the wars that have desolated Italy; the last time by the French, in June, 1796. It is the see of an archbishop: 70 miles N Genoa, 72 N E Turin, and 145 N W Florence, lon. 9 16 E. lat. 45 28 N. [Addison.]

Milan, or *Milanese*, a duchy of Italy, 250 miles long and 78 broad; bounded N by Switzerland and the country of the Grisons, E by the republic of Venice and the duchies of Parma and Mantua, S by the duchy of Parma and the territory of Genoa, W by Piedmont and Montferrat. The soil is every where fertile in corn, wine, fruits, rice, and olives. The rivers are the Secchia, Tesin, Adda, and Oglio; and it has several lakes, the principal of which are those of Maggiore, Como, and Lugano. This country having formerly been possessed by the French, next by the Spaniards, and afterward by the Germans, the troops of those nations have produced a style of manners, and stamped a character, in the inhabitants of this duchy, different from what prevails in any other part of Italy; and nice observers imagine they perceive in the manners of the Milanese, the politeness, formality, and honesty imputed to those 3 nations, blended with the natural ingenuity of the Italians. This duchy, before the late war, was subject to the house of Austria, and governed by a German nobleman, resident at Milan, under the character of minister from Vienna.

Milazzo, a strong seaport of Sicily, in the Val-di-Demona. It is divided into the upper and lower town; the upper is very strong, and the lower has a fine square, with a superb fountain. It is on a rock, on the W side of a bay of the same name: 13 miles W Messina, lon. 15 34 E, lat. 38 12 N.

Milborn-port, a borough in Somersetshire, England, sends 2 members to parliament; 2 miles E by N of Sherborn, and 115 W by S London.

Mildenhall, a populous town in Suffolk, England, on the Larke, a branch of the Ouse: 13 miles N by E Newmarket, and 69 N N E London.

Mileto, an ancient town of Naples, with a bishop's see: 5 miles from Nicotera.

Milford haven, a deep inlet of the Irish sea, on the coast of Pembrokeshire. It branches off into so many creeks, secured from all winds, that it is esteemed the safest and most capacious harbour in Great Britain; but its remote situation greatly impairs its utility. At the entrance, on the W point, called St. Anns, is an old lighthouse and a blockhouse; in the year 1757, 10,000l. were voted by parliament to fortify it against the attack of an enemy. A packet boat sails from hence every day, except Tuesday, for Waterford, in Ireland.

Miliane, a town of Algiers, with a castle; in a country fertile in oranges, citrons, and other fruits, the best in all Barbary, lon. 2 35 E, lat. 35 15 N.

Milhaud, a town of France, department of Aveiron, on the Tarn: 50 miles N W Montpellier, and 142 S Paris.

Milo, anciently *Melos*, an island of the Grecian Archipelago: 50 miles in circumference, with one of the best and largest harbours in the Mediterranean. In the spring the fields are enamelled with anemonics of all sorts. In this island are curious subterranean galleries, formed of ancient stone quarries. The walls on each side, which are 6 feet high, are covered with alum, formed by the spontaneous operations of nature. It is the fine and genuine capillary or plume alum. This beautiful substance, which is here found in a state of crystallization, rises in threads or fibres like those of a feather, whence it derives its name. Here are two bishops: one of the Greek and the other of the Latin church. A century ago, this island was extremely fertile in corn, wine and fruits, and contained upwards of 20,000 inhabitants. M. Tournefort, who visited it in 1700, gives a delightful description of this island. The earth, constantly heated by subterraneous fires, produces, almost without intermission, wheat, barley, cotton, exquisite wines, and delicious melons. All

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the productions of the island are of incomparable excellence. Its Partridges, quails, kids and lambs, are in high estimation, yet extremely cheap. Could M. Tournefort return to Milo, he would no longer find the beauteous isle he has described. He would still see the feathered alum, with silver threads, suspended from the roofs of caverns, fragments of pure sulphur filling the crevices of the rocks, numerous mineral springs, hot baths, and the same fires, which, in his time, heated the bosom of the earth, and rendered it so fertile. He would now find on a surface of 18 leagues in circumference, only about 700 inhabitants. He would sigh to behold the finest parts of the country without cultivation, and fertile vallies changed into morasses. Milo has assumed a very different appearance within the course of the last 50 years. The plague, every where propagated by the Turks, has cut off the greatest part of its inhabitants; and the detestable government of the Porte, and the oppressions of the captain pacha, have completed its destruction, lon. 25 6 E, lat. 36 38 N.

Miltenberg, a town of Franconia, in the electorate of Mentz, on the Maine, lon. 9 19 E, lat. 49 46 N.

Milthorp, a village in Westmoreland, on a river: 5 miles S Kendal. As the navigation of the Ken is obstructed by a cataract near its mouth, Milthorp is the only port in the county; and hence the fine Westmoreland slates are exported to Liverpool, London, Hull, &c.

Milton, a town in Kent, on the E branch of the Medway, and noted for excellent oysters: 14 miles N E Maidenstone, and 42 E London.

Milton, a town in Kent, England, 1 mile E of Gravesend, incorporated with it.

Milton Abbey, a town in Dorsetshire, England, famous for a ruinous abbey, built by king Athelstan, and for a magnificent Gothic church: 14 miles N E Dorchester, and 112 W by S London.

Minch, a great sound or channel, on the W coast of Scotland.

Mindanoa, the largest of the Philippine Islands, next to Luconia. It is 180 miles long and 120 broad, and is governed by a Sultan, who is absolute. It is a mountainous country, full of hills and vallies; and the mould is generally deep, black and fruitful. The sides of the hills and vallies are stony, and yet there are tall trees, of kinds not known in Europe; some of the mountains yield very good gold, and the vallies are well watered with rivulets. The Libby trees produce the sago, which the poor people eat instead of bread, 3 or 4 months in the year. It produces all sorts of fruit proper to the climate, beside plenty of rice. Here are horses, beeves, buffaloes, hogs, goats, deer, monkies, guanas, bats of a large size, lizards and snakes; also, ducks, hens, pigeons, parrots, parroquets, and turtle-doves, beside many small birds. The air is temperate; and the winds are easterly one part of the year, and westerly the other; while the former blow, it is fair weather; but while the latter, it is rainy, stormy, and tempestuous. The inhabitants are of a mean, low stature, with small limbs and little heads. Their faces are oval, with flat foreheads, black, small eyes, short, low noses, and pretty large mouths. Their hair is black and straight, and their complexion tawny, but more inclined to yellow than that of other indians. The chief trades are goldsmiths, blacksmiths and carpenters, and they can build pretty good vessels for the sea. The sultan has a queen, beside 20 other women, and all the men have several wives; for their religion is Mahometanism. Their houses are built on posts, from 14 to 20 feet high, and they have ladders to go up out of the streets: they have but one floor, which is divided into several rooms, and the roofs are covered with palmeto leaves. The capital is a large city of the same name, seated on the E side the island, lon. 125 0 W, lat. 6 0 N.

Mindelheim, a town in Suabia, with a castle. It is the capital of a small territory between the rivers Iller and Lech, subject to the house of Bavaria: 30 miles S E Ulm, lon. 10 42 E, lat. 48 3 N.

Minden, a town of Westphalia, capital of a territory of the same name, subject to the king of Prussia, and is seated on the Weser: 27 miles E by S of Osnaburg, and 37 W Hanover, lon. 9 5 E, lat. 52 22 N.

Mindora, one of the Philippine islands, 50 miles in circumference, separated from Luconia by a narrow channel. It is full of mountains, which abound in palm trees and all sorts of fruit. The inhabitants are pagans, and pay tribute to the Spaniards.

Minehead, a borough in Somersetshire, England. It has a good harbour on the Bristol channel, for ships of large burden; and carries on a considerable trade in wool, coal, and herrings. It is visited as a bathing place in summer. It has 500 houses,

ouſes, and 2000 inhabitants. It ſends two members to parliament: 31 miles N Exeter, lon. 3 34 W, lat. 51 12 N.

Mingrelia, a province of Aſia, which makes part of Georgia, bounded W by the Black Sea; E by Imeritia, S by a part of Georgia, N by Circaſſia. It is governed by a prince, who is tributary to the ſovereign of Imeritia. The face of the country, its products, and the cuſtoms and manners of the inhabitants, are ſimilar to thoſe of Georgia. They excuſe themſelves for having many wives, becauſe their children will ſell for money. Adultery and inceſt are hardly viewed as crimes. They call themſelves chriſtians, but have no more religious knowledge or morals than pagans.

Mino, a river of Spain, which divides Galicia from Portugal, and falls into the Atlantic Ocean at Caminha.

Miniato, St. an epiſcopal town of Tuſcany, on the Arno. 20 miles S W Florence, lon. 10 45 E, lat. 43 40 N.

Miniet, a pleaſant city of Egypt, on the Nile. It is populous, and has conſiderable commerce. Some of the houſes are of ſtone; here is a manufactory of earthen veſſels. Pillars of granite, and other ruins, ſhow that this is the ſite of a more ancient city. [Bruce, Sonini.]

Minorca, an iſland in the Mediterranean: 50 miles N E Majorca. It is 30 miles in length and 12 in breadth; and is a mountainous country, with ſome fruitful vallies, where there are ſome excellent mules. Cittadella is the capital; but the town of Mahon claims greater conſequence, on account of its excellent harbour, called Port Mahon, which is defended by fort St. Philip, one of the ſtrongeſt fortreſſes in Europe, and on the fate of which the whole iſland depends. The houſes on the iſland are computed at 3089, and the inhabitants at 27,000. Minorca was taken by the Spaniards, in 1782, and confirmed to them by the peace in 1783. The Britiſh took poſſeſſion of this iſland in 1798, but it is to be reſtored by the treaty of 1801. Port Mahon lies in lon. 3 48 E, lat. 39 50 N.

Minori, a town of Naples, with a Biſhop's ſee, on the gulf of Salerno: 7 miles S W Salerno.

Minſingen, a town of Suabia, in the duchy of Wirtemburg, with a caſtle, lon. 9 35 E, lat. 48 32 N.

Minſki, a town of Lithuania, capital of a palatinate with the ſame name, with two citadels. The country is pretty fertile, and has foreſts containing vaſt numbers of bees, whoſe honey makes part of its riches: 65 miles N of Sluczk, and 100 S E Wilna, lon. 26 48 E, lat. 54 11 N.

Miolans, a fortreſs of France, department of the lower Alps, on a craggy rock in the valley of Barceloncta: 6 miles N E Montmelian, lon. 6 20 E, lat. 45 35 N.

Mioſs, a lake of Norway, province of Hedemarke: 80 miles in circumference.

Miranda-de-Douero, a fortified town of Portugal, capital of the province of Tralos-Montes, with a Biſhop's ſee. It is on a rock, near the confluence of the Douero and Freſna: 37 miles N W Salamanca, and 208 N by E Liſbon, lon. 6 0 W, lat. 41 40 N.

Miranda-de-Ebro, a town of Spain, in Old Caſtile, with a ſtrong caſtle. It is in a country that produces excellent wine, on the river Ebro: 34 miles S of Bilbea, and 160 N Madrid, lon. 3 10 W, lat. 42 49 N.

Mirande, a town of France, department of Gers, ſeated on an eminence, near the river Baiſe. Wool, down, and the feathers of geeſe, are its principal articles of commerce: 15 miles S W Auch, and 340 S W Paris, lon. 0 26 E, lat. 43 30 N.

Mirandola, a town of Italy, capital of a duchy of the ſame name, with a ſtrong citadel and a fort. It is ſubject to the houſe of Auſtria: 20 miles N E Modena, lon. 11 19 E, lat. 44 52 N.

Mirebeau, a town of France, department of Vienne, famous for the beauty and ſtrength of the Aſſes which its environs produce: 16 miles N Poitiers, and 175 S W Paris.

Mirecourt, a town of France, department of the Voſges, famous for its violins and fine lace: 27 miles S Nanci, lon. 6 4 E, lat. 48 15 N.

Miremont, a town of France, department of Dordogne: near it is a remarkable cavern, called Cluſeau: 15 miles E Bergerac.

Mirepoix, a town of France, department of the Upper Pyrennees: 15 miles N Foix.

Miſeno, a cape of Italy, W the bay of Naples, between Puzzoli and Cuma. On it are the ruins of the ancient Miſenum.

Miſerden, a village in Glouceſterſhire, England: 6 miles NW Cirenceſter. Here is a park 7 miles in circumference, in a valley of which is a mount of circular form, now overgrown with trees. This was the ſite of an ancient caſtle, built in the reign of king

King John; and part of the moat which encompaſed the building, is ſtill to be ſeen.

Miſtra, a celebrated town of Greece, capital of the Morea, with a Greek archbiſhop's ſee, and a caſtle. It is divided into four parts, the caſtle, the town, and two large ſuburbs. The church is one of the fineſt in the world, and the Turks have turned it into a moſque, near which is a magnificent hoſpital. There is here a great number of chriſtians, and ſo many Jews, that they have three ſynagogues. It has 12,000 inhabitants, and is ſeated on the Vaſilipotamo: 100 miles S W Athens, lon. 22 30 E, lat. 37 6 N.

Miſnia, ſee *Meiſſen*.

Mitcham, a village in Surry: 8 miles S W London. It is ſeated on the Wandle, on which are ſome ſnuff mills, and a calico printing manufactures.

Mitomba, a kingdom of Africa, in the country of Sierra Leona, ſituated on the banks of the river Sierra Leona, which is alſo called *Mitomba*.

Mittau, a ſtrong town, the capital of Courland, remarkable for its large ducal palace. It is ſeated on the Bolderau: 45 miles E Goldingen, and 270 N N E Warſaw, lon. 23 50 E, lat. 56 40 N.

Mocha, or *Moka*, a conſiderable town of Arabia Felix, ſurrounded by walls. It carries on a great trade, eſpecially in coffee, though embarraſſed by Arab exactions. Their coffee is the moſt excellent in the world. The town is poorly fortified, the people and government are of the worſt character. The inhabitants are computed at 10,000, without including the poor Armenians, or the Jews, who inhabit the ſuburbs. The women, except a ſmall number of the common ſort, never appear in the ſtreets in the day time, but viſit each other in the evening. When they meet any men in the way, they ſtand cloſe up againſt the wall to let them paſs. Their dreſs is much like that of other women of the E, and over all they wear a large veil of painted calico, ſo thin that they can ſee through it without being ſeen. They have alſo little buſkins of Morocco leather. Several nations formerly traded to this port, which now frequent it no more. The Portugueſe, who were, 2 centuries ago, very powerful on the Arabic Gulf, have long ſince ceaſed to ſend ſhips thither. The Dutch rarely appear here; and the French never in time of war, although they ſtill continue to rent warehouſes. The Engliſh at preſent engroſs, almoſt excluſively, the trade of Mocha. The Americans have found their way to this place. The firſt importation of coffee from this country direct to the United States, was in 1801, in a ſhip belonging to Col. Derby of Salem. Mocha is ſeated in a ſandy country, near the ſtraits of Babelmandel, 240 miles S S W Sanaa, and 560 S S E Mecca, lon. 44 25 E, lat. 14 0 N.

[Irwin, Groſe, Niebuhr, Sonini.]

Modbury, a town in Devonſhire, England, between 2 hills: 36 miles S S W Exeter, and 14 E Plymouth.

Modena, an ancient city of Italy, capital of the Modeneſe, with a biſhop's ſee. The cathedral, ſeveral of the churches, and ſome of the monaſteries are handſome ſtructures; and the ducal palace is richly furniſhed, and contains fine paintings. The citadel is very regular, but has been often taken, particularly by the king of Sardinia in 1742. The inhabitants are ſaid to be 40,000; and they make here the beſt maſks for maſquerades in all Italy. On the approach of the French army to this city, the Duke retired from his dominions, with a large ſum of money, to Venice. An armiſtice, was, however, concluded, and the Duke agreed to pay to France, 7,500,000 livres in caſh, 2,500,000 in proviſions and military ſtores, with ſome other ſacrifices. It lately formed a part of the Ciſpadane republic. It is ſeated between the rivers Secchia and Panaro: 22 miles W by N Bologna, 34 S by E Mantua, and 60 N N W Florence, lon. 11 0 E, lat. 44 34 N.

Modeneſe, a duchy of Italy, bounded W by that of Parma, N by the duchies of Mantua and Mirandola, E by the Bologneſe and Ferrareſe, S by Tuſcany and Lucca; 50 miles in length and 40 in breadth; and the ſoil is very fertile in corn, wine, oil, and fruits of different kinds. It alſo feeds a great number of cattle.

Modica, a town of Sicily: 25 miles S W Syracuſe, lat. 36 48 N.

Modon, a ſtrong town of the Morea, with a ſafe harbour, and a biſhop's ſee. It is on a promontory, projecting into the ſea of Sapienza: 15 miles E Coron, lon. 21 35 E, lat. 36 56 N.

Modzir, a town of Lithuania, capital of a diſtrict of the ſame name; on the river Prypec, in a fertile country: 85 miles S E Sluczk, lon. 29 10 E, lat. 52 5 N.

Moffat, a town of Dumfrieſſhire, Scotland.

land. It has a manufacture of coarse woollen stuffs; and its mineral springs attract much genteel company: 20 miles N by E Dumfries.

Mogador, an island, city, and castle of Africa, in the kingdom of Morocco, near Cape Ozem. There are mines of gold and silver in one of the mountains. The city which was began in 1760, is now completely finished: it contains a great number of houses, handsomely and solidly built. The streets are all straight lines, and there is no town in the empire in which we see such a regularity of plan. It is surrounded with walls, and batteries are erected, not only on the sea side, but toward the land, to defend it from any incursion of the southern Moors. This town stands on marshy ground, and so low, that, at spring tides, it is almost surrounded by the sea. The country about it is a melancholy desert of accumulated sand. The port of Mogador is formed by a channel, between the main land and an island, more than a mile in length. It is sufficiently large for ships of a middling size, but in general it has not sufficient depth, which disadvantage is increased every day by the accumulation of the sand: 30 leagues S W Morocco, lon. 9 55 W, lat. 31 30 N.

Mogilev, a town of Russia, and capital of a government, on the River Dnieper. It is a handsome commercial town, where the Russians carry on a considerble trade. By the division of Poland, in the year 1773, it was ceded to Russia, with its territory, and erected into an archbishopric of the Roman church, with an assistant bishop: 340 miles E N E Warsaw, and 364 S Petersburg, lon. 31 2 E, lat. 53 52 N.

Moguls, see *Tartary*.

Mohatz, a town of Lower Hungary, on the Danube: 17 miles N W Essex, lon. 19 56 E, lat. 45 46 N.

Mohilla, see *Comora Islands*.

Mohilef, a government of the Russian Empire, part of Lithuania, dismembered from Portland, in 1772.

Mohilef, a populous town in the above government. It has a considerable trade, and is seated on the Dnieper: 35 miles S Ortza, long. 31 2 E, lat. 54 15 N.

Mohrungen, a town of Prussia, province of Oberland, on a lake of the same name, which almost surrounds it. As this little town lies in the road to Poland, it is much frequented by strangers: 56 miles S S W Konigsberg, and 56 S E Dantzick.

Moissac, an ancient town of France, department of Lot. It has a great trade in corn and flour: 13 miles N W Montauban, lon. 1 17 E, lat. 44 6 N.

Mola, an ancient town of Naples, on the gulf of Venice, with 6000 inhabitants; 14 miles E Bari. Cicero is said to have been assassinated here.

Mold, a town in Flintshire, England, where the assizes are held. It is 5 miles S Flint.

Moldavia, a province of Turkey in Europe: 270 miles long, and 210 broad; bounded N by Poland, from which it is also divided N E by the Dniester, E by New Russia, S E by Bessarabia, S by Bulgaria, from which it is parted by the Danube: S W by Walachia, W by Transylvania and Hungary. The soil is rich, and it abounds in good pastures, which feed a great number of horses, oxen and sheep. It also produces corn, pulse, honey, wax, fruits, with plenty of game and fowls: The sovereign, who is styled hospodar, is tributary to the grand seignior. The inhabitants are christians of the Greek church, and Jassy is the principal town.

Mole, a mountain of Savoy, which from its height and fine sloping peak, is an object of great beauty, when seen from the lake of Geneva. At its foot is the town of Bonneville: 20 miles S Geneva.

Mole, a river in Surry, which runs to Darking, and passing beneath Box Hill, is believed to disappear in its vicinity, and to rise again near Leatherhead, hence it is supposed to derive its name: but the fact is, that a tract of soft ground, 2 miles in length, called the Swallows, in very dry seasons, absorbs the waste water in caverns in the sides of the banks; but not so as to prevent a constant stream from running in an open channel above ground. The Mole, proceeding from Leatherhead to Cobham, enters the Thames at E Moulsey.

Molen, a strong town of lower Saxony, belonging to the city of Lubec: 12 miles E Lawenburg, lon. 10 50 E, lat. 53 38 N.

Molfetta, a town of Naples, with a bishop's see, on the gulph of Venice, 10 miles N W Bari. This town contains 12,000 inhabitants. They build their own vessels, and are expert seamen. The streets are narrow and dirty; 400,000 gallons of oil, besides figs, almonds, &c are annually exported to Venice, Trieste, and Ferrara. A mile from the town is the celebrated Puli di Molffa, or mineral saltpetre cavern.

Molina, a strong town of Spain, in New Castile, on the Gallo, in a territory abounding

ing in pastures: 35 miles S E Siguenza, and 88 E N E Madrid.

Molise, a territory of Naples, lying in the form of a triangle, between Terra-di-Lavora, Abruzzo, Citeriore, Capitanata, and Principato Ulteriore. It is a mountainous country, but fertile in corn, wine, saffron and silk.

Molise, a town of Naples, capital of a territory of the same name, but not populous: 50 miles N Naples, lon. 14 43 E, lat. 41 36 N.

Molsheim, a town of France, department of Lower Rhine, on the Brusch: 10 miles W by S Strasburg, and 228 E Paris.

Moluccas, or *Spice Islands*, a cluster of islands in the Indian Ocean, lying E Celebes. The principal are Ternate, Amboyna, Tydore, Machian, Motyr, and Bachian. They produce neither corn, rice nor cattle, except goats; but they have oranges, lemons, and other fruits, and are most remarkable for spices, especially nutmegs and cloves. They have large snakes which are not venomous; but very dangerous land Crocodiles. The natives are idolaters; but there are many Mahometans. They were discovered in 1511, by the Portuguese, who formed some settlements: but the Dutch drove them away. See Banda.

Molwitz, a town of Silesia, remarkable for a battle gained by the Prussians over the Austrians, in 1741: 40 miles S Breslaw, lon. 17 14 E, lat. 50 23 N.

Momboça, or *Mombasa*, a kingdom of Africa, near the coast of the Indian Sea, situated to the S of Melinda; the extent towards the S and W is not well known. The soil is exceedingly fruitful, and produces rice, millet and other grain, variety of fruit trees and other vegatables and esculents; here are also bred vast quantities of cattle, and variety of poultry; and the country abounds with excellent springs of fresh water. The climate is temperate, the air healthy. The capital was on a peninsula; but hath been since turned into an island, by cutting a canal through the isthmus, in such a manner, that one part of it covers the city, so that it is not seen till we enter the port. The houses are built of stone, cemented with mortar, and embellished with curious paintings, and other ornaments; the streets straight, though narrow; and the houses contiguous and terraced on the tops. The city is defended by a strong citadel, into which the Portuguese afterwards retired, when they could hold the town no longer: they were afterwards driven out of this last retreat, in the year 1631, by an Arabian sheik, who made it the place of his residence, where the inhabitants of Mombasa, as well as other trading merchants, applied to him for the liberty of commerce. Before the town, is formed by the sea, a commodious bay, which opens in the form of a cockle-shell, into which the trading vessels have sufficient depth of water, and room to sail and tack about, the channel being wide enough for the largest of them to enter with all their sails displayed. This port carries on a great commerce with the islands and kingdoms adjacent. Here is great variety of inhabitants, some black, some white, olive, and swarthy; but most of them dress after the Arabian manner, the richer sort very sumptuously. The people are said to be more affable and civil to strangers than any on this coast, though consisting of so many nations, complexions and religions, as Mahometans, Idolaters and Christians. The Portuguese made a number of converts upon their settling in this kingdom. The far greater part afterwards either returned to their old Paganism, or turned Mahometans, lon. 39 30 E Ferro, lat. 3 45 S.

Mona, an island of Denmark, in the Baltic, to the S W of the isle of Zeeland, from which it is separated by a narrow channel, lon. 12 30 E, lat. 55 20 N.

Monaco, a small but handsome town of Italy, capital of a territory of the same name, with a castle, a citadel, and a good harbour. It is naturally very strong, being seated on a craggy rock that projects into the sea. It has its own prince, under the protection of France, and is 8 miles W S W Vintimiglia, and 12 E N E Nice, lon. 7 36 E, lat. 43 48 N.

[Addison.]

Monaghan, a county of Ireland, province of Ulster, bounded N by Tyrone, E by Armagh: it contains 19 parishes, and about 21,523 houses, and 118,000 souls. The soil is, in general, deep and fertile, in some places damp and wet; some places are hilly, but hardly can be called mountainous, except Sliebh-Baught on the borders of Tyrone. The linen manufacture flourishes, especially in the N and W parts of the county.

Monaster, an ancient town of Africa, in the kingdom of Tunis, near the sea: 70 miles S E Tunis, lat. 35 50 N.

Moncallier, a town of Piedmont, on the Po: 5 miles S E Turin.

Moncalvo, a strong town of Italy, in Montferrat,

Montferrat, on a mountain: 12 miles S W Caſal, lon. 7 19 E, lat. 45 10 N.

Moncaon, a town of Portugal, in Entre-Douero-e-Minho, with a ſtrong caſtle: 8 miles S E Tuy, and 26 N Braga, lon. 8 28 W, lat. 42 8 N.

Monchaboe, a town of Aſia, in the kingdom of Ava: 52 miles N Ava, and 284 E N E Aracan, lon. 97 40 E, lat. 22 34 N.

Moncon, or *Monzon*, a ſtrong town of Spain, in Arragon, ſeated at the confluence of the Soſa and Cinca: 6 miles S Balbaſtro, and 50 N E Saragoſſa.

Moncontour, a town of France: 39 miles S W St. Malo.

Mondego, a river of Portugal, which falls into the Atlantic, near a cape of the ſame name.

Mondidier, a town of France, on a mountain: 24 miles S E Amiens, and 57 N Paris.

Mondonnedo, a town of Spain, in Galicia, with a biſhop's ſee. It is in a fertile country: 60 miles N E Compoſtella, lat. 43 30 N.

Mondovi, the largeſt and moſt populous town of Piedmont, with a citadel, a univerſity, a biſhop's ſee, and 10,000 inhabitants. It was taken by the French in April 1796. It is on a mountain, near the river Elero: 8 miles N W Ceva, and 35 S E Turin, lon. 8 6 E, lat. 44 33 N.

Monforte, a town of Portugal, in Beira: 30 miles N by E Portallegra, lon. 7 21 W, lat. 39 32 N.

Monforte, a town of Portugal, in Alentejo: 20 miles S Portalegra, lon. 7 31 W, lat. 37 48 N.

Mongearts, one of the moſt conſiderable tribes of the Sahara deſert. They inhabit the northern part bordering on the Monſelmines, and extend from Cape Bojador to Cape Blanco. In the ſhepherd ſtate of ſociety, their lands barren, they are not ſo warlike, as their neighbours. The ſhifting mountains of ſand forbid cultivation, and drive them from place to place. When the ſtorm begins, the Arab loads his camels, and flies with all he has, or is buried alive. The country abounds in wild beaſts, antelopes, apes, boars, leopards, &c. They have but few cattle. Creatures patient of thirſt, they poſſeſs, as ſheep, goats, and camels. Milk is a principal article of their food. Rain water is preſerved in large holes, and uſed when putrid. The urine of camels is carefully preſerved to waſh the veſſels in which they eat, or to mix with milk for drink. Too indolent to labour, their ſlaves and children tend their cattle; their artizans are hired from Biledulgerid. Theſe are only goldſmiths and blackſmiths. Thence alſo they purchaſe their clothing, for which they pay in cattle. The rights of hoſpitality are here obſerved in their higheſt ſtyle. The perſon of a ſtranger, *having entered the tent*, is inviolable, though his hands were red with the blood of the maſter. The firſt perſon, who ſees him, directs to the tent where he may find refreſhment; it is that of the chief. He is met ſeveral rods from the door, receives a draught of milk, and a cheerful welcome. His camels are unloaded; his arms and effects are ranged round him. A kind entertainment is ſet before him, though it ſhould occaſion the family to faſt. Though the women are treated but little better than ſlaves, often receiving blows inſtead of careſſes, they are faithful to their huſbands, believing that in the next world the unchaſte will be ſlaves to honeſt wives. In the government of their children they never employ force; though they have ſchools, they ſeldom learn to read. They comply with every wiſh of the deaf, the dumb, and the mad. Theft is authorized by law; if the thief be taken *in the act* he is puniſhed. The puniſhment of death is inflicted only on the moſt attrocious offenders. The ſons ſhare equally the father's eſtate. They are Mahometans, and deteſt the Jews; they offer up prayers 3 times a day. The ſcarcity of water compels them to rub their faces with ſand at their appointed ablutions: in the ſummer the torrents of rain drive them to the ridges of Atlas. Their government ſeems to be of the patriarchal kind; old age is venerated, the heads of families rule. This people and the Monſelmines, reſt every 7th day from their uſual labours. [Diſcoveries in Africa.]

Mongbir, a town of Hindooſtan Proper, with a fort. It is generally made a ſtation for part of the Engliſh troops, and is ſeated on the Ganges; 110 miles E by S Patna, and 275 N W Calcutta, lon. 83 30 E, lat. 25 15 N.

Monheim, a town of Germany, in Bavaria: 8 miles N Donawert, lon. 11 12 E, lat. 48 58 N.

Monickedam, a ſeaport of the United Provinces, in N Holland. It is at the entrance of the Monick into the Zuider Zee: 8 miles N E Amſterdam, lon. 4 56 E, lat. 52 29 N.

Monmouth, the county town of Monmouthſhire, England. It is ſeated at the confluence

confluence of the Wye and Mynnow. It is a handſome town, carries on a good trade with Briſtol by the Wye: 21 miles W Glouceſter, and 128 W by N London, lon. 2 46 W, lat. 51 49 N.

Monmouthſhire, a county of England, bounded N by Herefordſhire, W and S W by Brecknock and Glamorgan. It lies in the dioceſe of Landaff; contains 6 hundreds, 7 market towns, and 127 pariſhes; and ſends 3 members to parliament. The air is temperate and healthy, and the ſoil fruitful, though mountainous and woody. The eaſtern part, and the largeſt, is a tract fertile in corn and paſture, and well wooded; and it abounds with limeſtone. The weſtern portion is mountainous, and, in great part, unfavourable for cultivation; whence it is devoted to the feeding of ſheep and goats. The higher ranks generally ſpeak Engliſh, but the common people uſe the Welſh language. The inhabitants manufacture flannels.

Monoemugi, or *Nimaama*, a kingdom of Africa, ſaid to be of vaſt extent, the internal parts reaching to Abyſſinia northward; E it is bounded by the kingdoms of Mongallo, Mozambique, on the coaſt of the Indian Sea, S by Monomotapa, W by Congo and Angola. This ſovereign is a powerful and rich prince, and has ſubdued moſt of the neighbouring petty kingdoms. He is ſaid to have many rich gold, ſilver, and copper mines in his dominions, by means of which he carries on a commerce with Abyſſinia and other countries, as well as with ſome of the Eaſtern coaſters, with whom he is forced to exchange that precious metal for Indian and European commodities for want of having ſome port of his own on either the eaſtern or weſtern ſea. Elephants being here alſo very numerous, vaſt quantities of ivory are exported into thoſe kingdoms. It is divided into 5 provinces, viz. The Maracates, the Moſſagueres, the Bengas, the Maſty, and Maravi; the laſt of which M. d'Anville places on the ſouthernmoſt verge of the lake of that name.

Monomotapa, a kingdom on the E coaſt of Africa, bounded N by Monomugi, E by Mozambique, S by Sofala and Manica, and W by unknown regions. The air is temperate, and the ſoil fertile in rice and ſugar canes. Here are many oſtriches and elephants, with ſeveral mines of gold and ſilver. The houſes are built of wood, and covered with plaſter, but they have very few towns, of which Monomotapa is the chief. The inhabitants are negroes, who have as many wives as they can get. Their religion is paganiſm; but they believe in one God that created the world. The army of the king conſiſts only of foot: they have no horſes in the country. The Portugueſe had a ſettlement here in 1560, but they were all murdered, or forced away. It lies between 23 and 33 E lon. and 14 and 19 S lat.

Monopoli, an epiſcopal town of Naples, on the gulf of Venice: 28 miles S E Bari, lon. 17 37 E, lat. 41 20 N.

Mons, a large and ſtrong city of Auſtrian Hainault, with conſiderable manufactures of woollen ſtuff, and a good trade, and 6000 inhabitants. It has been ſeveral times taken and re-taken; the laſt time by the French, in 1794. It ſtands partly on a hill, and partly on a plain, at the confluence of the Haiſne and Trouille, by which the country about it may be overflowed at pleaſure: 17 miles N E Tournay, 37 W Namur, and 143 N Paris, lon. 4 3 E, lat. 50 27 N.

Monſelmines, a people inhabiting that part of Biledulgerid, which borders on Morocco. Their territory extends from 30 leagues beyond Cape Non, to 20 from St. Croix. They are compoſed of ancient, and fugitive Moors. Their country is very fertile, and requires but little cultivation. Their plains are watered by innumerable ſtreams; their gardens abound with grapes, from which the Jews make brandy; their fields are ſhaded by fig, date, palm, and almond trees. Being between the paſtoral, and agricultural ſtate, they both cultivate the ground, and tend their flocks. Their houſes are built of ſtone and earth. They are low, and covered with ſloping terraces. Thoſe who reſide in towns are generally weavers, ſhoemakers, potters, and goldſmiths. In the country they are hoſpitable. Towns of every country have little of this ſpirit. The Monſelmines are extremely greedy of property, and economical in preſerving it. They often bury their money, and die without diſcovering the place to their children. Their government is republican, their elections annual. Being Mahometans they allow polygamy, yet women are treated with a degree of reſpect. They are admitted into ſociety, are at liberty to walk at large, to viſit their friends, and excuſed from many drudgeries of the field. A woman is not ſeen here harneſſed to the plough, and drawing with an aſs or mule as in Morocco,

rocco. They, like other Mahometans, deteſt chriſtians and Jews, but from a concern for their property, are kind to them when they are their ſlaves. Zealous for their liberty, they are daring warriors.

[Diſcoveries in Africa.]

Monſterberg, a town of Sileſia: 20 miles N E Glatz, and 27 S Breſlaw.

Monſtier, ſee *Moutier*.

Montabour, a fortified town of Treves, betwen Coblentz and Limbourg, lon. 7 50 E, lat. 50 30 N.

Montagniac, a town of Natolia, on the ſea of Marmora. It carries on a great trade in fruits, and is on a bay of the ſame name: 70 miles S S E Conſtantinople lon 29 10 E, lat. 40 0 N.

Montalban, a town in Arragon, with a ſtrong citadel, on the Rio-Martin, 44 miles S Saragoſſa, lon, 0 30 W, lat. 41 9 N.

Montalcino, a populous town of Tuſcany, in the Sieneſe, with a biſhop's ſee. It is on a mountain: 17 miles S S E Sienna, lon. 11 30 E, lat. 43 7 N.

Montalto, an epiſcopal town, in the marquiſate of Ancona: 45 miles S Ancona, lon. 13 30 E, lat. 42 54 N.

Montargis, a conſiderable town of France, department of Loiret. Its muſtard and cutlery are excellent; and from the river Loing is a navigable canal hence to the Seine. It is near a fine foreſt: 62 miles S by E Paris.

Montauban, a commercial town of France, department of Lot. The inhabitants amount to 40,000, and have manufactures of ſilk ſtockings and ſtuffs, ſerges, ſhaloons, &c It is ſeated on an eminence, on the river Tarn: 20 miles N Toulouſe.

Montbaſon, a town of France, department of Indre and Loire, at the foot of a hill, on which is an ancient caſtle: 135 miles S W Paris, lat. 47 1 N.

Montbelliard, a ſtrong town of France, capital of a principality of the German empire, of the ſame name, between the department of Doubs and that of Upper Rhine. It is ſeated at the foot of a rock, on which is a citadel: 33 miles W Baſle, lon. 6 50 E, lat. 4 31 N.

Mont Blanc, one of the higheſt mountains of the Alps, in Savoy, ſo called from its uncommonly white appearance. It is 15,662 feet above the level of the ſea, which is 414 feet higher than the Peak of Teneriff. The ſummit was deemed inacceſſible till 1786, when Dr. Paccard aſcended it. The French have given the name of this mountain to the conquered duchy of Savoy, as an 84th department of France.

Montbriſon, a town of France, department of Rhone and Loire: 40 miles W Vienna, and 250 S by E Paris.

Montdauphin, a town of France, department of the Upper Alps, on a craggy mountain, almoſt ſurrounded by the Durance: 8 miles N E Embrun, lon. 6 45 E, lat. 44 40 N.

Montde-marſan, a town of France, department of Landes, capital of the department: 30 miles N E Dax, lon. 0 39 W, lat. 43 55 N.

Montecape, the paradiſe of Guinea, refreſhed by ſprings and brooks, enriched by wide extending fields and meadows, ſeparated only by groves, perpetually green. Here the orange and lemon, the almond and palm tree ſpontaneouſly riſe, loaded with fruit, to regale the peaceful inhabitants. Here this harmleſs people would paſs their lives in eaſe, plenty, and happineſs, were it not for the inhuman dealers in human fleſh. The ſlave ſhips arrive, and the poor natives are torn from theſe ſhadowy arbours, theſe enchanted fields, and dragged in chains, to toil and drudge for men, many of whom clamor for *liberty* and *equality*, lon. 9 55 W, lat. 6 22 N.

[Des Marchias, Philips, Atkins, Boſman, Smith.]

Monte-Caſſino, a mountain in Terra di Lavora, on the top of which is a Benedictine abbey: lon. 13 44 E, lat. 41 39 N.

Montecchio a town of Italy, duchy of Reggio. The French defeated the Auſtrians near this place, Auguſt 3, 1796: 8 miles N W Reggio

Monte-Falco, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Spalatto, on a mountain: 12 miles W Spalatto.

Monte-Falcone, a town in Venetian Friuli, with a caſtle: 12 miles N W Trieſte.

Monte-Fiaſcone, a populous town of Italy, with a biſhop's ſee; on a mountain, near the lake Boſſena: 12 miles S W Orvietto, and 45 N W Rome, lon. 12 4 E, lat. 42 26 N.

Montelimar, a commercial town of France, department of Drome, with an ancient citadel. Its inhabitants, in the 16th century, were the firſt to embrace the reformed religion. It is in a fertile plain: 25 miles S Valence, and 325 S by E Paris.

Monte-Marano, a populous town of Naples: 18 miles S Benevento, lon. 15 0 E, lat. 40 48 N.

Monte-Mor-o-Velho, a town of Portugal,

gal, in Beira, with a caſtle, and 1900 inhabitants : 10 miles S W Coimbra, and 83 N Liſbon, lon. 8 9 W, lat. 40 5 N.

Monte-Peloſo, an epiſcopal town of Naples, on a mountain: 14 miles E Cirenza, lon. 16 28 E, lat. 40 46 N.

Monte-Pulſiano, a town of Tuſcany, with a biſhop's ſee. It is on a mountain, in a country noted for excellent wine : 25 miles S E Sienna, and 50 S by E Florence, lon. 11 49 E, lat. 43 10 N.

Monteſa, a ſtrong town of Spain, in Valencia : 5 miles N W Xativa, lon. 0 10 W, lat. 39 0 N.

Monte-Sancto, anciently Mount-Athos, a mountain of Turkey in Europe, on the gulf of Conteſſa. It is called Monte-Sancto, or the Holy Mount, becauſe there are on it, 22 monaſteries, in which are 4000 monks, who never ſuffer a woman to come near them. It is 17 miles S Salonichi, lon. 24 39 E, lat. 40 27 N.

Monte-Verde, a town of Naples, with a biſhop's ſee : 60 miles E Naples.

Mont-Ferrand, ſee *Clermont*.

Montferrat, a duchy of Italy ; bounded E by Milan and Genoa, N and W by Piedmont, S by Genoa, from which it is ſeparated by the Appennines. It is very fertile, and well cultivated, abounding in corn, wine, oil, and ſilk ; and is ſubject to the king of Sardinia. Caſal is the capital.

Montfort, a town of France, department of Seine and Oiſe : 16 miles W Verſailles.

Montfort, a town of France, department of Iſle and Vilaine : 12 miles W Rennes, lon. 1 58 W, lat. 48 8 N.

Montfort, a ſtrong town of the United Provinces, in Utrecht, with an ancient caſtle, on the Yſſel : 7 miles S by E Utrecht, lon. 5 0 E, lat. 52 4 N.

Montfort, a town of Suabia, capital of a country of the ſame name, ſubject to the Houſe of Auſtria : 16 miles S Lindau, and the lake of Conſtance, lon. 9 51 E, lat. 47 22 N.

Montfort-de-Lemos, an ancient town of Spain, in Galicia, with a magnificent caſtle, in a fertile country : 25 miles N E Orenſe, and 55 S E Compoſtella, lon. 7 9 W, lat. 42 28 N.

Montgatz, a town of Lower Hungary, with a fortreſs compoſed of 3 caſtles, on a craggy rock. It is encompaſſed by a great moraſs ; and art and nature have rendered it almoſt impregnable.

Montgomery, the county town of Montgomeryſhire, Wales, on the aſcent of a hill : 26 miles S W Hereford, and 162 N W London.

Montgomeryſhire, a county of N Wales ; bounded N by Merionethſhire, E by Shropſhire. It contains five market towns, and 47 pariſhes ; and ſends two members to parliament. Though barren and mountainous in many parts, it has a greater mixture of fertile vale and plain, than ſeveral of the Welſh counties. Its riches proceed from its ſheep and wool, the hilly tracts being almoſt entirely ſheep walks ; and the flocks, like thoſe of Spain, are driven from diſtant parts to feed on them in ſummer. This county alſo affords mineral treaſures, particularly lead ; and it abounds in ſlate and lime ; but there is no coal. Its principal rivers are the Severn, Vyrnew, and Tannat, which are remarkable for ſalmon.

Montivilliers, a town of France, department of Lower Seine : 95 miles N W Paris.

Montlouis, a town of France, department of the Eaſtern Pyrennees. It is the capital of the French part of Cerdagna, and has a regular fortreſs, on a rock, at the foot of the Pyrennees : 40 miles W S W Perpignan, and 430 S Paris.

Montluel, a town of France, department of Ain : 12 miles N E Lyons.

Montluzon, a town of France, department of Allier, on the Cher : 35 miles S W Moulins, and 150 S Paris.

Montmedi, a ſtrong town of France, department of Meuſe, on the river Cher, which divides it into the upper and lower town ; 27 miles S W Luxemburg, and 170 N E Paris, lon. 5 23 E, lat. 49 32 N.

Montmelain, a town of Savoy, with a caſtle : 8 miles S E Chamberry, lon. 6 15 E, lat. 45 30 N.

Montmorenci, a town of France, remarkable for the tombs of the ancient dukes of Montmorenci. It is ſeated on a hill : 10 miles N from Paris.

Montmorillon, a town of France, department of Vienne, on the Gartempe, over which is a bridge : 24 miles S E Poitiers.

Montpellier, one of the largeſt and moſt beautiful cities of France, department of Herault, and late province of Languedoc ; with a citadel ; a biſhop's ſee ; a univerſity, in which is a celebrated ſchool of medicine ; and a late royal botanic garden, the firſt eſtabliſhed in Europe. The number of inhabitants is computed at 32,000 ; others ſay 78,000. The trade conſiſts in ſilks, blankets, cotton goods, printed

printed calicoes, gauzes, hides, cordials, perfumed waters, hair powder, and verdigrise. The air is extremely healthy, and many invalids resort hither, from all parts, to recover their health. Montpellier is seated on a hill, 5 miles from the Mediterranean, near the Lez, a small navigable river, and on the rivulet Merdanson, which is conveyed into different parts of the city by subterraneous canals. It is 27 miles S W Nismes, 180 S by W Paris, lon. 3 58 E, lat. 43 37 N. [Wraxall.]

Montpenfier, a town of France, department of Pye de Dome, on a hill: 20 miles N E Clermont, and 210 S E Paris.

Montreal, a town of Spain, in Arragon, with a castle, on the Xiloca: 25 miles N N W Turruel, lon. 1 2 W, lat. 40 53 N.

Montreal, a town of Sicily, in the valley of Mazara, with an archbishop's see: 5 miles W Palermo.

Montreal, a fortress of Germany, in Treves, on the Moselle: 22 miles N E Treves, lon. 7 6 E, lat. 49 59 N.

Montreuil, a strong town of France, department of the Straits of Calais, with a castle, and 5000 inhabitants, on a hill, near the river Canche: 10 miles N W Hesdin, and 117 N Paris.

Montreuil-Bellay, a town of France, department of Maine and Loire, on the Touet: 12 miles S S W Saumer, and 155 S W Paris.

Montrichard, a town of France, department of Loir and Cher, with a castle: 12 miles S E Amboise, and 112 S W Paris.

Montrose, a borough and seaport in Augusshire, Scotland, near the estuary of the S Esk. Over this river a bridge was erected in 1795. At high water, the town is almost surrounded by the sea; and the harbour is a fine semicircular basin, with a stone pier. A great number of trading vessels belong to this port. The buildings are neat; and the most remarkable are the townhouse, the church, and an elegant episcopal chapel. It had, in 1790, 6194 inhabitants. A great quantity of malt is made here; and there are considerable manufactures of sail cloth, linen, and thread. The salmon fisheries on the N and S Esk, form a valuable branch of commerce: 48 miles N E Edinburgh, lon. 2 32 W, lat. 56 40 N.

Mont St. Michel, a strong town of France, department of the channel, built on a rock in the sea, which is ascended at low water. Its late benedictine abbey served at once for a castle of defence, and a state prison, and was also much frequented by pilgrims. The prior of the abbey was governor of the town, and the keys were brought to him every evening: 10 miles S W Avranches, and 180 W Paris, lon. 1 30 W, lat. 48 37 N.

Montfaujeon, a town of France, department of Upper Marne: 15 miles S S W Langres, and 145 S E Paris.

Montserrat, a mountain of Spain, in Catalonia, on which is a famous monastery and chapel, dedicated to the Virgin, resorted to by numbers of pilgrims. It is inhabited by monks of several nations, who entertain all that come out of devotion, or curiosity, for 3 days, gratis. This mountain is said to be 10 miles in circumference, and 5 high: 25 miles N W Barcelona.

Monza, a town of Milan, on the Lambro: 8 miles N E Milan.

Moon, Mountains, of The mountains of Africa, extending between Abyssinia, and Monomotapa, to the Indian Ocean. They are higher than those of Atlas.

Moorshedabad, a city of Hindoostan Proper, capital of Bengal before the establishment of the English power. It is large but ill built, on the western arm of the Ganges: 120 miles N Calcutta, lon. 88 28 E, lat. 24 15 N.

Mootapilley, a town of the peninsula of Hindoostan, in the Guntoor Circar, at the mouth of the Gondegama, lon. 80 10 E, lat. 15 45 N.

Mora, a town of Spain, in New Castile: 18 miles S E Toledo, lon. 3 4 W, lat. 39 36 N.

Morat, a commercial town of Swisserland, capital of a bailiwick of the same name, belonging to the cantons of Bern and Friburg, with a castle. It is surrounded by a well cultivated country, and celebrated for the siege it sustained against Charles the Bold, duke of Burgundy: 10 miles W Bern, and 10 N E Friburg. [Coxe.]

Morat, a lake of Swisserland, 6 miles long, and 2 broad, lying parallel with the lake of Neuchatel, into which it empties itself by the river Broye. [Coxe.]

Morava, or *Moraw*, a river of Germany, separates Lower Hungary and Upper Austria, and empties into the Danube.

Moravia, a marquisate annexed to Bohemia, by which it is bounded W, by that kingdom and Silesia N, by Silesia, and Hungary E, and by Austria W. It is a mountainous country, yet very fertile and populous, and watered by a great number of rivers and brooks. The number

ber of towns, villages, and market towns, in Moravia, has been eſtimated at 2,550, and its inhabitants 4,138,000. The language of the inhabitants is a dialect o the Sclavonic, and little differing from the Bohemian. The German language too, is very common in Moravia. The ſtates of the country conſiſt of the clergy, lords, knights, and burgeſſes. It takes its name from the river Moravia, which runs through it; and hence the ſect of Chriſtians, called Moravians, take their name, their doctrines having been firſt taught here. Almutz was, but Brinn now is the capital.

Morbach, a town of France, department of Lower Rhine: 42 miles S E Straſburg.

Morbegno, a town of the Griſons, in the Valteline, where the governor and the regency reſide. It is the handſomeſt and moſt commercial town in the Valteline, on the Adda: 12 miles S E Chiavenna, and 20 N E Lecco. [Coxe.]

Morbihan, a department of France, including part of the late province of Bretagne. Vannes is the capital.

Morea, a country of European Turkey, forming a peninſula, united to the reſt of Greece, by a narrow neck of land, called the *Iſthmus of Corinth*, ſo famed for the Iſthmian games, celebrated there, in honor of Neptune. It was anciently called *Peloponneſus*, and, in more remote times, *Ægialea* and *Apia*. It once conſiſted of the following ſmall kingdoms: Sicyon, Argos, and Mycene, Corinth, Achaia Proper, Arcadia, and Laconia. Its preſent name of the *Moreo*, is ſaid to be derived from Morus, a mulberry tree, either from its reſembling the leaf of that tree in ſhape, or from the great number of mulberry trees it produces. It has not only ſeveral rivers, lakes, and mountains, but alſo many fertile and delightful plains. at the treaty of Carlowitz, the Turks ceded all the Morea to the Venetians, but, in the year 1715, again diſpoſſeſſed them of it. It is divided into 4 diſtricts.

Morella, a town of Spain, in Valencia, ſeated among high mountains: 80 miles N Velencia.

Moret, an ancient town of France, department of Seine and Marne, with a caſtle, on the Loire: 35 miles S E Paris.

Morges, a commercial town of Swiſſerland, in the canton of Bern, and capital of a bailiwick, with a caſtle. By its canal, merchandiſe is tranſported from the lake of Geneva to other parts. It is ſeated on a beautiful bay of the lake of Geneva: 5 miles W S W Lauſanne.

Morlachia, a mountainous country in Hungarian Dalmatia, the inhabitants of which are called Morlacchi, and are a friendly people.

Morlaix, or *Morlais*, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Finiſterre, ſituated on a navigable river, with the tide of the Engliſh Channel coming up to it; which renders it a place of trade. The harbour is defended by a fort, which ſtands on an iſland. It contains 3 churches: 30 miles N E Breſt.

Morocco, an empire of Africa, comprehending a conſiderable part of the ancient Mauritania, lying between 28 and 36 N lat. It is bounded W by the Atlantic; E by the river Mulvia, which ſeparates it from Algiers; N by the Straits of Gibralter: S by Mount Atlas. Its greateſt length, from N E to S W, is above 590 miles, and, where wideſt, not more than 260 broad. The S part of the empire contains the kingdoms of Sus, Tarudan, Morocco Proper, Taſilet, and Sugelmeſſa; and the N part, thoſe of Fez, and Mequinez. The air of this country is pretty temperate, eſpecially near Mount Atlas. The ſoil is ſandy, and dry in ſome places, fertile in others; and the fruits, as well as the paſtures, are excellent, but the country is not properly cultivated. The inhabitants are Mahometans, of a tawny complexion, robuſt, and very ſkilful in managing a horſe, and wielding a lance; but they are jealous, deceitful, ſuperſtitious, and cruel. There are two ſorts of inhabitants; the Arabs, who dwell in moveable villages, compoſed of about 100 tents, and the Bereberies, who are the ancient inhabitants, and live in cities and towns. There are a great number of Chriſtian ſlaves, and ſome merchants, upon the coaſt, beſide a multitude of Jews, who carry on almoſt all the trade; eſpecially by land, with the negroes, to whom they ſend large caravans, which travel over vaſt deſerts, almoſt deſtitute of water. They carry with them woollen goods, ſilk, ſalt, &c. and, in return, have ſlaves, gold, and elephant's teeth. They alſo ſend large caravans to Mecca every year, partly out of devotion, and partly for trade, conſiſting of ſeveral thouſand camels, horſes, and mules. Beſide woollen goods, their commodities are Morocco leather, indigo, cochineal, and oſtrich feathers; in return for which, they have ſilks, muſlins, calicoes, coffee, an

and drugs. In the deserts, are lions, tigers, leopards, and serpents of several kinds. The fruits are dates, figs, almonds, lemons, oranges, pomegranates, and many others. There is also flax, and hemp, but little timber. The emperor is absolute, his will being a law, and he often exercises great cruelties. His naval force consists chiefly, of rovers, who now and then take large prizes. He can bring 100,000 men into the field, half of which are foot, and half horse; but they are poorly armed, and know little of the art of war.

Morocco, a city of the kingdom of Morocco, seated in a beautiful valley, formed by a chain of mountains, on the N, and those of the Atlas on the S and E. The city of Morocco itself, exposed to the devastations of different conquerors, has preserved nothing but its form. The extent of the walls, which still exist entire, except in some few places, supposes a city which might contain 300,000 souls: at present this capital is little better than a desert. The ruins of houses, heaped one upon another, serve only to harbour thieves, who lurk among them to rob the passengers. The quarters which have been rebuilt, are considerably distant from each other; and the houses are low, dirty, and extremely inconvenient. Mr. Chenier doubts whether it contains 30,000 inhabitants, even when the court is there. Not less than 3000 Jewish families formerly resided here, as may be estimated by the ruins of houses and synagogues. Of this great number, there at present scarcely remain 200 families, exposed to tyranny and poverty. The emperor's palace, at the extremity of the city of Morocco, fronting Mount Atlas, is a very extensive and solid building. The principal gates are Gothic arches, of cut stone, embellished with ornaments in the Arabian taste. Within the walls are various courts and gardens, elegantly laid out by European gardeners. Morocco is 90 miles E Mogador, and 400 S Gibralter, lon. 6 45 W, lat. 31 12 N.

Moron, a town in Andalusia, in the neighbourhood of which is a mine of precious stones: 30 miles S E Seville, lon. 5 10 W, lat. 37 10 N.

Morpeth, a borough in Northumberland, England, on the N bank of the Wentsbeck, and on the opposite side is the church, and a castle in ruins. It sends 2 members to parliament: 15 miles N Newcastle, and 287 N by W London.

Mortagne, a town of France, department of Orne, famous for its serges and tanneries; it has 5000 inhabitants: 19 miles E Seez, lon. 0 40 E, lat. 48 33 N.

Mortagne, a town of France, department of the N, at the confluence of the Scarpe and Scheld: 8 miles S E Tournay, lon. 3 30 E, lat. 50 29 N.

Mortain, a town of France, department of the Channel, on the rivulet Lances, almost surrounded by craggy rocks: 20 miles E Avranches, lon. 0 54 W, lat. 48 37 N.

Mortara, a strong town of Italy, in the Milanese, subject to the king of Sardinia. It is 15 miles N E Casal, and 22 S W Milan, lon. 8 40 E, lat. 45 22 N.

Mortlake, a village in Surry, England, on the river Thames: 6 miles W London. Great part of this parish is enclosed in Richmond Park; and his majesty has a farm here of 80 acres in his own occupation, and in excellent cultivation.

Mortlich, a village in Bamffshire Scotland: 6 miles S W Keith.

Morton, a town in Devonshire, England, on a hill, near Dartmoor: 14 miles S W Exeter.

Morton, a town in Gloucestershire, England, on a fossway: 29 miles E S E Worcester, and 83 W N W London.

Morvedro, a town of Spain, in Valencia, on the site of the ancient Saguntum, destroyed by Hannibal. The inhabitants made a resistence of 8 months, and, not receiving the succours they expected from their allies, fed upon the flesh and blood of their children, and afterwards turned their rage against themselves; they erected an immense pile of wood, and, after setting fire to it, precipitated themselves, their women, slaves, and treasures, into the flames, with the ruins of a Roman amphitheatre. It is on a river of the same name: 15 miles N Valencia, lon. 0 10 E, lat. 39 38 N.

Morven, a district of Argyleshire, whose mountains are celebrated in the songs of Ossian.

Mosa, a town of Arabia Felix: 25 miles N E Mocha.

Mosambique, a strait or channel of the Indian Ocean, lying between the E coast of Africa, and the island of Madagascar, and between 11 and 25 S lat. It is narrowest in the middle, where it is 240 miles over; and in this part, on the coast of Zanguebar, is a kingdom, island, and town of the same name.

Mosambique, a kingdom of Africa, on the W side of a channel of the same name,

name, and on the coaſt of Zanguebar, conſiſting of 3 iſlands. The principal iſland, called Moſambique, is not more than 3 miles in length, and half as much in breadth, and is about 2 miles from the continent. It was ſeized by the Portugueſe, in 1497, and they have kept poſſeſſion of it ever ſince.

Moſambique, the capital of an iſland of the ſame name, on the E coaſt of Africa. It is large and well fortified, having a ſtrong citadel to defend the harbour. It belongs to the Portugueſe, who have generally a good garriſon here, and trade with the natives for gold, elephant's teeth, and ſlaves. They have built ſeveral churches and monaſteries, and have a large hoſpital for ſick ſailors. Their ſhips always call here in going to the E Indies; and the harbour is ſo commodious, that whole fleets may anchor here, and refit their veſſels, as well as to provide themſelves with all neceſſaries, lon. 40 10 E, lat. 15 5 S.

Moſbach, a town of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine, with a caſtle, on the Neckar: 26 miles E N E Heidelberg, lon. 9 21 E, lat. 49 28 N.

Moſburg, a town of Germany, in Bavaria, at the confluence of the Iſer and Ambert: 9 miles W Landſchut, lon. 11 55 E, lat. 48 30 N.

Moſcow, formerly a duchy, but now one of the 41 governments of Ruſſia; bounded N by the government of Tver, E by that of Great Volodimir. Its capital is of the ſame name.

Moſcow, a large city of Ruſſia, capital of the government of Moſcow, and formerly of the whole empire. It may be conſidered as a town built upon the Aſiatic model, but gradually becoming more and more European; exhibiting, in its preſent ſtate, a motley mixture of diſcordant architecture. It is diſtributed into the following diviſions. 1. Kremlin, which is in the central and higheſt part of the city, ſurrounded by high walls of ſtone and brick, 2 miles in circumference. This diviſion is not deformed by wooden houſes, it contains the ancient palace of the czars, now only remarkable for being the birthplace of Peter the Great; alſo ſeveral churches, 2 convents, the patriarchal palace, and the arſenal, now in ruins. 2. The Khitaigorod, which is much larger than the Kremlin: it contains the univerſity, the printing houſe, and many other public buildings, with all the tradeſmen's ſhops. The houſes are moſtly ſtuccoed or whitewaſhed; and it has the only ſtreet in Moſcow, in which the houſes ſtand cloſe to each other. 3. The Bielgorod, or White Town, which runs round the 2 preceding diviſions: it takes its name from a white wall, by which it was formerly ſurrounded. 4. Semlainogorod, which environs all the other 3 quarters; and is ſo called from a circular rampart of earth by which it is encompaſſed. The laſt 2 diviſions exhibit a groteſque group of churches, convents, palaces, brick and wooden houſes, and mean hovels. 5. The Sloboda, or ſuburbs, which form a vaſt exterior circle round all the parts already deſcribed, and are inveſted by a low rampart and ditch. Theſe ſuburbs contain, beſides buildings of all kinds, cornfields, much open paſture, and ſome ſmall lakes, which give riſe to the Neglina. The Moſkva, from which the city takes its name, flows through it in a winding channel; but, excepting in ſpring, is only navigable for rafts. It receives the Yauſa, in the Semlainogorod, and the Neglina at the weſtern extremity of the Kremlin; but the beds of both theſe laſt mentioned rivulets are nearly dry in ſummer. Moſcow exhibits an aſtoniſhing degree of extent and variety, irregularity, and contraſt. The ſtreets, in general, are very long and broad. Some of them are paved; others, particularly in the ſuburbs, are formed with trunks of trees, or are boarded with planks like the floor of a room. Wretched hovels are blended with large palaces; cottages of one ſtory ſtand next to the moſt ſtately manſions; many brick ſtructures are covered with wooden tops: ſome of the wooden houſes are painted; others have iron doors and roofs. Numerous churches appear in every quarter, built in a peculiar ſtyle of architecture; ſome with domes of copper, others of tin, gilt or painted green; and many are roofed with wood. In a word, ſome parts of this vaſt city have the appearance of a ſequeſtered deſert; other quarters of a populous town; ſome, of a contemptible village; others, of a great capital. Moſcow is the largeſt city in Europe; its circumference, within the rampart, that encloſes the ſuburbs, being 26 miles; but its population correſponds in no degree, with its extent. It contains within the ramparts, 250,000, or 300,000 ſouls, and is ſtill the moſt populous city in the empire, notwithſtanding the reſidence of the court is at Peterſburgh. The places of divine worſhip, including chapels, amount to 1800: of theſe, 484 are

public

public churches; 199 of which are brick, ſtuccoed, or whitewaſhed; and the others of wood, painted red. Some of their bells are of a ſtupendous ſize: they hang in belfries detached from the church, are fixed immoveably to the beams, and rung by a rope tied to the clapper. It has always been eſteemed a meritorious act of religion, to preſent a church with bells; and the piety of the doner has been meaſured by their magnitude. Accordingly, Boris Godunuf, who gave a bell of 288,000 pounds to the cathedral of Moſcow, was the moſt pious ſovereign of Ruſſia, till he was ſurpaſſed by the empreſs Ann, who preſented a bell that weighs 432,000 pounds, or 216 tons, and is the largeſt in the known world. In the cathedral of St. Michael, the ſovereigns of Ruſſia were formerly interred: their bodies are depoſited in raiſed ſepulchres, moſtly of brick, in the ſhape of a coffin, above the pavement. Each tomb has, at its lower extremity, a ſmall ſilver plate, upon which is engraved the name of the deceaſed prince, and the æra of his death. Upon great feſtivals, all theſe ſepulchres are covered with rich palls of gold or ſilver brocade, ſtudded with pearls and jewels. The cathedral of the aſſumption of the Virgin Mary is the moſt magnificent in the city, and has been long appropriated to the corronation of the Ruſſian ſovereigns. Moſcow is the center of the inland commerce of Ruſſia, particularly connecting the trade between Europe and Siberia. The navigation to this city, is formed ſolely by the Moſkva, which falling into the Occa, near Colomna, communicates, by that river, with the Volga. But as the Moſkva is navigable in the ſpring only, upon the melting of the ſnows, the principal merchandiſe is conveyed upon ſledges in winter. In 1771, 70,000 died here of the plague. This city is 555 miles S S E Peterſburg, and 1200 N by E Conſtantinople, lon. 37 31 E, lat. 55 45 N.

[Hanway, Coxe.]

Moſelle, a department of France, including part of the late province of Lorrain. It takes its name from a river, which, paſſing by Metz, Thionville, and Treves, falls into the Rhine, at Coblentz. Metz is the capital.

Moſkoe, ſee *Maelſtroom*.

Moſtagan, an ancient town of the kingdom of Algiers, with a caſtle, and a good harbour: 50 miles N E Oran, lon. 0 30 E, lat. 36 20 N.

Moſtar, a conſiderable town of Turkiſh Dalmatia, with a Greek archbiſhop's ſee: 20 miles N E Narenta, lon. 18 37 E, lat. 43 48 N.

Moſul, ſee *Mouſul*.

Motala, a town of Naples, with a biſhop's ſee: 15 miles N W Taranto, lon. 17 14 E, lat. 40 46 N.

Motyr, an iſland of Aſia, one of the Moluccas, of great value to the Dutch, on account of its ſpices, lon. 128 20 E, lat. 0 10 S.

Motril, a ſeaport of Spain, in Granada, with a good harbour, on the Mediterranean: 37 miles S E Granada, lon. 3 28 W, lat. 36 32 N.

Mouab, a town of Arabia Felix, capital of Yemen, in a fertile country: 80 miles S Sanaa, lon. 46 35 E, lat. 16 20 N.

Moudon, an ancient town of Switſerland, capital of a bailiwick of the ſame name, in the Pays de Vaud, and formerly of all that part of the country which belonged to the duke of Savoy. The bailiff, appointed by the canton of Bern, reſides in the caſtle of Lucens, built on the ſummit of a mountain: 12 miles N by E Lauſanne, lon. 6 58 E, lat. 46 41 N.

[Coxe.]

Moug-den, or *Chen-yan*, the capital of the country of the Mantchew Tartars, in E Chineſe Tartary: 440 miles N E Pekin, lon. 122 45 E, lat. 41 55 N.

Moulins, an epiſcopal town of France, department of Allier, on the Allier, over which is a modern bridge of 13 arches; takes its name from the great number of mills (moulins) that were formerly in its neighbourhood; and contains above 16,000 inhabitants. The houſes of the late Chartreux, and of the Viſitation, are magnificent. Its manufacture of cutlery is in great eſteem. It is 30 miles S. Nevers, and 55 N Clermont, lon. 3 25 E, lat. 46 34 N.

Moulins-Engilbert, a town of France, department of Nievre, at the foot of the mountains of Morvan: 5 miles S W Chateau-Chinon.

Moultan, a province of Hindooſtan Proper, bounded N by Lahore, E by Delhi and Agimere, S by Guzerat, W by Perſia, and Candahar. Its products are cotton, ſugar, opium, galls, ſulphur, &c. It was ſubject to the Selks; but its capital, Moultan, has been garriſoned by the king of Candahar, ſince 1779.

Moultan, one of the moſt ancient cities of Hindooſtan Proper, capital of a province of the ſame name. It is of ſmall extent for a capital, but ſtrongly fortified, and has a Hindoo temple of great celebrity.

lebrity. Here is a particular ſect of Hindoos, called Catry; a tribe of warriors, ſuppoſed to be the Catheri or Cathei, with whom Alexander warred on the banks of the Malli. Moultan is on one of the branches of the Indus: 210 miles S W Lahore, and 310 S E Candahar, lon. 70 40 E, lat. 29 52 N.

Moulton, South, a corporate town in Devonſhire, England. It has manufactures of ſerges, ſhaloons, and felts; is on the Moul: 12 miles S E Barnſtaple, and 177 W by S London.

Mount Edgecumbe, a prodigious high peak, on the W ſide of the entrance of Cook's Strait, in New Zealand. Its height is ſuppoſed not to be much inferior to that of the peak of Teneriff.

Mountſbay, on the S coaſt of Cornwall, between the Land's End and the Lizard Point. It is ſo named from a lofty peninſulated rock, called Mount St. Michael, which riſes within it. Among the rocks, on this part of the coaſt, breeds the Corniſh chough, or red legged crow, noted for ſtealing and carrying away whatever it finds. In Mountſbay is a conſiderable pilchard fiſhery.

Mountſorrel, a town in Leiceſterſhire, England, at the foot of a high mount or rock, of a ſorrel coloured ſtone, extremely hard. Of rough ſtones, hewn out of this rock, the buildings are erected and the ſtreet is paved. It is on the Stour: 20 miles S S E Derby, lon. 1 9 W, lat. 52 45 N.

Moura, a town of Portugal, in Alentejo, with an old caſtle, at the confluence of the rivers Ardita and Guadiana, and 4000 inhabitants: 87 miles S E Liſbon, lon. 5 59 W, lat. 38 0 N.

Mourzook, the capital of Fezzan, in Africa, on a ſmall river, and ſupplied with water from a multitude of ſprings and wells. The medley which it preſents to the eye, of the vaſt ruins of ancient buildings, and the humble cottages of earth and ſand that form the dwellings of its preſent Arab inhabitants, is ſingularly groteſque and ſtrange. It is ſurrounded by a high wall, with 3 gates, at which is collected a tax on all goods (proviſions excepted) that are brought for the ſupply of its people. A caravan arrives annually from Meſſurata at this place; and hence the Fezzaners diſpatch, every year, a caravan to Caſhna, and another to Bornou: 262 miles S Meſſurata, 650 N W Bornou, and 710 N by E Caſhna, lon. 15 5 E, lat. 27 20 N.

Mouſtiers, a town of France, department of the Lower Alps, noted for a manufacture of fine porcelain, and for a once famous pilgrimage, called Our Lady of Beauvezer, ſeated between 2 lofty and craggy mountains: 5 miles N E Riez, and 47 W N W Nice.

Mouſul, or *Moſul*, a town of Turkey in Aſia, in Diarbeck, on the Tigris, over which is a bridge of boats. It is ſurrounded by high walls of hewn ſtone, and defended by a caſtle and citadel; but the houſes are in ſeveral places gone to ruin. The roofs are flat, on which they ſleep during ſummer. Should a perſon be ſeen looking over his own parapet upon his neighbour's roof, they would not heſitate a moment to ſhoot him. It has a great trade, particularly in cloth, and all ſorts of cottons and ſilks. At ſome diſtance from Mouſul is a moſque, in which they pretend the prophet Jonah lies. The inhabitants are Mahometans; but there are a great number of Chriſtians. In 1743, it was beſieged by the Perſians, but to no purpoſe. In 1758, this city and the adjacent country were viſited by a dreadful famine, in conſequence of the preceding hard winter, and of the innumerable locuſts by which the fruits of the earth were deſtroyed: 130 miles S E Diarbekar, and 190 N W Bagdad, lon. 41 15 E, lat. 39 40 N. [Jackſon.]

Moulier, or *Monſtier*, a town of Savoy, capital of Tarenteſia, with an archiepiſcopal palace; on the Iſere: 62 miles N W Turin, lon. 6 23 E, lat. 45 30 N.

Mouzon, an ancient town of France, department of the Ardennes, with a late rich Benedictine abbey; on the Meuſe: 8 miles S E Sedan, and 110 N E Paris, lon. 5 10 E, lat. 49 37 N.

Moyenvic, a town of France, department of Meurthe, remarkable for its ſalt pits: 10 miles S S E Nanci.

Mozziſlavv, a ſtrong town of Lithuania, capital of a palatinate of the ſame name; on the Sofz: 22 miles S Smolenſko, lon. 32 32 E, lat. 54 28 N.

Mucidan, a town of France, department of Dordogne; on the river Iſle: 18 miles S W Perigueux.

Mudania, or *Montagna*, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, province of Natolia, on a gulf, in the S E part of the Sea of Marmora. The inhabitants are chiefly Greeks or Jews, with ſome Turks. The archbiſhop of Burſa has a palace here. The commerce is very conſiderable in grain, ſilk, ſaltpetre, white wine, variety of fruits, and the manufactures of Burſa, which

which are brought here for exportation: 25 miles N N W Burſa, lon. 30 E, lat. 40 14 N.

Muehr, a river of Germany, which croſſes Stiria, and paſſing by Judenburgh, Luben, Muehr, and Gratz, falls into the Drave, near Kaniſca, in Hungary.

Muehr, or *Mueraw*, a conſiderable town of Stiria, on the river Muehr: 25 miles N W Gratz, and 40 S W Neuſtadt, lat. 47 16 N.

Muggia, or *Muglia*, a town of Italy, in Venetian Iſtria, with a caſtle, on a gulf of the ſame name: 5 miles S E Trieſt.

Muirkirk, a town in Ayrſhire, on the Ayr, and noted for a conſiderable iron work.

Mull, one of the Weſtern Iſlands of Scotland; 25 miles in length, and, in ſome places, of equal breadth. There are many good natural harbours; but there is only one village, called Tobermorey. The ruins of ſeveral ancient caſtles are ſeen on this iſland.

Mull, ſee *Cantyre*.

Muldaw, a river of Bohemia, which falls into the Elbe, at Melnick.

Muldorf, a town of Germany, in Saltzburg, on the Inn: 37 miles N W Saltzburg, and 40 E Munich.

Mulhauſen, an Imperial and Hanſeatic town of Germany, in Thuringia, under the protection of the elector of Saxony. It is in a fertile country, on the Unſtrutht: 25 miles N E Eiſenach, and 45 E by S Caſſel, lon. 10 49 E, lat. 51 13 N.

Mulhauſen, a town of Alſace, which, though entirely encloſed within the department of the Upper Rhine, before the revolution, was not only in alliance with the Helvetic confederacy, but conſidered as a part of it, and entitled to all its privileges. The walls of the town encloſe a circumference of not more than 2 miles; and its whole territory is confined within a precinct of 8 miles. The town contains 6000 inhabitants, who are proteſtants; and there are 2000 ſubjects in its adjacent villages. It owes its preſent flouriſhing ſtate to its manufactures, which are chiefly of printed linens and cottons. The government was ariſtodemocratical. The ſupreme power reſided in the great and little council, conſiſting together of 78 perſons, and drawn from the burghers, whoſe number amounted to 700, diſtributed into 6 tribes. Mulhauſen is 15 miles N W Baſil, lon. 7 24 E, lat. 47 48 N. [Coxe.]

Mulhiem, a town of Cologne, near the Rhine: 3 miles from Cologne. Here the few proteſtants in Cologne are obliged to go to perform divine ſervice.

Mulleras, a town of Germany, in the middle marche of Brandenburgh, on a canal cut between the Spree and Oder: 40 miles S E Berlin, lon. 14 31 E, lat. 52 14 N.

Mullingar, the county town of Weſt Meath, in Ireland. It holds a great wool mart, is a place of conſiderable trade; on the Foyle: 38 miles W Dublin.

Mulvia, a large river of Africa, which has its ſource in Mount Atlas, and dividing the empire of Morocco from the kingdom of Algiers, falls into the Mediterranean Sea.

Munda, an ancient town of Spain, in Granada: 30 miles W N W Malaga.

Munderkingen, a town of Suabia, on the Danube: 25 miles S W Ulm.

Mundu, a city of Hindooſtan Proper, province of Malwa, of which it was anciently the capital. It was then a prodigious city, 22 miles in circuit, and contained many monuments of ancient magnificence; but it is fallen much to decay. It occupies the top of a large and lofty mountain: 46 miles S Ougein, and 454 N E Bombay, lon. 75 47 E, lat. 22 50 N.

Mungats, or *Munkats*, a town of Upper Hungary, with a biſhop's ſee, and an impregnable caſtle, ſeated on a high rock: 50 miles N E Tockay, lon. 22 0 E, lat. 48 30 N.

Munia, or *Menie*, an ancient and conſiderable town of Egypt, on the Nile. The veſſels that go down the river are obliged to ſtop here and pay certain duties. There are ſeveral moſques, and a great number of granite pillars: 140 miles S Cairo, lon. 31 20 E, lat. 27 45 N.

Munich, one of the moſt populous cities in Germany, capital of the duchy of Bavaria. The houſes are high, and the ſtreets ſpacious, with canals in many of them. The palace of the elector palatine of the Rhine, as duke of Bavaria, is a ſtupendous ſtructure, magnificently adorned. The cabinet of curioſities, the library, the arſenal, and ducal gardens, merit attention. The cathedral contains 25 chapels and 30 altars; alſo the tomb of one of the emperors, of black marble, adorned with ſtatues of bronze. The market place is very beautiful; and here are manufactres of ſilk, velvet, woollen cloth and tapeſtry. This place has often been taken and retaken in the wars of Germany; and, in September 1796, it was attacked by the French, but the Auſtrians compelled them to retreat. It is

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seated on the Iser: 15 miles S E Ausburg, and 62 S by W Ratisbon, lon. 11 36 E, lat. 48 10 N.

Munster, a province of Ireland, bounded N by Connaught, S and W by the Atlantic. There are a great many bays and harbours, and many rich towns, and the air is mild and temperate. Some places are mountainous, but the vallies are fruitful. The most general commodities are corn, cattle, wood, wool, and fish. It contains 6 counties, 1 archbishopric, 5 bishoprics, 740 parishes, and 1,011,000 inhabitants. The principal town is Cork.

Munster, a sovereign bishopric of Westphalia, 120 miles in length and 80 in breadth. The river Embs runs across it from E to W. It is bounded N by the counties of Bentheim and Stenfort, E by the bishoprics of Osnaburgh and Paderborn, W by the duchy of Cleves and county of Zutphen.

Munster, a large and populous city of Westphalia, capital of Westphalia. It was free and imperial till 1661; but to keep the inhabitants in awe, a citadel was built, which stands distinct from the city. In 1533, a taylor, called John of Leyden, made himself master of the city, and drove away the bishop and magistrates, but it was retaken in 1536, after 14 months siege, and this fanatic was tortured to death with redhot pincers. The famous treaty of Westphalia, was concluded here in 1648, which ended the religious wars of 30 years continuance. It is seated on the Aa: 70 miles N by E Cologne, and 77 S by W Bremen, lon. 7 39 E, lat. 52 0 N.

Munster, a town of France, department of Upper Rhine, with a late rich benedictine abbey: 30 miles S W Strasburg, lon. 7 5 E, lat. 48 8 N.

Munster-Meinfeld, a town of Treves: 12 miles S W Coblentz.

Murano, an island and town of Italy: a mile from Venice, formerly a very flourishing place, and has still some places that bear the marks of former magnificence, though now in a state of decay. The island is said to contain 20,000 inhabitants. The great manufactures of looking-glasses, are the only inducements for strangers to visit this place, which formerly served all Europe with looking-glasses, lon. 12 5 E, lat. 45 26 N.

[Moor.]

Murcia, a province, formerly a kingdom of Spain; bounded N by New Castile, E by Valencia, W by Andalusia and Granada, and S by the Mediterranean. The principal river is Segura. The soil is dry, and it produces little corn or wine: but there is plenty of oranges, citrons, lemons, olives, almonds, mulberries, rice, pulse, and sugar. It has also great quantities of silk.

Murcia, a populous city, capital of the above province, with a bishop's see. It has a superb cathedral, the stairs of whose steeple are so contrived, that they may be ascended either on horseback or in a coach. There are fine gardens about the city, in which are the best fruits in Spain. It is on the Segura: 27 miles N Carthagena, and 212 S E Madrid, lon. 0 36 W, lat. 38 2 N.

Muret, a town of France, department of Upper Garonne; on the Garonne: 10 miles S Toulouse.

Muro, an episcopal town of Naples, in Balilicata, at the foot of the Appennines: 12 miles S E Conza, lon. 15 45 E, lat. 40 46 N.

Murray Frith, a considerable inlet of the sea, on the E coast of Scotland, in Murrayshire.

Murrayshire, or *Elginshire*, a county of Scotland, bounded E by Banffshire, S by Aberdeenshire, and Invernesshire. Its soil is rich, and produces wheat, barley, oats, and flax. Engin is the capital.

Murrhart, a town of Suabia, duchy of Wirtemburg, with a benedictine abbey, on the river Mur: 8 miles S Halle.

Musselburg, a seaport in Edinburghshire, on the frith or Forth, at the mouth of the river Esk: 6 miles E Edinburgh.

Muswell Hill, a village in Middlesex: 5 miles N London. It takes its name from a famous well on the hill, which belonged to the fraternity of St. John, of Jerusalem, in Clerkenwell; and as this was deemed a miraculous cure for all scrofulous and cutaneous disorders, they here built a chapel, with an image of our lady of Muswell, to which there was a great resort of patients. This well still belongs to the parish of Clerkenwell.

Mustagam, a seaport of the kingdom of Algiers, with a castle: 140 miles W the city of Algiers. When christianity was known in this country, this place was the see of a bishop. There is a citadel in this town, lon. 0 3 W, lat. 36 30 N.

Musuera, a seaport of Spain, in Granada, with a strong castle, on a mountain: 27 miles N E Almeria, and 62 S W Carthagena, lon. 1 36 W, lat. 37 11 N.

Muyden, a town of Holland, on the Vecht, on the S coast of the Zuider Zee: 7 miles E Amsterdam.

Mycene, formerly the capital of a famous kingdom in the Morea, but now reduced to a small village.

Myconc, or *Mycqui*, an island of the Archipelago: 30 miles in circumference: the harbour is very open, and deep enough for the largest ships, where they may ride secure from the N wind. The soil is dry, and the mountains are of a great height. Water is very scarce in summer, but in the town is a large well, the only one in the island. Here are plenty of partridges, quails, woodcocks, turtledoves, rabbits and wheatears; also, excellent grapes and figs. Almost all the inhabitants, 3000 in number, are Greeks, who have 50 churches in all; but many are chapels, and some monasteries, lon. 25 51 E, lat. 37 28 N.

Mysore, a kingdom in the peninsula of Hindoostan, subject to Tippo Sultan, who styles himself regent of the country. His dominions comprehend, generally, the provinces of Mysore Proper, Bednore, Coimbettore, Canara, and Dindigul; besides the conquests of his father Hyder Ally (who usurped the throne) to the northward, which are Meritz, Soonda, Chitteldroog, Harponnely, Sanore, Bancapour, Roydroog, Gooty, Condanore, Chanoul, and Cuddapa. The extent of his territory, from N to S is 550 miles: its breadth, in the widest place, (the N. part of the peninsula) 330 miles, but proceeding to the S it diminishes till it ends in a point. Its area has been compared to that of Great Britain. Mysore, in general, is dry, rugged, mountainous, and barren. It lies between 10 and 16 N lat. The capital is Seringapatam.

Mysore, a town and fortified post of the peninsula of Hindoostan, the ancient capital of a kingdom of the same name: 8 miles S Seringapatam, the present capital.

Mysz, a town of Lithuania: 36 miles S Norogrodock.

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NABURG, a town of Bavaria, on the river Nab: 10 miles S E Amberg, lon. 12 13 E, lat. 59 23 N.

Nadeegsila, see *Kurile Island*.

Naerden, a strong town of Holland, at the head of the canals of the province. It has experienced many calamities: particularly in 1572, when it was taken by Fernando de Toledo, son of the duke of Alva, and all the inhabitants, without distinction of age or sex, were massacred. It is seated on the Zuider Zee: 14 miles E Amsterdam, and 15 N Utrecht, lon. 5 9 E, lat. 52 20 N.

Nabal, a town of Africa, in Tunis, near the sea: supposed to have been the ancient Neapolis. Near it are found several remains of antiquity. The present town is celebrated for its potteries: 32 miles S S E Tunis.

Nablous, a town of Asia, and capital of the ancient *Samaria*, situated near Sichem, on the ruins of the Neapolis of the Greeks. The inhabitants are zealous Mahometans, suffer not any Christians among them. They are dispersed in villages among the mountains, the soil of which is tolerably fertile, and produces corn, cotton, olives, and some silk. Their distance from Damascus, and the difficulty of invading their country, enable them to live in peace and happiness. They are, at present, supposed to be the richest people in Syria; which advantage, they owe to their political conduct, during the late troubles in Galilee and Palestine; when the tranquillity in which they lived, induced many persons to take refuge there: 8 leagues N Jerusalem.

Naefivan, or *Naxivan*, a town of Persian Armenia, supposed to have been the ancient Artaxata, and one of the largest cities of the East. It was ruined by Abbas I, who removed the inhabitants into the interior parts of Persia. In the last century, it contained 2,000 houses: it once contained 40,000 houses. In it are some considerable bazars, 5 caravansaries, public baths and other buildings, more useful than magnificent: 30 leagues S E Erivan, and 86 E Erzerum, lon. 45 30 E, lat. 38 40 N. [Chardin.]

Naefels, a town of Switzerland, canton of Glaris. In 1388, about 350 troops of Glaris, assisted by 50 Switzers, withstood 15,000 Austrians; and, after a terrible slaughter, compelled them to retire. In memory of this glorious transaction, a chapel was built on the spot, which was rebuilt in 1779. The inhabitants are Roman catholics: 4 miles N Glaris.

Nagaia, a district of Tartary, between the rivers Walga, and Jaika, on the Caspian Sea. Astracan is the capital. The fruits of this country are equal to those of Persia. Scarcely a family, even in the capital, but has a vineyard. The Russians do not allow the natives to dwell within the city, or to build another. They form an enclosure of pallisadoes without

without the walls, or live in ſtraggling huts without the fields In the ſummer, they wander from place to place, as they find paſture; in the winter, they retire under the walls of Aſtracan. The Tartars are of low ſtature, rather corpulent, with olive complexions, large faces and little eyes. The men ſhave their heads, have little beard, and are commonly wrinkled. Their women are not diſagreeable, and commonly devote their children to GOD, or ſome ſaint. Some profeſs the Greek religion, but moſt are Mahometans. They live upon their cattle, and by fiſhing and hunting.

[Olearius.]

Nagera, a town of Old Caſtile, with a fort: 3 miles N W Calahora, and 138 N Madrid

Nagold, a town of Suabia, in Wirtemburg, with a ſtrong caſtle: 10 miles W Tubingen.

Nagpour, a city of the Deccan of Hindooſtan, capital of that part of Berar which is ſubject to a chief of the Eaſtern Mahrattas. It is extenſive and populous, but meanly built; and, excepting a ſmall citadel, is open and defenceleſs. It is 560 miles W by S Calcutta, lon. 79 46 E, lat. 21 8 N.

Nairne, a borough and ſeaport, the county town of Nairneſhire, Scotland, at the entrance of the frith of Murray. It has 24,000 inhabitants: 10 miles E Inverneſs and 104 N Edinburgh.

Nairneſhire, a county of Scotland, bounded N by the frith of Murray, and enclоſed on every other ſide by the counties of Inverneſs and Murray. The ſoil, though rocky, is rich, and, in general, well cultivated.

Nakſivan, ſee *Nacſivan*.

Namphio, an iſland in the Grecian Archipelago, about 5 leagues in circumference, without harbour or town, containing a few villages and ſome ruins, amongſt which are diſtinguiſhed the remains of a temple of Apollo. It is mountainous, and contains ſome excellent ſprings of freſh water; plenty of honey and wax is collected, and partridges are numerous, lat. 36 27 N.

Nampwich, a town in Cheſhire, England. It is well built, and has a large church, in the form of a croſs, with the tower in the middle. Here are ſalt ſprings, on the banks of a freſh water ſtream, from which are made great quantities of white ſalt. The principal dairies of Cheſhire are about this town, and it has a conſiderable trade in cheeſe and ſalt. It is on the Weaver: 26 miles S E Cheſter, and 162 N W London.

Namur, a county of the Auſtrian Netherlands; bounded N by Brabant, E and S by the biſhopric of Liege, W by Hainault. It is pretty fertile; has ſeveral foreſts, marble quarries, and mines of iron, lead, and coal. The rivers Maeſe and Sambre divide it into 3 parts, nearly of equal extent.

Namur, a city, capital of the county of Namur, and a biſhop's ſee. It has a caſtle, in the middle of the town, on a craggy rock, and ſeveral forts. In 1792, it was taken by the French, who were compelled to evacuate it the following year, but they retook it in 1794. It is between 2 mountains, at the confluence of the Manſe and Sambre: 24 miles W S W Liege, and 32 S E Bruſſels, lon. 4 50 E, lat. 50 29 N.

Nanci, a famous city of France, department of Meurthe, with a biſhop's ſee. It contains 34,000 inhabitants, and is divided, by a canal, into the old town and new. The firſt, though irregularly built, is rich and populous, and contains the palace of the ancient dukes of Lorrain; and their tombs are in a rich ſaloon, which adjoins the church of the late Cordeliers. The new town, whoſe ſtreets are perfectly ſtraight, was already one of the fineſt in Europe, before the magnificent works with which Staniſlaus I. titular king of Poland, and duke of Lorrain, enriched it. The cathedral is a ſuperb ſtructure. Nanci is 25 miles S by E Metz, and 212 E Paris, lon. 6 17 E, lat. 48 41 N.

Nancowry, one of the central Nicobar iſles. It is about 8 miles in diameter. The Danes have long had a ſmall ſettlement here, and on ſeveral neighbouring iſles. The ſettlement is on the northern point within the harbour, formed by the iſlands Comarty and Irikut. But this, and the other, being found very unprofitable, the Daniſh government have withdrawn their people. A ſerjeant, and 3 or 4 ſoldiers, a few ſlaves, and 2 ruſty pieces of ordnance, are all that remain of the eſtabliſhment. The natives of theſe, and the neighbouring iſles, live on the ſea ſhore. Their houſes are of a circular form, covered with elliptical domes, thatched with graſs and leaves. They are raiſed on piles, 6 or 8 feet high, the floors and ſides are plank, they are entered by a ladder. In front of their villages advanced in the water, they raiſe lofty beacons, adorned with tufts of graſs and

and bark. Their houſes are overſpread with groves of cocoa trees. Previous to the American revolutionary war, the Moravians had miſſionaries on theſe iſlands, for a number of years. [Colebrook, A. R.]

Nanſio, ſee *Numphio*.

Nangaſacki, a city of Japan, in the iſland of Ximo-Fiſen, with a well frequented harbour. The inhabitants carry on a great trade with the Chineſe and Dutch. The latter are never ſuffered to come into the city, unleſs when their ſhips arrive, and then they deliver up their guns, helms, and ſails, as pledges of their good behaviour, lon. 128 52 E, lat. 32 32 N.

Nan-king, or *Kiang-ning-fou*, a city of China, capital of the province of Kiang-nan. It is the largeſt in China, being 17 miles in circumference, and 3 diſtant from the river Yang-tiſe-kiang, from which canals are cut, ſo large, that veſſels may enter the town. This place is greatly fallen from its ancient ſplendor; for it had a magnificent palace, which is quite deſtroyed, as well as many ancient monuments: and a third part of the city itſelf is deſolate. The ſtreets are narrow, but handſome and well paved. The public buildings are mean, except a few temples, the city gates, and a tower of porcelain, 200 feet high. In this, and other cities, places of worſhip are as ſplendid and numerous, as in any city of chriſtendom. It is 500 miles S S E Pekin, lon. 119 25 E, lat. 32 46 N.

[Le Compte du Halde.]

Nan-ngan-fou, a beautiful populous city of China, in the province of Kiang-ſi, containing, in its diſtrict, 4 cities of the third claſs: 200 miles N by E Canton.

Nan-tchang-fou, a city of China, capital of the province of Kiang-ſi. It is the reſidence of a viceroy, and comprehends 8 cities in its diſtrict.

Nantes, an ancient and flouriſhing commercial town of France, department of Lower Loire, with a biſhop's ſee, and a univerſity. It was formerly the reſidence of the dukes of Bretagne, who built a ſtrong caſtle on the ſide of the river, which ſtill exiſts. The cathedral contains the tombs of the ancient dukes. The bridges over the Loire, in which are ſome iſlands, are almoſt a league in length. The ſuburbs are ſo large, that they exceed the city. The inhabitants are computed at 60,000, others ſay 80,000. Since the peace in 1783, Nantes has had a conſiderable ſhare in the commerce with the United States. A great quantity of ſalt is made in the territory of Nantes, both at the bay of Bourgneuf, and in the ſalt marſhes of Guerande and Croiſic. Large veſſels can come no higher than Port Launia, which is 12 miles from Nantes. It was in this place, that Henry IV promulgated the famous edict, in 1598, in favour of the proteſtants, which was revoked, in 1685, by Louis XIV: 58 miles S by E Rennes, and 217 S W Paris, lon. 1 45 W, lat. 47 13 N.

Nantua, a town of France, department of Ain, at the extremity of a great lake of the ſame name: 18 miles S E Bourg.

Napaul, a kingdom of Hindooſtan Proper, bounded W by Oude and Rohilcund, N W by Sirinagur, N E and E by the ridge of mountains, called Himmaleh, by which it is ſeparated from Thibet. Catmandu is the capital. The kingdom extends 12 or 13 day's journey, from N to S, and nearly as far from E to W. The king has always 50,000 ſoldiers in his ſervice. [Shore, A. R.]

Naples, a kingdom of Italy, bounded N W by the Eccleſiaſtical State, S and W by the Mediterranean, E by the gulf of Venice. Its extent from N W to S E, is 280 miles, and from N E to S W, from 96 to 100. It is divided into 12 provinces; viz. Terra di Lavora, (the ancient Campania Felix) Principato Citeriore and Ulteriore, Moliſe, Baſilicata, Calabria, Citeriore and Ulteriore, Abruzzo Citeriore and Ulteriore, Capitanata, Terra di Bari, and Terra d'Otranto; the laſt 3 forming the ancient Apulia, now called Puglia, on the E ſide of the kingdom. The climate is extremely hot, eſpecially in July, Auguſt, and September; and is ſaid to be one of the moſt inconſtant and unfavourable to valetudinarians: in ſome ſeaſons it rains every day for 6 or 7 weeks together. But the moſt diſagreeable part of the climate is the ſirocc, or S E wind, which is very common in May, and is more relaxing, and gives the vapours in a much higher degree, than the worſt of the rainy month of November, in Great Britain, or the raw, damp, E winds of New England. In winter there is ſeldom any ice or ſnow, except on the mountains. The country, on account of its fertility, is termed a terreſtrial paradiſe: it abounds with grain, the fineſt fruits and vegetables, rice, flax, oil, wine, ſaffron, and manna; and affords alum, vitriol, ſulphur, rock-cryſtal, marble, minerals, and fine wool, and ſilk. Waiſtcoats, caps, ſtockings, and gloves, are made of the hair or filaments of a ſhell fiſh, which are warmer than thoſe of wool, and of a beautiful

beautiful glossy green. The principal mountains are the Appennines, which traverse this country from S to N; and the celebrated volcano, Mount Vesuvius. One of the greatest inconveniences to which this kingdom is exposed is earthquakes, (see *Calabria*) which the eruptions of Mount Vesuvius, contribute, in some measure, to prevent. Another inconveniency, but common to all Italy, are the swarms of lizards, whereof great numbers of the green kind are every where to be met with, but rather troublesome than hurtful, as they creep up and down the walls, and if a door or window be left open make their way into the chambers. A much greater nuisance are the scorpions, but the tarantulas are most talked of. These are a species of spiders, so called from the city of Tarento, in which district they are in great number, and also more venomous, than elsewhere; but the poison of them is a matter of doubt.

Naples, an ancient and large commercial city, capital of the above kingdom, with an archbishop's see, and a university. It is seated at the bottom of the bay of Naples, and is built in the form of a vast amphitheatre, sloping from the hills to the sea. Although the style of architecture is inferior to what prevails at Rome, and it cannot vie with that city in the number of palaces, or in the magnificence of the churches, the private houses, in general, are better built, and the streets are broader and better paved. The houses, in common, are 5 or 6 stories in height, and flat at the top; on which are placed numbers of flower vases, or fruit trees, in boxes of earth. The fortress of St. Elmo is built on a mountain of the same name, and has the entire command of the town. Lower down on the same mountain, in a delightful situation, is a convent of Carthusians, on which much expense has been lavished, to render the building and the gardens equal to the situation. Naples is admirably situated for commerce, and has all the necessaries and luxuries of life, in great profusion; but its trade is in a languishing condition. The chief articles manufactured here, are silk stockings, soap, snuff boxes of tortoiseshell, and of the lava of Mount Vesuvius; tables, and ornamental furniture, of marble. They are thought to embroider here better than in France; and their macaroni, confections, and cordials, are in the highest esteem. The inhabitants are computed at 350,000. There is not a city in the world, perhaps, with the same number of inhabitants, in which so few contribute to the wealth of the community, by useful and productive labour, as in Naples; for the number of priests, monks, fidlers, lawyers, nobility, footmen, and lazzaroni, or beggars, surpasses all reasonable proportion; and the last alone are computed at above 30,000, who have no homes. The nobility are excessively fond of splendor and show; as appears by the brilliancy of their equippages, the number of their attendants, the richness of their dress, and the grandeur of their titles. The king, it is said, counts 100 persons with the title of prince, and still a greater number, with that of duke, among his subjects. A few of these have estates, from 10 to 13,000l. a year; a considerable number have fortunes of about half that amount; and the annual revenue of many is under 2,000l. The inferior orders of nobility are much poorer; many counts and marquises not having 400l. a year, paternal estate; many still less; and not a few enjoy the title without any estate whatever. Although the churches and convents of Naples are not to be compared with those at Rome in point of architecture, they surpass them in rich jewels, and in the quantity of silver and golden crucifixes, vessels, and other ornaments. The cathedral is a noble Gothic edifice, in which are kept the head and blood of St. Januarius, the tutelary St. of Naples; the latter in 2 glass or crystal phials. The pretended liquefaction of the dry blood, as soon as brought near the head of the saint, is well known; and Mr. Addison says it is one of the most bungling tricks he ever saw. Of all the palaces, that of the king is not only the most magnificent, but in the best style of architecture. The harbour, which is spacious, is protected by a mole, 2 castles, and several batteries, but these could not protect the city from a bombardment. The bay of Naples is one of the finest in the world, being almost of a circular figure, 30 miles in diameter; shut out from the Mediterranean, by the island of Caprea, and 3 parts of it sheltered by a noble circuit of woods and mountains. In 1656, the plague destroyed 400,000 of the inhabitants. Naples is 110 miles S E Rome, 217 S S E Florence, and 300 S by E Venice, lon. 14 20 E, lat. 40 55 N.

[Adam, Addison, Brydone, Moor.]

Napoli-di-Malvasia, see *Malvasia*.

Napoli-di-Romania, a seaport of the Morea,

rea, and an archbiſhop's ſee, ſeated at the bottom of a bay of the ſame name. It has a large harbour, with a narrow mouth, through which one ſhip only can enter at a time. It is inhabited by 60,000 Greeks, beſide people of different nations, and very ſtrong both by nature and art: 56 miles S W Athens, lon. 23 4 E, lat. 37 36 N.

Nara, a town of Japan, in the iſland of Niphon, with a magnificent caſtle: 25 miles N W Meaco.

Nabarth, a town in Pembrokeſhire, Wales, on a hill: 12 miles N E Pembroke, and 229 W by N London.

Narbonne, an ancient city of France, department of Aude. Before the revolution of 1789, it was an archiepiſcopal ſee. In the time of the Romans, it was the capital of that part of Gaul, called Gallia Narbonenſis; and here the emperor Marcus Aurelius was born. Some Roman inſcriptions, in different parts of the city, are ſtill viſible; and the canal, from the river Aude, through the city, to the Mediterranean, was cut by the Romans. Narbonne is famous for its honey, and the cathedral is remarkable for its noble choir: 5 miles from the Mediterranean, and 75 E by S Toulouſe, lon. 3 6 E, lat. 43 11 N. [Wraxall.]

Nardo, a populous town of Naples, in Otranto, with a biſhop's ſee: 20 miles N W Otranto.

Narea, a province in the S part of Abyſſinia, to which it is ſubject, though governed by its own princes.

Narenta, a town of Dalmatia, with a biſhop's ſee, on a gulf of the ſame name: 46 miles N E Raguſa, lon. 18 27 E, lat. 43 35 N.

Narni, an ancient town of Italy, in Sabina, with a biſhop's ſee. Here are the ruins of a marble bridge, built by Auguſtus, one of whoſe arches was 150 feet high, and 200 broad; as alſo of an aqueduct that brought water from a ſpring at the diſtance of 15 miles. It contains many noble families, and is on the Nera: 20 miles S W Spoletto, and 40 N E Rome.

Narova, a river of the Ruſſian empire, which iſſues from the lake Peipus, and watering Narva, falls into the gulf of Finland, 8 miles below that town. It is noted for 2 cataracts, pompouſly deſcribed by travellers, but they are far inferior to that of the Rhine, at Lauffen.

Narſingapatan, a town of the peninſula of Hindooſtan, in the territory of Biſnagur, once the reſidence of a king: 400 miles S E Bombay.

Narva, a ſtrong town of the Ruſſian empire, in Ingria, or the government of Peterſburg. The houſes are built of brick, ſtuccoed white; and it has more the appearance of a German than of a Ruſſian town. In the ſuburbs, called Ivangorod, are the ſtupendous remains of an ancient fortreſs, which impend over the ſteep banks of the Narova. In 1700, Charles XII of Sweden, obtained a great victory here over Peter the Great, who 5 years after took the town by aſſault; and the Ruſſian ſoldiers were beginning to pillage, and to commit all the diſorder uſual when a town is taken by ſtorm; Peter traverſed the ſtreets on horſeback, with a drawn ſword in his hand, reſtrained his troops from pillage, killed 2 who refuſed to deſiſt, placed guards at the doors of the principal houſes, and before the churches, and repaired to the Hôtel de Ville, where the magiſtrates, and principal citizens had taken refuge, and throwing his ſword upon the table, exclaimed, "It is not ſtained with the blood of the natives, but with that of my own ſoldiers, whom I killed in order to ſave your lives." The principal exports from Narva are hemp, flax, timber, and corn. It is on the Narova: 8 miles from its mouth, and 100 W Peterſburg, lon. 27 52 E, lat. 59 18 N.

Narwa, a town of Hindooſtan Proper, province of Agra, near the Sinde, which falls below it into the Jumna: 127 miles S Agra.

Naſeby, a village in Northamptonſhire, England, famous for the deciſive victory gained by the army of the parliament over that of Charles I, in 1645: 12 miles N Northampton.

Naſkovo, a town of Denmark, on the W coaſt of the iſland of Laland, of which it is the capital; it was anciently well fortified; but is now only encompaſſed with a wall. It is a town of the middling ſize, and handſomely built. The inhabitants are wealthy, and trade in the produce of the country, which is very fertile. The Jews are allowed the public exerciſe of their religion, and have a ſynagogue. In this town are an hoſpital, and a grammar ſchool, both well endowed. Here is alſo a pretty good harbour, lon. 11 11 E, lat. 54 53 N.

Naſſau, a county of the Upper Rhine; bounded N by Weſtphalia, S by the territory of Mentz, very fertile, and has mines of iron, copper, and lead.

Naſſau, a town of Germany, capital of a county of the ſame name, on the river Lahn: 12 miles S E Coblentz.

Natal,

Natal, a country on the E coaſt of Africa, N E the Cape of Good Hope, inhabited by the Boſhman Hottentots.

Natangen, a province of Pruſſia, bounded N and E by the Pregel, S by Ermeland, and W by the Friſche Haff. This country is populous and well cultivated, and conſiſts of arable and meadow land; agriculture and grazing turn to good account. It is alſo well wooded, and yields all ſorts of game, and plenty of fiſh. Brandenburg is the capital.

Natolia, a country, the ancient Aſia Minor. It is the moſt weſtern part of Turkey in Aſia, extending from the Euphrates as far as the Archipelago, the ſtrait of Gallipoli, the ſea of Marmora, and the ſtrait of Conſtantinople. It is bounded N by the Black Sea, S by the Mediterranean. The air is temperate and wholeſome, and the ſoil generally fertile. It is croſſed by a chain of mountains, formerly called Taurus, from E to W, and watered by a great number of rivers.

Navarino, a ſtrong and populous town of the Morea, with an excellent large harbour, defended by 2 forts. It is ſeated on a hill, near the ſea: 8 miles N E Modon, and 17 N W Coron, lon. 21 40 E, lat. 37 2 N.

Navarre, late a kingdom of Europe, lying between France and Spain, and divided into the Upper and Lower. The Upper belongs to Spain, and is 75 miles in length, and 60 in breadth. The air is more mild, temperate, and wholeſome, than in the neighbouring provinces of Spain; and, though a mountainous country, it is pretty fertile, abounding in all ſorts of game, and in iron mines. It is divided into 5 diſtricts, whoſe capital towns are Pampeluna, Eſtella, Tudela, Olita, and St. Gueſca. Lower Navarre belongs to France, and is included in the territory of Baſques and department of the Lower Pyrennees. It is ſeparated from Spaniſh Navarre by the Pyrennees, and is a mountainous, barren country, 20 miles in length and 12 in breadth. From this country, the late king of France took his other title of king of Navarre.

Navarreins, a town of France, department of the Lower Pyrennees, on the Gave d'Oleron: 26 miles S E Bayonne.

Navigator's Iſlands, a cluſter of iſlands in the S Pacific Ocean. The inhabitants are a ſtrong and handſome race; ſcarcely a man to be ſeen among them leſs than 6 feet high, and well proportioned. The women are delicately beautiful; their canoes, houſes, &c. well conſtructed; and they are much more advanced in internal policy, than any of the iſlands in this ocean, lon. 169 0 W, lat. 14 19 S. See *Macuna*. [Peyrouſe.]

Naumburg, a town of Upper Saxony, capital of the duchy of Saxe Naumburg, on the Sala: 37 miles N E Erfort, and 60 W Dreſden.

Naxkow, ſee *Naſkow*.

Naxos, or *Naxia*, a conſiderable iſland of the Archipelago, 88 miles in circumference. It abounds with orange, olive, lemon, cedar, citron, pomegranate, fig, and mulberry trees, and, though it has no harbour, carries on a conſiderable trade in barley, wine, oil, figs, cotton, ſilk, flax, cheeſe, ſalt, oxen, ſheep, and mules. It is inhabited both by Greeks and Latins, has 4 archiepiſcopal ſees, and a great many villages; but the whole iſland does not contain above 8000 inhabitants. The higheſt mountain is Zia, which ſignifies the mountain of Jupiter. The inhabitants, like moſt of theſe iſlands, have the choice of their own magiſtrates, but ſometimes a cadi takes a circuit among them, and to him appeals lie. It contains between 40 and 50 villages, and but one town, which ſtands on the S ſide of the iſland, and is defended by a caſtle. About a muſket ſhot from it, on a rock, near the ſea, ſtands a beautiful marble portal, amidſt a heap of fragments of marble and granite, ſuppoſed to have been a temple of Bacchus, lon. 25 59 E, lat. 37 8 N. [Thevenot.]

Nazareth, a city of Galilee, famous among chriſtians, from being the reſidence of their divine Saviour, for 30 years, in ſubjection to his reputed father. The monks of St. Francis have a convent here. It is now only a ſmall village. Here they profeſs to ſhow the houſe in which Joſeph lived, the ſynagogue in which Chriſt preached ſo offenſively in confirming the doctrine of divine ſovereignty. A mile diſtant is the mountain or precipice, whence they attempted to caſt him down in the moment of their reſentment, lon. 35 23 E, lat. 30 30 N. [Mariti, Maundrell.]

Naze, the moſt ſouthern promontory of Norway. See *Lindeſneſs*.

Neagh, Lough, a lake of Ireland, in the counties of Armagh, Down, Antrim, Londonderry and Tyrone. It is the largeſt in Europe, thoſe of Ladoga and Onega in Ruſſia, and that of Geneva in Switzerland, excepted; being 20 miles long, and 15 broad. It is remarkable for a heal-

in-

ing virtue, and also for petrifying wood, which is not only found in the water, but in the adjacent soil, at a considerable depth.

Neardi, a savage tribe on the Barbary coast, near Tunis, probably the remnant of a Vandal army, once defeated here. Their complexion is almost as fair as the English; their eyes blue and hair red. Between their eyes they make a cross with antimony. They say that their ancestors were christians; they are constantly at war with the Moors, and bid defiance to the Bey of Tunis. [Bruce.]

Neath, a corporate town in Glamorganshire, S Wales, situate on the river Neath, over which is a bridge, where small vessels come to load coal. In the neighbourhood are iron forges, smelting works for copper, and coal mines: and on the other side of the river are the ruins of a fine monastery. It is governed by a portreeve, who is sworn in by the deputy constable of the castle of Neath, and seated near the Bristol Channel. This town exports annually from 60,000 to 70,000 chaldrons of coal: 32 miles N W Landaff, and 200 W by N London, lon. 3 45 W, lat. 51 43 N.

Neath, a river of Wales, which runs into the Bristol Channel, below the town of Neath.

Nebio, a ruined city on the N side of the island of Corsica, with a bishop's see.

Neckar, a river which rises in the Black Foreſt, crosses the duchy of Wirtemburg, and the palatinate of the Rhine, and falls into the Rhine, at Manheim.

Neckars-Gemund, a town of Germany, on the Neckar, lon. 9 55 E, lat. 49 26 N.

Neckars-Ulm, a town of Franconia, on the Neckar: it belongs to the grand-master of the Teutonic order, lon. 9 5 E, lat. 49 22 N.

Needham, a town in Suffolk, England, on the Orwell: 10 miles N W Ipswich, and 73 N E London.

Needles, two rocks at the W end of the Isle of Wight, so called from their sharp extremities.

Nedroma, or *Ned Roma*, a town of Algiers, near a small river, at the foot of a hill, in a charming country, surrounded with magnificent ruins: 50 miles W S W Oran.

Nedsjed, a province of Arabia, of vast extent, comprehending all the interior parts of Arabia; bounded N by the desert of Syria, E by Lachsa, S by Hadramaut and Yemen, W by Hedsjaz. The soil is various; among the hills fertile, and bearing abundance of fruits, especially dates; but being bounded by arid tracts of country, its rivers are short, and after passing through the vallies, have their waters absorbed in the sandy plains, before they can reach the ocean. Upon this account, the inhabitants are in many places obliged to dig deep wells; and cultivation is there difficult, or almost impossible. The Bedouins inhabit a great part of this province. The remainder is mountainous, full of cities and villages, and parcelled out among so many petty sovereigns, that almost every little town has its own sheik. The inhabitants of this vast country resemble the other Arabs in their moral qualities; they are at once robbers and hospitable. As those petty sovereigns are so numerous in Nedsjed, it is impossible for any traveller to pass safely through this country; the first sheik whose territory he enters, will be sure to rob him, if it were only to prevent a neighbour, with whom he is at war, from profiting by this act of rapacity, if he himself should abstain from it. The caravan, indeed, travels safe between Oman and Mecca, because it consists of beggars, from whom nothing is to be gained. But the sheiks of Nedsjed levy a contribution upon the caravan from Bagdad on its way to Mecca, in the same manner as the sheiks of Hedsjaz levy contribution upon those from Syria and Egypt. The people appear to be of a very warlike character, and are almost constantly in arms. It is said, that none of their young men are suffered to marry till after they have performed some gallant action.

Neerwinde, or *Neerwinden*, a village of Brabant, near which a battle was fought on the 18th of March, 1793, between the French, under general Dumourier, and the Austrians, under the prince of Saxe Coburg, in which the Austrians lost near 1500 men, and the French 4000, with 30 pieces of cannon: 16 miles E Louvain.

Nefta, a town of the kingdom of Tunis: 250 miles S by W Tunis, lon. 9 25 E, lat. 33 0 N.

Negade, a town in Upper Egypt. Here is a convent of Franciscan friars. It is a small neat place, covered with palm trees, principally inhabited by Copts, who have a bishop. The Catholics have a priest. It is in lat. 25 33. 30 N. [Bruce, Sonini.]

Negambo, a seaport on the W coast of the isle of Ceylon, it has a fort built by the Portuguese, which was taken in 1640, by the

the Dutch, who evacuated it to the Engliſh, in February, 1796, lon. 83 45 E, lat. 7 30 N.

Negapatam, a city of the peninſula of Hindooſtan, on the coaſt of Coromandel. It was firſt a colony of the Portugueſe, but was taken by the Dutch. The latter were diſpoſſeſſed of it by the Engliſh, in 1782; but by the peace of 1783, it was agreed to be reſtored to the Dutch, whenever they ſhould give an equivalent for it: 183 miles S Madras, lon. 79 56 E, lat. 10 46 N.

Negrais, a ſeaport on the E ſide of the bay of Bengal: 240 miles W S W Pegu, lon. 94 4 E, lat. 15 50 N.

Negro, Cape, a promontory of Africa, on the W coaſt of Angola, being the moſt ſoutherly country to which the Europeans uſually reſort to purchaſe ſlaves, lon. 10 40 E, lat. 15 54 N.

Negro's-Iſland, one of the Philippine Iſlands, between Panay and Zebu.

Negroland, or *Nigritia*, a country of Africa, through which the river Niger is ſuppoſed to run. It has the great deſert of Zahara on the N, and ſtretches far to the S, but the inland parts are very little known. The Europeans have many ſettlements on the coaſt, where they barter European goods for ſlaves, gold duſt, and elephant's teeth.

Negropont, an iſland of Turkey, in Europe, the largeſt in the Archipelago. It was anciently called Eubœa, and is near the N coaſt of Livadia, ſeparated from it by the ſtrait of Negropont, over which is a bridge. It is 90 miles in length, and 25 in breadth, though in ſome places much narrower. It abounds in corn, wine, and fruits. Formerly here were many cities, now only Negropont and Caſtel Roſs, of any note.

Negropont, a ſtrong city, capital of the above iſland, and a Greek archbiſhop's ſee. It has a good harbour, which is commonly the ſtation of the Turkiſh ſhips. The walls of the city, in which the Turks and Jews reſide, are two miles and a half in circumference; but the ſuburbs, where the chriſtians live, are much larger. It is on a ſtrait of the ſame name: 30 miles N E Athens, and 260 S W Conſtantinople, long. 24 8 E, lat. 38 30 N.

Nehavand, an ancient town of Perſia, in Irac Agemi, famous for a battle fought near it, between the calif Omar and Yez Degerd, King of Perſia, in 1638, when he loſt that kingdom. It is 170 miles N W Iſpahan, lon. 47 10 E, lat. 34 20 N.

Neidenburg, a town of Pruſſia, with a caſtle on a mountain: 75 miles E Culm.

Neilſton, a village in Scotland, S Paiſley, noted for a cotton manufacture.

Neira, an iſland in the Eaſtern Indian Sea: and the principal of the Banda Iſlands: it ſupplies annually about 8000 pounds of nutmegs, and 2000 of mace. Here are two towns, one called the ſame as the iſland, the other Labetacka.

Neiſſe, a town of Sileſia, ſurrounded by thick walls and deep ditches. The inhabitants carry on a conſiderable trade in linens and wine. It is on a river of the ſame name: 27 miles N E Glatz, and 35 S E Breſlaw, lon. 17 35 E, lat. 50 31 N.

Nellenburg, a town of Suabia, capital of a landgravate of the ſame name: 20 miles N Conſtance, and 20 N E Schaffhauſen, lon. 9 8 E, lat. 47 59 N.

Nemæa, a village of the Morea, famous for the Nemæan games anciently celebrated here.

Nemours, a town of France, department of Seine and Marne; with an old caſtle, between two hills, on the ſpot where ſtood the town of Grex, in the time of Cæſar. It is 10 miles S Fontainbleau, and 15 S E Paris.

Neocaſtro, a fort in Romania, where the Turks always keep a good garriſon: ſeated in the middle of the ſtrait of Conſtantinople: 12 miles from Conſtantinople, lon. 29 4 E, lat. 41 10 N.

Neots, St. a town in Huntingdonſhire, well built, has a handſome church, with a fine ſteeple, and a conſiderable trade in coal. It is on the Ouſe, over which is a ſtone bridge: 20 miles W S W Cambridge, and 56 N N W London.

Nepean Iſland, in the S. Pacific Ocean, oppoſite Port Hunter, on the S coaſt of Norfolk Iſland. It conſiſts entirely of one maſs of ſand, held together by the ſurrounding cliffs, which are a border of hard rocks. The ſurface is covered with a kind of coarſe graſs, and upwards of 200 fine pines are growing on it.

Nepi, an ancient town of Italy, in the patrimony of St. Peter, with a biſhop's ſee: 20 miles N Rome.

Nerac, a town of France, department of Lot and Garonne, divided by the river Baiſe into great and little Nerac. In the feudal times, this was the reſidence and capital of the lords of Albret. Their ſtupendous caſtle is now in ruins; but before the abolition of royalty, no true Frenchman could viſit it without ſentiments of veneration; for here their once favourite

favourite Henry IV, ſpent part of his youth. Nerac is 20 miles S W Agen, and 380 S by W Paris, lon. 0 13 E, lat. 44 2 N.

Nerbudda, a river of India, which iſſues from a lake on the ſouthern confines of the province of Allahabad, runs W, and forms the boundary between Hindooſtan Proper and the Deccan, and falls into the Gulf of Cambay, below Baroach: 31 miles N Surat.

Nericia, a province of Sweden Proper; bounded N by Weſtmania, E by Sudermania, S by E Gothland. In moſt parts of it the ſoil is fertile, and produces corn and paſturage. This country yields iron, and ſulphur mines, quarries of load-ſtone, alum, limeſtone, &c. Conſequently, it has iron founderies, with ſulphur and lead works. Here are large woods, ſeveral high mountains, conſiderable rivers, and 23 lakes, which abound in fiſh. Nericia is famous for ſeveral flouriſhing manufactures of all kinds of hard ware; and it has always been remarkable for forging arms, &c. The chief occupations of the inhabitants are agriculture, working in the mines and forges, hunting, and fiſhing. Orebro is the principal town.

Nero, an iſland in the E Indies, the ſecond of the Banda Iſlands, where the Dutch have a fort called fort Naſſau. Hereare large ſerpents, but not venomous, and the mountains are covered with trees, in which are birds of a very ſingular kind, lon. 129 45 E, lat. 4 40 N.

Nertchinſk, one of the four provinces of the Ruſſian government of Irkutzk. Its capital, of the ſame name, is ſeated on the Nertcha, which falls into the Schilka.

Neſle, a town of France, department of Somme, on the Lignon, 8 miles N E Royes, and 66 N by E Paris.

Neſs, a river of Scotland, which is the outlet of Loch Neſs, and falls into the frith of Murray, below Inverneſs.

Netherlands (The,) or *The Seventeen Provinces*. This country is bounded N by the German Sea, E by Eaſt Frieſland, the biſhopric of Munſter, county of Bentheim, duchy of Cleves, archbiſhopric of Cologn, and duchy of Juliers; S by the biſhopric of Leige, and France; and W by the German Sea, and part of France. It extends from lon. 2 30 to 7 20 E, and from 49 25 to 53 30 N. The Dutch have part of Brabant, Limburg, and Flanders. The French have Artois and the Cambreſis; with part of Luxemberg, Flanders, and Hainault. On the other hand, part of Guelderland, one of the United Provinces, belongs to Auſtria, and another part to Pruſſia. The late emperor, Joſeph II, having projected many innovations, and enforcing them with violence, a univerſal ſpirit of revolt broke out; an army of 40,000 men, roſe, as if by magic, to ſupport the renunciation of all allegiance, which ſeveral of the provinces openly made; a congreſs was formed from the different ſtates, in whom the ſupreme government was veſted; and by the end of 1790, the Auſtrians were expelled. The new government, however, was not of long duration, for Leopold II, (the ſucceſſor of Joſeph, who died in the early part of 1790) was enabled, partly by force, partly by conciliatory meaſures, and partly by the mediation of Great Britain, Pruſſia, and Holland, to recover the entire poſſeſſion of his authority; the mediating courts having guarantied the reſtoration of the ancient Belgic conſtitution. In 1792, the French overran the Auſtrian Netherlands; they were driven out of the country in 1793; but they returned in 1794, and ſubdued every part of it. The principal rivers are the Scheldt, Rhine, Maeſe, Moſelle, Sambre, and Lis; and there are many fine navigable canals. The air is temperate; but the mouths of the rivers and harbours are frozen in winter. The ſoil is extremely fertile; and there are fine manufactures of lace, lawns, cambrics, tapeſtry, &c. Bruſſels, capital of Brabant, is the capital of all the Auſtrian Netherlands. See *United Provinces of the Netherlands*.

Nettuno, a town of Italy, in Campagna di Roma, in a fertile ſoil, at the mouth of the river Loracina: 24 miles S Rome.

Neva, a river of Ruſſia, which iſſues from the lake Ladoga, and falls into the gulf of Finland, below Peterſburg.

Neuburg, a town of Suabia, in the Briſgaw, ſubject to the houſe of Auſtria, ſeated near the Rhine: 12 miles N Baſle, and 12 S Briſach.

Neuburg, a town of Lower Auſtria, with a famous monaſtery, on the Danube: 5 miles from Vienna, lon. 16 20 E, lat. 48 13 N.

Neuburg, a town of Wirtemburg, with a caſtle, on the Entz: 25 miles W Stutgard.

Neuburg, a town of Bavaria, capital of a duchy of the ſame name, ſubject to the elector palatine: 28 miles N E Augſburg, and 40 S W Ratiſbon.

Neuchatel, a territory of Swiſſerland, which, with that of Vallengin forms one principality,

principality, between the lake of Neuchatel and the borders of France; extending 36 miles from N to S, and 18 in its greateſt breadth. The conſtitution is a kind of limited monarchy. The inhabitants are chiefly proteſtants. The air is healthy and temperate; and it is watered by ſeveral lakes and rivers. The ſoil is not equally fertile, but there are vineyards that produce white and red wine, which laſt is excellent. The paſtures on the mountains feed a great number of all ſorts of cattle, and there is plenty of deer in the foreſts.

Neuchatel, a town of Swiſſerland, capital of the above principality. It contains not more than 3000 ſouls, and is ſituated partly on the plain between the lake of Neuchatel and the Jura, and partly on the declivity of that mountain. The chief article of exportation is wine, produced from the neighbouring vineyards, and much eſteemed; and it has manufactures of printed linens and cottons. Many public works have been lately executed, among which are the new town houſe, and a ſuperbe cauſeway, leading towards the valley of St. Imier. Neuchatel has a great and little council; the firſt is compoſed of 40 perſons; the ſecond conſiſts of 24 members, comprehending the mayor, who is preſident. It is 25 miles N E Lauſanne, and 25 W Bern, lon. 7 0 E, lat. 47 5 N [Coxe.]

Neuchatel, or *Yverdun*, a lake which ſtretches about 20 miles in length from the town of Yverdan, to that of Neuchatel, in Swiſſerland.

Novern, a village in Pembrokeſhire, Wales, near a river of the ſame name, one mile N E Newport.

Nevers, a conſiderable town of France, department of Nievre, built in the form of an amphitheatre, containing ſeveral fine buildings; particularly an ancient ducal palace. It is ſeated on the Loire, over which is a handſome bridge: 15 miles N W Moulins, and 145 S E Paris, lon. 3 14 E, lat. 46 59 N.

Neufchatel, a town of France, department of Lower Seine, noted for excellent cheeſe; 20 miles S E Dieppe, and 75 N W Paris.

Neufchateau, a town of Auſtrian Luxemburg: 27 miles W N W Luxemburg.

Neufchateau, a commercial town of France, department of the Voſges. Its ſoil is fertile in corn and good wine, on the river Mouzon: 25 miles S W Nanci, and 150 E by S Paris, lon. 5 47 E, lat. 48 24 N.

Neuhaus, a ſtrong town of Bohemia, in the circle of Bechin, with a caſtle, lon. 15 30 E, lat. 49 8 N.

Neuhauſel, a ſtrong town of Upper Hungary, in a marſhy plain: 15 miles N W Comora, and 40 S E Preſburg, lon. 18 10 E, lat. 48 1 N.

Newin, or *Newin*, a town in Carnarvonſhire, Wales, ſeated on the Iriſh Sea: 20 miles S by W Carnarvon, and 249 W N W London.

Neumark, a town of Tranſylvania, on the river Meriſch: 56 miles N Clauſenburg, lon. 23 55 E, lat. 47 19 N.

Neumark, a town of Bavaria: 30 miles N N W Ratiſbon.

Neumark, a town of Sileſia, in the principality of Breſlaw: 15 miles W by N Breſlaw, lon. 16 42 E, lat. 51 5 N.

Neuſtadt, a town of Lower Saxony, duchy of Holſtein, on the Baltic: 22 miles N N E Lubec.

Neuſtadt, a town of Lower Saxony, duchy of Mecklenburg: 15 miles S Schwerin, lon. 11 50 E, lat. 53 24 N.

Neuſtadt, a town of Lower Saxony, with a caſtle: 15 miles N W Hanover.

Neuſtadt, a town of Lower Auſtria, with a biſhop's ſee, a caſtle, and an arſenal: 30 miles S Vienna.

Neuſtadt, a town of Franconia: 12 miles N E Schweinfurt, lon. 10 25 E, lat. 50 24 N.

Neuſtadt, a town of Wirtemburg: 12 miles N N E Hailbron.

Neuſtadt, a town of Germany: 9 miles N by W Landau, lon. 8 7 E, lat. 49 20 N.

Neuwied, or *New Wied*, a town of Weſtphalia, county of Wied Runkel, on the Rhine. A traveller, who viſited this town in 1794, ſays, that it is one of the moſt commercial places on the Rhine; the principal ſtreets, which face the water, were neat and cheerful. There were alſo about 20 ſmall veſſels lying before it, and the quay ſeemed to be wide enough to ſerve as a ſpacious terrace to the houſes. The prince's palace, an extenſive ſtone building, with a lofty orangery along the ſhore, is at the end of this ſtreet, which, as well as the greateſt part of the town, was built or improved under the auſpices of his father; a wiſe prince, diſtinguiſhed by having negotiated, in 1735, a peace between the empire and France, when the continuation of the war ſeemed to be inevitable. The ſame benevolence led him to a voluntary, ſurrender of many oppreſſive privileges over his ſubjects, as well as to the moſt careful

careful protection of commerce and manufactures. Accordingly, the town of Neuwied has been continually increasing in prosperity and size for the last 50 years, and the inhabitants of the whole principality are said to be as much more qualified in their characters as they are happier in their conditions than those of the neighbouring states: 4 miles below Coblentz. The number of inhabitants is between 6 and 7,000: the Calvinist is the established religion, but all others are tolerated; and the Moravians, in particular, have here a very respectable settlement. Neuwied is 10 miles N N W Coblentz, lon. 7 25 E, lat. 50 32 N.

Newark upon Trent, a borough in Nottinghamshire, England, on the Trent, over which is a bridge, and once had a handsome castle, now in ruins. Here, in the midst of troubles, died the inglorious king John; and here the unfortunate Charles I, after his defeat at Naseby, put himself into the hands of the Scotch army, who afterwards gave him up to his worst enemies. Newark has a good trade, is governed by a mayor, and sends 2 members to parliament: 17 miles N E Nottingham, and 124 N by W London.

Newburgh, a corporate town in the isle of Anglesey, on the Brant: 15 miles S W Beurmaris, and 257 N W London, lon. 4 27 W, lat. 53 10 N.

Newburn, a village in Northumberland, England, on the W side Newcastle, inhabited chiefly by colliers.

Newbury, a corporate town in Berkshire, England, governed by a mayor, has a manufacture of druggets, and its poor are chiefly employed in spinning: 26 miles S Oxford, and 56 W London.

Newcastle, a town in Carmarthenshire, Wales. It had a fine castle, now in ruins; and is on the Tyvy: 17 miles N W Carmarthen, and 219 W N W London.

Newcastle under Line, a borough in Staffordshire, England. It had 4 churches, now reduced to one; and the castle whence it had its name, is quite demolished. It has a manufacture of hats, is governed by a mayor, and sends 2 members to parliament: 15 miles N Stafford, and 149 N N W London.

Newcastle upon Tyne, a large borough and seaport in Northumberland, between the Picts Wall and Tyne. The river is so deep, that ships under 400 tons burden may come up to the town, though the large colliers are stationed below, at Shields. The town is divided into two parts, joined by a stone bridge, which originally consisted of 12 arches; but by the embankment of the river to form the quays on the N side, they were reduced to nine. In 1771, a dreadful flood carried away 4 of these arches, with some houses that stood upon them; and this part of the bridge was rebuilt in 1779. Through this place went part of that wall which extended from sea to sea, and was built by the Romans to defend the Britons against the incursions of the Picts. The town is defended by a strong wall, in which are 7 gates, and as many turrets, with several casements, bomb proof; but the castle is old and ruinous. Here is a noble exchange; and the wall of the town, running parallel with the river, leaves a spacious piece of ground between the water and the wall, which, being faced with freestone, forms the longest and largest quay in England, except that at Great Yarmouth. Here are 4 parish churches, a mansion-house for the mayor: a hall for the surgeons; a large hospital, built by the contribution of the keel men, for the maintenance of the poor of their fraternity; and several charitable foundations, situated in centre of the great collieries, which have for centuries supplied London and most of the southern parts of the kingdom with coal. This trade has been the source of great opulence to Newcastle; it also possesses manufactures of steel, iron, glass, and woollen cloth; and exports large quantities of lead, salt, salmon, butter, tallow, and grindstones. Ships are sent hence to the Greenland fishery. The streets in the old part of the town are narrow, and the buildings crowded together; but some of the newest parts are handsome and commodious. The suburbs are chiefly inhabited by keel men; a rough and sturdy race, employed in carrying the coal down the river in keels, or lighters, to the large ships. Newcastle was made a borough by William I, and the first charter for digging coal, was granted by Henry III, in 1239. From 1785, to 1591, 448,000 chaldrons of coal were sent from this port: 34 miles S Alnwick, 94 N York, and 272 N by W London, lon. 1 27 W, lat. 55 3 N.

Newdigate, a village in Surry, England: 5 miles S E Darking. Here is a medicinal spring of the same nature as that of Epsom.

Newent, a town in Gloucestershire, England, near a branch of the Severn: 8 miles N W Gloucester, and 114 W N W London.

Newfidler-

Newſidler-Sea, a lake of Hungary: 17 miles long and 6 broad, and 20 S by W Preſburg.

New Foreſt, a foreſt in Hampſhire, England, in that part of the county which is bounded on the E by Southampton Water, and on the S by the Engliſh Channel. It is 20 miles in length, and 15 in breadth; and has advantages of ſituation, with reſpect to conveyance by water carriage, and vicinity to the dockyards, ſuperior to every other foreſt; having, in its neighbourhood, ſeveral places for ſhipping timber. It was afforeſted by William the conqueror, who expelled the inhabitants for that purpoſe, and was then 10 miles longer than at preſent. The ſon, William Rufus, was killed in this foreſt, by an arrow ſhot by Walter Tyrrel, which had accidentally glanced againſt a tree. This ſpot is pointed out by a triangular ſtone.

Newheven, a town of Suſſex, England, at the mouth of the Ouſe, with a quay on the E ſide: 7 miles S by E Lewes, and 56 S London.

Newmarket, a town in Cambridgeſhire and Suffolk, England, celebrated for horſe races: 14 miles E Cambridge, and 60 N by E London.

Newnham, a corporate town in Glouceſterſhire, England, on the Severn: 8 miles S W Glouceſter, and 112 W N W London.

Newport, a borough in the Iſle of Wight, governed by a mayor, and ſends 2 members to parliament. It is on the river Cowes, which is navigable for ſmall veſſels: 17 miles S by E Southampton, and 91 S W London, lon. 1 15 W, lat. 50 40 N.

Newport, a borough in Cornwall, which ſends 2 members to parliament: 3 miles N Launceſton, and 214 W by S London.

Newport, a town in Shropſhire, England, with a handſome free ſchool: 17 miles E Shrewſbury, and 140 N W London.

Newport, a town in Monmouthſhire, on the Uſk, over which is a bridge: 19 miles S S W Monmouth, and 152 W by N London.

Newport, a corporate town in Pembrokeſhire, governed by a mayor, and ſeated at the foot of a high hill, at the bottom of a bay of the ſame name: 18 miles N E St. David's and 235 W N W London.

Newport-Pagnel, a town in Buckinghamſhire, England, with a manufacture of bonelace, on the Ouſe: 14 miles E N E Buckingham, and 51 N N W London.

New River, a fine artificial ſtream, brought from 2 ſprings, at Chadwell and Amwell, near Ware, in Hertfordſhire, for the ſupply of London with water. It was finiſhed 1613, by Sir Hugh Middleton, a citizen of London, who expended his whole fortune in the undertaking. This river, with all its windings, is nearly 39 miles in length, and is under the management of a corporation, called the New River Company. See *Iſlington*.

Newry, a borough of Ireland, county of Down, on the ſide of a ſteep hill, at the foot of which is Newry water, having over it two ſtone bridges; and there is a third over a navigable canal, by which it has a communication with Lough Neagh and Carlingford Bay. Veſſels of 200 tons can come up to the town. Here is a linen manufacture, and a conſiderable trade in ſhipping. It is the largeſt town in the county: 49 miles N Dublin, lat. 54 15 N

Newſham, a village in Durham, on the Tees, 5 miles from Darlington. This being the uſual ford over the river from the S, the biſhop of Durham is met here, at his firſt coming to the ſee, when the lord of Stockburn, juſt below it, being at the head of the country gentlemen, advances into the middle of the river, with his truncheon, and preſents it to the biſhop, who returns it, and is then conducted along amid the acclamations of the populace. Here was formerly a nunnery.

Newſol, a town of Upper Hungary, with a large caſtle, in which is a church, covered with copper. Near it are the greateſt copper mines in all Hungary. It is on the Gran: 10 miles N Chremnitz, and 50 N E Leopolſtadt, lon. 19 29 E, lat. 49 9 N.

Newton, a borough in Lancaſhire, England, which ſends two members to parliament: 5 miles N Warrington, and 190 N W London.

Newton, a borough in the Iſle of Wight, which ſends two members to parliament: 14 miles S Southampton, and 93 S W London.

Newton, a town of Montgomeryſhire, on the Severn: 7 miles S W Montgomery, and 169 W N W London.

Newton-Buſhel, a town in Devonſhire, on the Teign: 15 miles S by W Exeter, and 188 W S W London.

Newtonſtewart, a town in Wigtonſhire, Scotland, on the Cree, which is navigable for ſmall veſſels to within 2 miles of the town.

town. There is a handsome bridge over this river, whose mouth, in Wigton Bay, affords a valuable salmon fishery. Several manufactures have been commenced with success in this town, which is indebted for its rise and name to the family of Stewart, earl of Galloway: 26 miles E by N Port Patrick.

Newtown, a village in Renfrewshire, to the S of Paisley. It is noted for several large print fields.

Newtown Limavady, a borough of Ireland, county of Londonderry, near the E coast of Lough Foyle: 15 miles E N E Londonderry.

Neyland, a town in Suffolk, with a manufacture of says and baize; on the Stour, over which is a bridge: 16 miles S W Ipswich, and 57 N E London.

Neytracht, a town of Upper Hungary, capital of a county of the same name, with a bishop's see, on the Neytra: 40 miles N E Presburg.

Ngan-king-fou, a rich commercial city of China, capital of the W part of the province of Kiang-nan. It has 6 cities of the third class under its jurisdiction; is governed by a viceroy; and defended by a fort, on the river Yang-tse-kiang: 175 miles S W Nanking, lon. 116 45 E, lat. 30 35 N.

Ngan-lo-fou, a rich and populous district of China, province of Houquang, containing two cities of the second and five of the third class: 425 miles W by S Nanking.

Nibano, a town of Parma: 57 miles W Parma, lon. 10 0 E, lat. 45 5 N.

Nicaria, an island of the Archipelago, between Samos and Tina; anciently called Icaria: 50 miles in circumference, and full of rocks; the caverns of which, the inhabitants, who are very poor, make their abode. They are of the Greek religion about 3000 in number, and apply themselves to swimming and diving for sponges, and for goods lost by shipwreck, lon. 26 30 E, lat. 37 49 N. [Thevenot.]

Nicastro, a town of Naples: 17 miles S Cotenza

Nice, a county of Italy, bounded W by the river Var and the Maritime Alps, which divide it from France; N by Piedmont, E by the territories of Genoa, S by the Mediterranean. It was anciently an appendage of Provence, in France, but has, for many years, belonged to the king of Sardinia. In 1792 it was conquered by the French: 60 miles long and 30 broad, and contains about 125,000 inhabitants.

Nice, an ancient and considerable city of Italy, capital of the above county, with a citadel and a bishop's see. It is of a triangular form, and confined in its situation, having a high rock on the E, the river Paglion on the W, and the Mediterranean on the S: from which last it is separated by a beautiful and extensive terrace, used as a public walk. The harbour is on the E side of the rock, and called Limpia, from a small river that falls into it. The exports are silk, sweet oil, wine, cordials, rice, oranges, lemons, and all sorts of dried fruits. There are individuals who gather yearly 300,000 oranges, and 150,000 lemons. It has 36,000 inhabitants. It had formerly large suburbs, but only ruins now remain. Besides the cathedral, there are three parochial, and several other churches and monasteries. In the year 1792, the French general Anselm crossed the Var, and, on the 29th of September, being supported by admiral Truguet, with 9 sail of the line, took possession of Nice, which was evacuated by the Piedmontese garrison, on the appearance of the French, and the inhabitants appeared disposed, in every respect, cordially to unite with the French republic; for, in the month of September, 1793, when an English vessel arrived at Nice with a flag of truce, and a proclamation to the inhabitants, exhorting them to accept the royal constitution of 1789, the magistrates of Nice replied: "that French republicans would never become slaves, and that no farther answer would be made to royalists, except from the mouths of cannon:" 4 miles E of the mouth of the Var, and 83 S by W Turin, lon. 7 23 E, lat. 43 42 N.

Nice, a city of Asia, see *Isnic*.

Nichaburg, a city of Persia, the largest and richest in Korasan, famous for a mine of turcois-stones in its neighbourhood: 37 miles S Mesched, lon. 57 48 E, lat. 36 30 N.

Nicholas, St. a town of France, department of Meurthe, with a handsome church, dedicated to St. Nicholas, to which pilgrims formerly resorted. It is on the Meurthe: 5 miles S E Nanci, and 265 E Paris

Nicholas, St. a seaport of Russia, in the government of Archangel, at the mouth of the Dwina, on the White Sea: 6 miles S Archangel.

Nicklesburg, a town of Moravia, with a castle: 27 miles N Vienna.

Nicobar Islands, several islands at the entrance of the gulf of Bengal. They are almost

almoſt entirely uncultivated; but the cocoa-nut, the meliori or lerum (a kind of bread fruit) and other tropical fruits grow ſpontaneouſly to the greateſt perfection. Dogs and hogs are the principal animals. The inhabitants are few, and their indolence extreme: But they are hoſpitable and honeſt, remarkable for their punctuality and veracity. Theft, robbery and murder are unknown. They affectionately obſerve an annual feſtival in remembrance of their deceaſed friends. They are aſtoniſhing ſwimmers, overtaking ſhips under ſail. They are tall and well proportioned, with black eyes, blacklank hair, and dark copper coloured ſkins. They live in little huts, having no towns, and go quite naked, except a cloth about the waiſt. They have neither temples nor idols; nor does there ſeem to be any great ſuperiority among them. Theſe iſlands extend Northward, from the N point of Sumatra. The largeſt of them, which gives name to the reſt, has a fine harbour on the N ſide, in 12 or 14 fathoms water; is 40 miles in length, and 15 in breadth. Its S extremity is in lon. 94 23 E, lat 8 0 N.

[Colebrook, Kempfer, Dampier.]

Nicholas, St. one of the largeſt of the Cape de Verd Iſlands, between St. Lucia and St. Jago. It is 75 miles in length; and the land is ſtony, mountainous and barren, lon. 14 10 W, lat. 16 32 N.

Nicolo, St. the moſt conſiderable of the iſles of Tremeti, in the gulf of Venice. It has a harbour, defended by a fortreſs, in which is an abbey and a church, lon. 15 37 E, lat. 42 10 N.

Nicomedia, a town of Natolia, now called Iſchmich, or Schmit. It was formerly much larger, as appears by the fine ruins; but is ſtill a place of conſequence. It carries on a trade in ſilk, cotton, glaſs, and earthen ware; and contains 30,000 inhabitants, who conſiſt of Greeks, Armenians, and Turks. It is famous for the death of Hannibal and Conſtantine. It is the ſee of a Greek archbiſhop, and is 50 miles S W Conſtantinople, lon. 29 30 E, lat. 40 30 N. [Thevenot.]

Nicopoli, a town of Bulgaria, famous for the firſt battle fought between the Turks and the Chriſtians, in 1396, when the emperor Sigiſmund loſt the day, and had 20,000 men killed. It is on the Danube: 130 miles N W Andrianople, lon. 25 33 E, lat. 44 26 N.

Nicopoli, or *Glaniſs*, an ancient town of Armenia, built by Pompey the Great, in memory of a victory gained over Mithridates. It is on the Cerauna: 165 miles S W Erzerum, lon. 37 55 E, lat. 38 15 N.

Nicoſia, a ſtrong town, capital of the iſland of Cyprus, ſeated between the mountain Olympus and a chain of other mountains. It was formerly well fortified by the Venetians, but now the works are in ruins. It is 3 miles in circumference; and there are plantations of olives, almonds, lemons, oranges, mulberries, and cypreſs trees, interſperſed among the houſes, which give the town a delightful appearance. The church of St. Sophia is an old Gothic ſtructure, which the Turks have turned into a moſque: 100 miles W Tripoli, and 160 S W Aleppo, lon. 34 45 E, lat. 34 54 N.

Nicotera, a ſeaport in Naples, in Calabria Ulteriore, with a biſhop's ſee: 35 miles N E Reggio, and 185 S E Naples, lon. 16 30 E, lat. 38 34 N.

Nidaw, or *Nidow*, a handſome town of Swiſſerland, capital of a bailiwick of the ſame name, in the canton of Bern, with a caſtle, on the lake of Bienne: 15 miles N W Bern, and 60 S W Zuric.

Niebla, an ancient town of Spain, in Andaluſia, on the Rio Tinto: 40 miles W Seville.

Niederbieber, a village of Germany: 3 miles from Neuwied. Many valuable antiquities, and the traces of a Roman city were diſcovered here in 1791.

Niemecz, a ſtrong town of Moldavia, between Soczoway and Braſſaw: 25 miles from each, lat. 46 58 N.

Niemen, a large river of Poland, which riſes in Lithuania, and falls into the arm of the ſea, called the Curiſch-haff, by ſeveral mouths.

Nienburg, a town of Lower Saxony, with a ſtrong caſtle. It carries on a conſiderable trade in corn and wool; is on the Weſer: 30 miles N W Hanover, and 37 S E Bremen, lon. 9 26 E, lat. 52 45 N.

Nien Cloſter, a town of Lower Saxony: 3 miles E Wiſmar.

Nienhuis, a town of Germany, on the Lippe: 20 miles E Lipſtadt, lon. 8 55 E, lat. 51 50 N.

Nieper, ſee *Dnieper*.

Nieſtadt, a town of lower Saxony, duchy of Mecklenburg: 15 miles S. Schwerin, lat. 53 59 N.

Nieſtadt, a town in the middle marche of Bradenburg: 25 miles N E Berlin.

Nieſter, ſee *Dnieſter*.

Nieuport, a ſeaport of Auſtrian Flanders, on the German Ocean; it is near the ſea ſhore, on a branch of the river Yperlee, which,

which, joining with the river Colme, forms a canal, which runs into the ſea. The harbour is dry at low water. The principal defence of the place conſiſts in its ſluices, by which they can lay all the country under water. It has often been taken and retaken in various wars; the laſt time by the French, in 1794. The inhabitants are principally fiſhermen, and make nets and cordage for ſale: 9 miles S W Oſtend, and 16 N E Dunkirk, lon. 2 45 E, lat. 51 7 N.

Niger, or *Joliba*, a majeſtic river of Africa, as wide as the Thames at Weſtminſter. Its courſe is to the eaſtward, or riſing ſun. Like the Nile, and ſome other large rivers, it annually overflows its banks, fertilizing the adjacent lands. From the lateſt diſcoveries there remains little doubt that this river terminates in lakes, in the eaſtern quarter of Africa, and that theſe lakes are ſituated in Wangara and Ghana. See *Dark Lake*.

[Park, Rennel.]

Nigritia, ſee *Negroland*.

Nikoping, a town of Denmark, capital of the iſland of Falſter, or Hulſter, in the Baltic, with a ſtrong fort, and 1200 inhabitants: 55 miles S W Copenhagen, lon. 12 7 E, lat. 54 50 N.

Nikoping, a town of Sweden, in Sudermania: 60 miles S W Stockholm, lon. 16 40 E, lat. 58 40 N.

Nile, a great river of Africa, which riſes at the foot of the high mountain in Abyſſinia, called the mountains of the moon, near the village of Geeſh. It runs firſt through the great lake Dembia, and then makes a long circuit toward its ſource, which it leaves 25 miles to the E, forming a ſort of peninſula; after this it runs through the remaining part of Abyſſinia into Nubia, and then into Egypt, till it arrives at Cairo; a little below which it divides itſelf into two great branches, which, with the Mediterranean ſea, form the iſland called Delta. The ancients reckoned 11 mouths of the Nile of which 7 were conſiderable; but at preſent there are only 2 that are navigable at all times; and thoſe are at Roſetta and Damietta. In ſome places of this river there are rocks, whence the water falls ſeveral feet, and theſe are called the *cataracts* of the Nile. It overflows regularly every year. During the inundation, the little towns, ſtanding upon eminences, look like ſo many iſlands, and they go from one to the other by boats. In Cairo there is a canal called Khalis, which is opened when the water is high enough; thence it is conveyed into reſervoirs and ciſterns, and is afterwards diſtributed into the fields and gardens, as occaſion requires. To the overflowing of this river, Egypt is indebted for its fertility: the Nile's increaſe, occaſioned by the torrents of rain which fall yearly on the mountains in Abyſſinia, is not much perceived till the ſummer ſolſtice; when the waters become troubled, of a reddiſh tincture, and are thought unwholeſome. They muſt be purified before drank, which is done by mixing bitter almonds, pounded to duſt, in a jarr full of water, and kept turning with the arm, for ſome minutes; it is then left to ſettle, and in 5 or 6 hours the heterogeneous particles ſubſide, and the water becomes limpid and excellent. The Nile continues increaſing till near the end of Auguſt, and often even in September. The Nilometer, at Elphantina, formerly denoted to what degree the inundation would riſe. The experience of ages had afforded marks known to thoſe whoſe truſt it was to watch. The governors of the provinces were inſtantly informed, and the neceſſary labours for the good of agriculture, were regulated accordingly. When the Arabs conquered Egypt, the Nilometer was at the ſmall town of Halovan, facing Memphis. Amrou deſtroyed that ſtately capital. Some ages after, the Mekias or Nilometer, was built at one extremity of the iſland of Raouda, and the column to meaſure the water was erected in the centre of a low chamber, the walls of which are exceedingly ſolid, and the bottom on a level with the bed of the Nile. The mekias has never ſince been changed, and officers are now appointed to examine the progreſs of the inundations, which is daily proclaimed in the ſtreets of Cairo, by the public criers, to whom the people intereſted in the event, give ſome ſlight reward, and it becomes the news of the day. As Egypt pays no tribute to the grand ſeignior, if the waters do not riſe to 16 cubits, the Egyptians often diſguiſe the truth, and do not proclaim they have riſen to that height till they have ſurpaſſed it. The day of this proclamation is a day of rejoicing, and a ſolemn feaſt among the Egyptians. See *Geeſh*.

Nimeguen, a large and commercial city, capital of Dutch Guelderland, with a citadel, an ancient palace, and ſeveral forts. It is noted for the peace concluded here, in 1695; and has been often taken ſince, the laſt time by the French in

in 1794. It has 50,000 inhabitants, and is the grand emporium of the produce of the country on each ſide the Rhine. It is ſeated on the Wahal: 50 miles S E Amſterdam, and 70 N E Antwerp, lon. 5 45 E, lat. 51 55 N.

Ning-kone-fou, a city of China, in the province of Kiang-nan, noted for its manufactures of paper, made of a ſpecies of reed; and containing, in its diſtrict, 6 cities of the third claſs.

Ning-fo-fou, called by the Europeans *Liampo*, an excellent ſeaport of China, in the province of Tche-kiang. The ſilks manufactured here are much eſteemed in foreign countries, eſpecially in Japan, where they are exchanged by the Chineſe for copper, gold, and ſilver. It has 4 cities under its juriſdiction, beſide a great number of fortreſſes, and is on the E coaſt, oppoſite Japan: 850 miles S E Pekin, lon. 120 18 E, lat. 29 57 N.

Nineveh, once the capital of the Aſſyrian empire. It was 60 miles in circumference. In grandeur ſurpaſſed all other cities of the world. Yet Nahum foretold that "The Lord would make an utter end thereof; he will make an utter end, affliction ſhall not riſe up a ſecond time." In uniſon with this, Zephaniah ſays, "The Lord will make Nineveh a deſolation; dry like a wilderneſs; deſolation ſhall be in her threſholds." What probability was there, that ſuch a city, whoſe walls were 200 feet in height, ſo wide that 3 chariots might paſs abreaſt, ſtrengthened by 1500 towers, 200 feet high, ſhould be ſo utterly deſtroyed? Yet all has actually taken place; ſo fatal is the divine threatning; ſo true every ſyllable of prophecy. Lucian, a native of that neighbourhood, in the ſecond century after Chriſt, ſays, "Nineveh was utterly periſhed; no footſteps remaining." Benjamin, a Jew, who was there in the twelfth century, ſays, "Nineveh is laid waſte; yet many ſtreets and caſtles are to be ſeen." Another who was there in 1300, aſſerts that "Nineveh is totally laid waſte; but by the ruins it appears to have been the greateſt city in the world." Thevenot, in the ſeventeenth century, tells us, "Some of its ruins of great extent are to be ſeen even to this day." Tavernier ſays, that "Nineveh is now only a heap of rubbiſh." 'Her ruins are ruined.' God has made "an utter end of her glory."

[Newton.]

Nineve, a town of Auſtrian Flanders, on the river Dender, with an abbey: 13 miles W Bruſſels.

Nio, an iſland of the Archipelago, S of Naxia, anciently called Ios. It is 33 miles in circumference, and fertile in corn, but has very little wood or oil. The regular manners, and the behaviour of the inhabitants to each other, revives an idea of the ſimplicity of the primitive ages; and their kind treatment of ſtrangers, appears to be the genuine remains of ancient hoſpitality, lon. 25 35 E, lat. 36 43 N.

Niort, a town of France, department of the Two Sevres. Here are manufactured druggets, ſerges, and other coarſe woollen goods; and its dry ſweetmeats are much eſteemed: 28 miles N E Rochelle.

Nivoundoh, a town of great commerce, in the kingdom of Ava, on the Irrawaddy. Cotton, japaned ware, oil extracted from ſeſanum, are the principal articles of exportation. [Symes.]

Niphon, or *Hiphon*, the principal iſland of Japan. Its form is very irregular, not unlike that of a jaw-bone, with a vaſt number of windings, ſo that it is not eaſy to aſcertain its true circumference; it is computed to be about 1500 miles at leaſt. It was divided, in the times of the dairos, into 53 or 55 kingdoms, all tributary to them; but ſince the cubos deprived theſe monarchs of their ſecular power, thoſe diviſions have not only undergone very great changes, but have been ſince in a ſtate of continual fluctuation. Each of theſe has its capital, beſides a number of other conſiderable towns. The 5 principal cities in this iſland are Meaco, Jeddo, Oſacca, Gurunga, and Saccai. The S point of this iſland is in lon. 135 52 E, lat. 37 18 N.

[Peyrouſe.]

Niſhnei-Novogorod, a town of Ruſſia, in a government of the ſame name, with a citadel, and an archiepiſcopal ſee. It is on a mountain, at the confluence of the Volga and Occa: 280 miles E by N Moſcow, lon. 46 30 E, lat. 56 34 N.

Niſiben, or *Neſbin* a very ancient and celebrated town of Diarbeck, now only the ſhadow of what it was, and ſeated in a vaſt plain: 70 miles S W Diarbekar, lon. 38 26 E, lat. 36 10 N.

Niſita, a ſmall iſland on the coaſt of Naples, very fertile, abounding in rabbits. It has a harbour, called Porto Pavone.

Niſmes, a flouriſhing city of France, department of Gard, with a biſhop's ſee. Here

Here are several monuments of antiquity, of which the amphitheatre, built by the Romans, is the principal. The Maison Quarrée, or the square house, is a piece of architecture of the Corinthian order, and one of the finest in the world. The temple of Diana is, in part, gone to ruin. Nismes was taken by the English in 1417. The inhabitants were all Calvinists; but Lewis XIV demolished their church, in 1685, and built a castle to keep them in awe. The population of Nismes is computed at near 50,000. It is in a plain, abounding in wine and oil: 12 miles N W Arles, and 75 N E Narbonne, lon. 4 26 E, lat. 43 51 N.

Nisney Ostrogg, a town of Kamtchatka, composed of 300 houses, inhabited by Cossacks, exiles, and a few natives. The town has two churches where divine service is performed, by a protopope, and 6 other priests. About 3000 Kamtchadales are subject to this town, who live by fishing and hunting.

[Beneyowski.]

Nissa, or *Nissava*, a town of Turkey in Europe, in Servia, on the Morava: 20 miles E Precop, and 120 S E Belgrade, lon. 22 32 E, lat. 43 32 N.

Nith, a river in Dumfriesshire, which a little below Dumfries, joins the Cairne, and their united streams form a fine estuary in Solway Frith.

Nitria, a famous desert of Egypt, 37 miles in length, on the coast of the Mediterranean Sea. It had formerly a great number of monasteries, which are now reduced to 4; and it takes its name from a salt lake, out of which is taken the natrum of the ancients.

Nivelle, a town of Austrian, Brabant, remarkable for its abbey of noble canonesses, whose abbess is styled princess of Nivelle. Here also, is John of Nivelle, so much admired by the common people: which is the figure of a man in iron, standing on the top of a tower near a clock, who strikes the hours with a hammer. The place enjoys great privileges, and has a manufacture of cambrics: 15 miles S E Brussels, lon. 4 36 E, lat. 50 35 N.

Nivernois, a late province of France, between Burgundy, Bourbonnois, and Berry. It is pretty fertile, contains mines of iron, and is watered by a great number of rivers, of which the Loire, Allier, and Yonne, are the principal. It now forms the department of Nievre.

Nixabour, or *Nischapour*, or *Iran*, a town of Persia, province of Chorasan, near which is a noted mine of turquoises. The town is celebrated for the manufacture of sword blades, esteemed the best in Persia; and in the neighbourhood is collected manna, remarkable for its purity: 115 leagues N N E Ispahan, lat. 35 40 N.

Nizza-della Paglia, a town of Italy, in Montferrat: 15 miles S W Alexandria.

Noanagur, a town of Hindoostan Proper, capital of a district, on the S coast of the gulf of Cutch, inhabited by a piratical tribe, called Sangarians: 300 miles N W Bombay.

Nocera, an ancient town of Italy, in Spoletto, with a bishop's see, at the foot of the Appennines: 18 miles N E Spoletto; it is said to contain 30,000 inhabitants scattered in 40 little villages among the hills: 15 miles S Naples.

Nocera-di-Pagani, a town of Naples: 15 miles S Naples.

Nogent-sur-Seine, a town of France, department of Aube, on the Seine: 25 miles N W Troyes.

Noirmotier, an island of France, near the mouth of the Loire; 17 miles in length and 8 in breadth, full of bogs, and yet having good pastures. The English made an unsuccessful attack on it in 1795. The principal town is of the same name, lon. 2 10 W, lat. 47 0 N.

Nola, an ancient town of Naples, with a bishop's see: 10 miles N E Naples. Bells were first cast here, and here Augustus died.

Noli, a town of Genoa, with a bishop's see, and a good harbour: 5 miles N E Final, and 30 S W Genoa.

Nomeny, a town of France, department of Meurthe: 15 miles N Nanci.

Non, Cape, a promontory of Africa, opposite the Canary Islands. The Portuguese, in their first attempts to explore the W coast of Africa, long considered this promontory as an impassable boundary. This its name imports; but they doubled it in 1412, lon. 10 30 W, lat. 28 30 N.

Nona, a strong town of Hungarian Dalmatia, near the sea: 7 miles N by W Zara, lon. 16 10 E, lat. 44 35 N.

Norden, a considerable seaport town of Westphalia: 12 or 15 miles N Embden. It is the oldest town in E Friesland, open, large, commercial, with a good harbour.

Nortia, see *Norcera*.

Nord, see *North*.

Nordburg, a town of Denmark, at the N extremity of the isle of Alsen, with a castle: 9 miles N N W Sunderburg.

Nordgaw

Nordgaw, see *Bavaria, Upper Palatinate of*.

Nordhauſen, an imperial town of Lower Saxony, under the protection of the elector of Saxony. The inhabitants are proteſtants. It is 25 miles S W Halberſtadt, lon. 11 3 E, lat. 51 45 N.

Nordkioping, a town of Sweden, in E Gothard. It covers a large ſpace of ground, being 10 miles in circumference; but the houſes are ſcattered, and the inhabitants do not exceed 10,000. The river Motala paſſes through the town, forms a ſeries of cataracts, and is divided into 4 principal ſtreams, which encircle ſeveral rocky iſlands, covered with buildings: at the extremity of the town it is navigable for ſmall veſſels. Here are manufactures of cloth; ſome ſugar houſes, and a braſs foundery. Corn is exported hence in great quantities; and a ſalmon fiſhery gives employment and riches to many of the inhabitants: 90 miles S W Stockholm, lon. 15 50 E, lat. 58 28 N.

Nordland, a province of Northern Norway, included in the government of Drontheim. It has 9 towns.

Nordlingen, a commercial and free imperial town of Suabia, on the Aigre: 38 miles N W Augſburg, lat. 48 52 N.

Nordſtrand, an iſland of Sleſwick, which was entirely overflowed in 1634, lon. 9 15 E, lat. 54 40 N.

Nore, a noted place in the river Thames, at the point of a ſand, which runs off from the iſland of Grain to the eaſtward from it, on which was formerly a buoy, and a light is now fixed on a floating veſſel, lon. 0 44 E Greenwich.

Norfolk, a county of England, bounded N and E by the German Ocean, W by Cambridgeſhire and Lincolnſhire, S and S E by Suffolk. It contains 31 hundreds, one city, 32 market towns, 660 pariſhes, and 220,000 inhabitants: and ſends 12 members to parliament. The products vary according to the ſoil and ſituation. The lighter arable lands produce barley in great plenty; wheat is cultivated in ſtronger ſoils; and turnips are more generally grown here, than in any other part of the kingdom. Much buckwheat is alſo grown in the light ſoils, and uſed for feeding ſwine and poultry. The fenny parts yield great quantities of butter, which is ſent to London, under the name of Cambridge butter. The ſheep are a hardy ſmall breed, much valued for their mutton. Turkies are reared here of a larger ſize than elſewhere; rabbits are extremely numerous on the ſandy heaths; and there is abundance of game, eſpecially of pheaſants. The air is ſharp and piercing, the ſeaſons are more backward than in other counties under the ſame latitude; but it is very wholeſome, particularly in the inland parts. The manufactures of Norfolk, are worſted, woollen, and ſilks. Norwich is the capital.

Norfolk Iſland, an iſland in the S Pacific Ocean, about 7 leagues in circumference, firſt diſcovered by Captain Cook, in 1774, who obſerved many trees and plants, common at New Zealand, and, in particular, the flax plant, is more luxuriant here, than in any part of that country; but the chief produce is a ſort of ſpruce pine, which grows in great abundance, and to a large ſize, many of the trees being as thick, breaſt high, as two men could fathom, very ſtraight and tall. For about 200 yards from the ſhore, the ground is covered ſo thick with ſhrubs and plants, as hardly to be penetrated farther inland. The woods are perfectly clear and free from underwood, and the ſoil here is rich and deep. The ſame kind of pigeons, parrots, and parroquets, as in New Zealand, rails, and ſome ſmall birds. The ſea fowl, are white boobies, gulls, tern, &c. which breed undiſturbed on the ſhores, and in the cliffs of the rocks. On the iſle is freſh water; and cabbage palm, woodſorrel, ſowthiſtle, and ſamphire, abounding in ſome places on the ſhores. cabbage trees, or palms, are not thicker than a man's leg, and from 10 to 20 feet high. They are of the ſame genus with the cocoanut tree; like it, they have large pinnated leaves, and are the ſame as the ſecond ſort found in the northern parts of New South Wales. The cabbage is, properly ſpeaking, the bud of the tree; each tree producing but one cabbage, which is at the crown, where the leaves ſpring out, and is encloſed in the ſtem. The cutting off the cabbage effectually deſtroys the tree; ſo that no more than one can be had from the ſame ſtem. The cocoanut tree, and ſome others of the palm kind, produce cabbage as well at theſe. This vegetable is not only wholeſome, but exceedingly palatable. The coaſt does not want fiſh. It is high water at the full and change, about one o'clock; and the tide riſes and falls, upon a perpendicular, about 4 or 5 feet. The iſland is very hilly. The higheſt peak, named Mount Pitt, is 1200 feet high. The cliffs round the coaſt are 240 feet high and perpendicular. In February 1788, 26 perſons from the New Holland

Holland colony, took poſſeſſion of this iſland. The project of forming a ſettlement here ſucceeded ſo well, that in October following another party joined the new ſettlers, and from the laſt accounts, the ſettlement conſiſted of 44 men and 16 women, who were ſupplied with 18 months proviſion. In that period, it was expected they would be able to cultivate the ſoil in ſuch a manner as to enable them to form a granary for New Holland. The ſettlement is formed on Sidney Bay, on the S ſide of the iſland, in lon. 168 12 E, lat. 29 4 S.

[Cook, Philips.]

Norland, one of the 5 general diviſions of Sweden, comprehending the provinces of Geſtrikeland. Helſingland, Medelpadia, Hiemtland, Herjedalia, Ongermania, and W Bothnia.

Normandy, a late province of France, bounded W by the Atlantic, N by the Engliſh Channel, E by Picardy, and the Iſle of France, S by Perche, Maine, and Bretagne. It is one of the moſt fertile in France, and abounds in all things except wine, but that defect is ſupplied by cider and perry. It contains, iron, copper, and a great number of rivers and harbours. This province now forms the departments of Calvados, Eure, the Channel, Orne, and Lower Seine.

Nortelga, a ſeaport of Sweden: 30 miles N E Stockholm.

North, or *Nord*, a department of France, including the late French provinces of Hainault, Flanders, and the Cambreſis.

North Cape, the moſt northern promontory of Europe, on the coaſt of Norway, lon. 25 57 E, lat. 71 20 N.

North Coaſt, ſee *Cotes du Nord*.

Northallerton, a borough in the N riding of Yorkſhire, England, a well built trading place: 30 miles N N W York, and 223 N by W London, lon. 1 20 W, lat. 54 23 N.

Northampton, the county town of Northamptonſhire, England, on the Nen, which is navigable to Lynn, and its principal manufacture is that of boots and ſhoes, of which many are made for exportation. The horſe fairs of this place are greatly reſorted to. It is a handſome town, has a ſpacious market place, and had 7 churches, which are now reduced to 4. 30 miles S E Coventry, and 66 N W London, lon. 1 11 W, lat. 52 11 N.

Northamptonſhire, a county of England, bounded S by Bucks and Oxfordſhire, E by the counties of Cambridge, Huntingdon, and Bedford. It lies in the dioceſe of Peterborough; contains 20 hundreds, one city, 13 market towns, 330 pariſhes, 550,000 acres, 24,808 houſes, and 167,600 inhabitants; and ſends 9 members to parliament. It is ſaid to contain leſs waſte ground, and more ſeats of the nobility and gentry, than any other county. Its greateſt defect is a ſcarcity of fuel, which is but ſcantily ſupplied by its woods; and though coal is brought by the river Nen, it is at a very dear rate. Its products are, in general, the ſame with thoſe of other farming counties; but it is peculiarly celebrated for grazing land. Horned cattle, and other animals, are of an extraordinary ſize; and many horſes of the large black breed are reared. Wood for the dyers is cultivated here; but the county is not diſtinguiſhed for manufactures.

Northcurry, a town of Somerſetſhire, England, on the Tone: 20 miles S W Wells, and 134 W by S London.

Northfleet, a village in Kent, England, on the Thames: one mile W Graveſend. The church is very large. Vaſt quantities of lime are made, and great numbers of extraneous foſſils have been dug up here.

Northeim, a commercial town of Lower Saxony, duchy of Brunſwick: 45 miles S Hanover.

Northlech, a corporate town in Glouceſterſhire, England, having ſeveral almſhouſes, and a free grammar ſchool: 25 miles E Glouceſter, and 80 W by N London.

Northumberland, a county of England, ſituated N of the Humber. It forms the N extremity of England, and is bounded E by the German Ocean, N by Scotland, from which it is ſeparated by the Tweed. It lies in the dioceſe of Durham; contains 12 market towns, 460 pariſhes, and 100,000 inhabitants; and ſends 8 members to parliament. The air is extremely healthful; and, from the ſituation of the county between 2 ſeas, in the narroweſt part of Great Britain, it is not cold. The ſoil is various; the E part fruitful in moſt ſorts of corn, with rich meadows on the banks of the rivers; but the W part is moſtly heathy and mountainous. The S E part abounds with coal; and the S W angle has rich lead mines. Alnwick is the county town; but the largeſt is Newcaſtle.

Northwich, a town in Cheſhire, England, on the Dane, noted for its ſalt works. Vaſt pits of ſolid rock ſalt have been dug here to a great depth, from which immenſe

menſe quantities are raiſed; and much of it, in its crude ſtate, goes to Liverpool by the river Weaver, to be exported: 20 miles N E Cheſter, and 173 N W London.

Norton, or *Chipping Norton*, a corporate town in Oxfordſhire, England: 12 miles S W Banbury, and 74 N W London.

Norway, a kingdom of Europe, the moſt weſterly part of the ancient Scandinavia. It is bounded on the N and W by the Northern Ocean, on the E by Swediſh Lapland and Sweden, and on the S by the Categate; extending from the Naze, in lat. 57 30, to the North Cape, in lat. 71 20. Its breadth, which is very unequal, is from 30 to 280 miles. It is divided into the 4 governments of Aggerhuys, or Chriſtiania, Chriſtianſand, Bergen, and Drontheim. The number of inhabitants is reckoned to be 750,000. They maintain an army of 24,000 foot, and 6000 cavalry. Their troops are much eſteemed for their bravery, and, like the Swiſs mountaineers, are exceedingly attached to their country. Norway has a particular code, called the Norway Law, compiled by Grieffelfeld, at the command of Chriſtian V, the great legiſlator of his country. By this law, peaſants are free, a few only excepted on ſome noble eſtates near Frederickſtadt; and the benefits of this code are viſible in the great difference, in the appearance between the free peaſants in Norway, and the enſlaved vaſſals of Denmark, though both live under the ſame government. The country does not produce ſufficient corn for its own conſumption; but it is rich in paſture, and produces much cattle. The fiſheries, particularly furniſh, on the W coaſt, employment and wealth for the natives, and ſupply the fineſt ſailors for the Daniſh fleet. The principal fiſh, which, dried and ſalted, form a conſiderable article of exportation, are cod, ling, and whiting: their livers alſo yield train oil; and the ſmalleſt are given as winter fodder to the cattle. The extenſive foreſts of oak and pine, produce timber, ſpars, beams, and planks, beſides charcoal, turpentine, bark, fuel, and even manure; and the birch (the bark of which is uſed as a covering for roofs of houſes) not only ſuppiles fuel, but alſo a kind of wine. The general exports are tallow, butter, ſalt, dried fiſh, timber, planks, horſes, horned cattle, ſilver, alum, Pruſſian blue, copper, and iron. It abounds in lakes and rivers; the former ſo large, that they appear like inlets of the ſea. Norway was formerly governed by its own hereditary ſovereigns; but now Norway is united to Denmark. The capital is Chriſtiania.

[Zimmerman.]

Norwich, an ancient and populous city, the capital of Norfolk, England, ſurrounded by a flint wall, much decayed, and ſeated on the Yare, which runs through it, and is navigable to Yarmouth, without locks. Although of conſiderable extent, the population is not great, as it contains a number of gardens and orchards within its walls. It is a county of itſelf, governed by a mayor, and ſends two members to parliament. There are, beſide the cathedral, 36 pariſh churches, ſome of which were formerly covered with thatch: 2 churches for the Flemings, ſome diſſenting meeting houſes, and a Roman catholic chapel. It has a ſtately caſtle on a hill, which is the ſhire houſe and the county gaol; the aſſizes for the city being held at the Guildhall. Here is alſo a city and county hoſpital, a free ſchool, a theatre royal, an elegant aſſembly room, and a lofty market houſe of freeſtone. The ancient dukes of Norfolk had a palace here, which is ſtill in exiſtence, as a work houſe. Norwich long took the lead, in point of conſequence, among the inland towns; for this it was indebted to its great manufactures of crapes, bombazines, and ſtuffs of various kinds, which are ſtill conſiderable, though ſomewhat declined, on account of the rivalſhip of the cotton branches: 43 miles N Ipſwich, and 109 N E London, lon. 1 20 E, lat. 52 40 N. [Aikin.]

Noteburgh, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Peterſburgh, on an iſland in the lake Ladoga, at the place where the river Neva proceeds from this lake. It has a good citadel, and was capital of Ingria, before Peterſburg was built: 25 miles E Peterſburg.

Noto, an ancient town of Sicily, capital of Val-di-Noto. It was ruined by an earthquake in 1693, but another town was built at ſome diſtance from it, called Noto Nuovo: 22 miles S W Syracuſe, lon. 15 19 E, lat. 36 50 N.

Nottingham, the county town of Nottinghamſhire, ſituated on a rocky eminence, crowned by its caſtle, a magnificent modern ſtructure, belonging to the duke of Newcaſtle, and built on the ſite of an ancient fortreſs, celebrated in Engliſh hiſtory. It is a populous and handſome town, diſtinguiſhed by its ſpacious market place, and noted for its excellent ale. It

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is one of the principal ſeats of the ſtocking manufacture, particularly of the finer kinds, as thoſe of ſilk and cotton; and has alſo a manufacture of coarſe earthern ware. It has 3 pariſh churches, and ſeveral meetings for the diſſenters. It is remarkable for its vaults, or cellars, cut into the rock; and in the neighbourhood are many coalpits, which afford plenty of fuel, at little expenſe. At this town Charles I ſet up his ſtandard, at the commencement of the civil war, which terminated in his deſtruction. It is governed by a mayor, ſends 2 members to parliament: 16 miles E Derby, and 123 N by W London.

Nottinghamſhire, a county of England, bounded N by Yorkſhire and Lincolnſhire, W by Derbyſhire. It lies in the dioceſe of York; contains eight hundreds, nine market towns, 168 pariſhes, and 150,306 inhabitants, and ſends 8 members to parliament. It enjoys ſuch a temperature of ſoil and climate, as to render it one of the moſt fertile and pleaſant counties in England. The principal rivers are the Trent and Idle. The chief products of this county are coal, of which there is great plenty; a kind of ſtone ſomewhat like Alabaſter, but not ſo hard, which, when burnt, makes a plaſter exceedingly hard, and with this the inhabitants generally lay the floors of their upper rooms, inſtead of boarding them; its other commodities are malt, wool, liquorice and wood. The manufactures chiefly conſiſt of framework, knitting, glaſs and earthen ware.

Novalle, a ſmall town of Italy: 10 miles N E Padua, and 12 S W Treviſo.

Novara, an ancient and ſtrong town of Milan, capital of the Novareſe, with a biſhop's ſee; on an eminence: 12 miles N E Verceil, 25 W by S Milan.

Nova Zembla, ſee *Zembla Nova*.

Novellara, a town of Italy, capital of a ſmall diſtrict of the ſame name, with a caſtle, where the ſovereign reſides: 17 miles E by N Parma, and 20 S by W Mantua.

Novi, a town of Genoa: 22 miles N W Genoa.

Novi Bazar, a conſiderable town of Turkey, in Europe, in Servia. In 1788 the Auſtrians were repulſed at this place, but they took it at a ſecond aſſault. The town is near the Oreſco: 72 miles W Niſſa, and 103 S Belgrade, lon. 21 1 E, lat. 43 35 N.

Novigrad, a ſtrong town of Upper Hungary, capital of a county of the ſame name, with a caſtle, on a mountain, near the Danube: 25 miles N Buda, lon. 18 20 E, lat. 47 56 N.

Novigrad, a ſtrong town of Turkiſh Dalmatia, with a caſtle, on a lake of the ſame name, near the gulf of Venice: 17 miles E Nona, and 25 N W Zara, lon. 16 35 E, lat. 44 36 N.

Novigrad, a ſtrong place of Turkey, in Europe, in Servia, near the Danube: 35 miles N Niſſa, lon. 22 32 E, lat. 44 6 N.

Nou-kian, a river of Aſia, the ſame as *Ava*, which ſee.

Novogorod, once a powerful independent republic, reduced by Ivan Vaſſilivitch II, in 1570, and united to the Ruſſian empire, of which it now forms a government.

Novogorod, one of the moſt ancient cities of Ruſſia, capital of a government of the ſame name, and formerly called Great Novogorod, to diſtinguiſh it from other Ruſſian towns of the ſame appellation. It is ſurrounded by a high brick wall, built in 1490. It was, for a long time, governed by its own dukes; and was, in fact, a republic, under the juriſdiction of a nominal ſovereign. Its territory extended to the N as far as the frontiers of Livonia and Finland; compriſing great part of the province of Archangel, and a large diſtrict beyond the N W limits of Siberia. It was the great mart of trade between Ruſſia and the Hanſeatic cities, and made the moſt rapid advances in opulence and population. Its power was ſo great, and its ſituation ſo impregnable as to give riſe to a proverb, Who can reſiſt the gods and Great Novogorod? But, in the 15th century, this independent republic was obliged to ſubmit to Ivan Vaſſilivitch I, grand duke of Ruſſia. It continued, nevertheleſs, the largeſt and moſt commercial city in Ruſſia, and contained at leaſt 400,000 ſouls. It was firſt deſolated, in a manner, by the cruelties of Ivan Vaſſilivitch II, that monarch having, in 1570, diſcovered a ſecret correſpondence between ſome of the principal inhabitants and Sigiſmund Auguſtus, king of Poland, relative to a ſurrender of the city into his hands, inflicted the moſt exemplary and inhuman vengeance upon them. He repaired in perſon to Novogorod, and appointed a court of inquiry, juſtly denominated the tribunal of blood. Contemporary hiſtorians relate, that its proceedings continued during the ſpace of 5 weeks; and that on each day of this fatal period, more than 500 inhabitants fell victims to the vengeance

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of incenſed deſpotiſm. According to ſome authors, 25,000, according to others more than 30,000 perſons, periſhed in this dreadful carnage. But the ſplendor of this town was not totally eclipſed until Peter the great built Peterſburgh, to which he transferred all the commerce of the Baltic that had before centered here. It now contains ſcarcely 7000 ſouls; but a vaſt number of churches and convents ſtand melancholy monuments of its former magnificence. The town ſtretches on both ſides of the Volkoff, a river of conſiderable depth and rapidity, which ſeparates it into two diviſions; namely, the Trading Part and the quarter of St. Sophia: in the latter is a cathedral of the ſame name, in which ſeveral princes of the ducal family of Ruſſia are interred. Novogorod is ſituate near the lake Ilmen: 125 miles S S E Peterſburg, lon. 32 45 E, lat. 58 20 N.

Novogorod Severſkoi, a town of the Ruſſian Empire, in the government of Kioſ. on the Deſna: 140 miles N N E Kioſ.

Novogorodeck, a town of Lithuania, capital of a palatinate of the ſame name, ſeated in a vaſt plain: 70 miles S Wilna, lon. 26 8 E, lat. 53 35 N.

Noya, an ancient town of Spain, in Galicia, on the Tamara: 15 miles W Compoſtella.

Noyers, a town of France, department of Yonne, on the Serin, in a valley ſurrounded by mountains: 17 miles S E Auxerre.

Noyon, an ancient town of France, department of Oiſe. It gave birth to the famous Calvin; and was lately an epiſcopal ſee. It is near the Oiſe: 22 miles N W Soiſſons, and 60 N by E Paris.

Nozeroy, a town of France, department of Jura, with a caſtle, on a mountain: 20 miles S E Salines, and 30 S Beſancon.

Nubia, or *Sennar*, a kingdom of Africa, bounded N by Egypt, E by the Red Sea, S by Abyſſinia, W by Bornou. The Nile runs through it; on the banks of which, and of the other rivers, it is fruitful, but in other places barren, ſandy, and deſtitute of water. The inhabitants make their bread and drink of a ſmall round ſeed called doca, or ſeſſ, which is very ill taſted. Their houſes have mud walls, are very low, and are covered with reeds. The dreſs of the better ſort is a veſt without ſleeves, and they have no coverings for their heads, legs, and feet. The common people wrap a piece of linen cloth about them, and the children go quite naked. They are a ſtupid debauched people, profeſſing to be Mahometans. The productions of the country are gold, elephant's teeth, civet, and ſandal wood; and a great many ſlaves are ſent into Egypt. The principal towns known to the Europeans are Dangola and Sennar. Here the pillars of ſand, raiſed by the wind, endanger, and often deſtroy the traveller or caravan. Here frequently blows the ſimoom, abſolutely inſupportable by man.

[Bruce.]

Nuitz, a town of France, department of Cote d'Or, famous for its excellent wines. It is at the foot of a mountain: 15 miles S W Dijon, and 150 S E Paris.

Numancia, anciently a conſiderable town of Spain, in Old Caſtile, celebrated for the long ſiege it maintained againſt the Romans, who finally ſubdued and deſtroyed it, in the year 133, B. C. The ruins of it are ſtill to be ſeen, near the head of the river Douero, 4 miles above the town of Soria.

Numidia, an ancient kingdom of Africa, lying on the S coaſt of the Mediterranean, over againſt the iſland of Sardinia, extending from 1 15 W, to 9 E lon. and from 34 50 to 37 N lat. about 500 miles long, and from 40 to 100 wide. The ſea-coaſt of this country is mountainous and rocky; the interior is beautifully diverſified with hills and plains, till you arrive at the Sahara, or the deſert which bounds this country on the S. Its fruitful parts produce delicate pomegranates, apples, and other fruits. [T. D.]

Nun, or *Vled de Nun*, a province of Africa, to the S of Sus, from which it is ſeparated by ſandy deſerts. The emperor of Morocco claims the ſovereignty of this country, but his authority is feeble. This extenſive province affords not a ſingle harbour, or anchoring place along a coaſt of 60 leagues, that is, quite to Cape Bojador. It is inhabited by different tribes of Arabs, whoſe camps are ſcattered over ſuch parts of the interior country as are capable of cultivation: Next the ſea it is ſandy, lined with rocks under water, over which, the waves break violently. Ships are often driven on this coaſt, by rapid currents, formed between the continent and the Canary iſlands; and European veſſels are frequently ſhipwrecked. When ſuch a misfortune happens, the fate of the unhappy mariners is moſt deplorable; they are immediately ſeized and ſtripped by the Arabs, and expoſed to hunger, thirſt, the caprices of their maſters, and every kind of miſery. To the ſhame of humanity, they are bought and

and sold, and frequently exchanged for camels, or other beasts, in the markets of the deserts. The Emperor of Morocco uses all his influence to procure these unfortunate sufferers, but it is with difficulty he can obtain them. The seamen of a ship from Nantz, in the Guinea trade, which was shipwrecked on this coast about the end of the year 1775, were two years before they returned to France. The province of Vled de Nun, has a considerable trade. After passing the deserts, which separate it from Morocco, many tracts of land capable of cultivation are found, and which produce gums and excellent wax. As these people are so far removed from the reach of tyranny, as to live in a kind of independence, luxuries are more indulged among them; and they make use of many European commodities, especially linen. Several of these Arab tribes are more affable and honest than the other Moors. They trade to Mogador, and it is probable they have a more immediate communication with the factories of Senegal.

Nundydroog, a town and fortress of Hindoostan, in the Mysore country, and capital of a considerable district, built on the summit of a mountain, 1700 feet in height, the greater part inaccessible; besieged and taken by the British, in the year 1792. From the 22d of September to the 18th of October, the brave garrison resisted with heroic firmness. On that day the breaches being rendered practicable, lord Cornwallis, with a view to intimidate the garrison, encamped within 4 miles of the fort, and it was determined to make the assault at midnight, in hopes of taking the garrison by surprise. The vigilance of the enemy, however, soon discovered the assailants, but their fire was not sufficiently well directed to prevent the British soldiery from mounting the breach. The carnage which must have ensued was prevented, partly by a number of the garrison escaping by ladders over a low part of the wall, but chiefly by the laudable exertions of captain Robertson, who commanded the storming party, and who, with a humanity which reflects the utmost honor on his character, from the moment he entered the fort, directed his whole attention to preserving order, and preventing the effusion of blood.

Nuneaton, a town in Warwickshire, England. It has a manufacture of Woollen cloth, was formerly noted for its nunnery, and is seated on the river Anker: 8 miles N by E Coventry, and 99 N N W London.

Nunebam, a village, 5 miles E by S Oxford; remarkable for its spinning feast, an annual festival, instituted by lord and lady Harcourt, for the encouragement of virtue and industry.

Nuremburg, a free imperial city of Germany, capital of the circle of Franconia, with a university. It is 6 miles in circumference, surrounded by high walls, flanked with 365 towers; and the river Pegnitz, over which are 12 stone bridges, runs through the middle, and divides it into 2 parts. The government is aristocratical; and the townsmen are divided into 8 quarters, each of which has a captain. The burgesses are very industrious, and the best workmen in arts: their maps and prints are in high esteem, as well as their musical and mathematical instruments; nor are they less curious in clock work, and in the several manufactures of iron, steel, ivory, wood, and alabaster. The best toys are made here, which are commonly known in England by the name of Dutch toys. Here is a famous academy for painting, an anatomical theatre, and a public library. The ancient and superb castle or palace, which the inhabitants bought of the burgraves, is still standing at the extremity of the city; and the arsenal is one of the best in Germany. The houses are built of freestone, and are 4 or 5 stories high. Though their religion is the Lutheran, the church of the Holy Ghost has a variety of relics, and other rarities, which are placed in a chest, and suspended by a rope in the dome, and are never taken down but at the coronation of an emperor, or when any person of high distinction wishes to see them. No Jews are suffered to lodge a single night here; nor can they enter the city at all without paying a certain tax. Nuremburg, in process of time, has obtained a considerable territory, 100 miles in circumference, in which are 2 large forests: 55 miles N W Ratisbon, 62 N Augsburg, and 250 W by N Vienna, lon. 11 12 E, lat. 49 27 N.

Nuys, a town of Cologne; taken by the French in 1794; and seated on the Erfft: 5 miles S W Dusseldorp, and 20 N W Cologne.

Nyborg, a town of Denmark, in the isle of Funen, on a commodious bay: 10 miles E Odensee.

Nyland, a province of Sweden, in Finland, lying on the gulf of Finland, W Carelia.

Nyon,

Nyon, a commercial town of Switzerland, in the Pays de Vaud, capital of a bailiwick of the same name, with a caſtle. Here are a great many Roman inſcriptions. It is near the lake of Geneva: 10 miles N N E that city.

Nyons, a town of France, department of Drome, at the foot of a chain of mountains, on the river Aigues, with a lofty bridge of one arch, the work of the Romans. Here is a mineral ſpring, and ſome manufactures of ſoap, and woollen ſtuffs: 8 miles N W Buis.

Nyſlot, a ſtrong town of Livonia, with a caſtle, on the Narova, among large marſhes: 20 miles S W Narva, and 60 N Wiburg, lon. 29 10 E, lat. 61 56 N.

Nyſtadt, a town of Sweden, in Finland, noted for a peace concluded here, in 1721, between the emperor of Ruſſia and the king of Sweden. It is on a bay of the gulf of Bothnia: 55 miles N W Abo, lon. 21 1 E, lat 61 10 N.

O

OACCO, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Benguela: it is the capital of a province of the ſame name.

Oakham, or *Okeham*, the county town of Rutlandſhire, England, ſeated in the center of a fertile valley, called the Vale of Catmoſe: 28 miles S by E Nottingham, and 98 N by W London.

Oakhampton, or *Okehampton*, a borough in Devonſhire, England, which ſends 2 members to parliament, and is governed by a mayor. It is on the river Ock: 24 miles W Exeter, and 195 W by S London.

Oban, a ſeaport in Argyleſhire, Scotland, S of Loch Etive. Here is an excellent fiſhing ſtation, and a cuſtom houſe.

Obdach, a town in the duchy of Stiria, at the confluence of the Achza and Traun: 35 miles W Gratz, lon. 14 43 E, lat. 47 3 N.

Oberkirch, a town and caſtle of France, department of Lower Rhine: 3 miles from Straſburg, to whoſe late archbiſhop it belonged.

Oberland, a fertile, well cultivated province of Pruſſia, formerly called *Hockerland*, and ſo populous as to be able to bring 10,000 effective men into the field.

Oberndorf, a town of Suabia, in the Black Foreſt, ſubject to the houſe of Auſtria. It is divided into the Upper and Lower Town, on the Neckar: 14 miles N Rothweil, lon. 8 45 E, lat. 48 22 N.

Obernperg, a town of Bavaria, with a caſtle, on the Inn: 15 miles S Paſſau, to whoſe biſhop it belongs.

Oberſtein, a town in the palatinate of the Rhine, capital of a county of the ſame name, on the Nahe: 30 miles E by S Treves.

Oberweſel, a town in the electorate of Treves, formerly imperial. It was taken by the French in 1794, and is on the Rhine: 40 miles E N E Treves.

Obollah, a ſtrong, populous town of Perſia, in Irac-Agemi, on a branch of the Tigris, near Buſſarah, one of the moſt charming towns in Perſia, lon. 45 15 E, lat. 30 15 N.

Obſkaya, a bay of the Frozen Ocean, in Aſia, lon. 72 25 E, lat. 70 0 N.

Oby, or *Ob*, a river of Ruſſia, formed by the union of the Bija and Katunija, near Biſk, paſſes N by Kolivan, Narim, Surgut, &c. and enters the Obſkaia Lake, 60 miles beyond Obdorſkoi. Its name ſignifies *Great*, and, in Ruſſia, it is often called the *Great River*. The Kalmucks and Tartars generally give it the name of *Umar*. It is a large, ſmooth, ſluggiſh ſtream, between 2 and 300 fathoms in breadth; but in many places much broader, eſpecially in great floods. It abounds in fiſh, and is navigable almoſt to its ſource. Its mouth is in lat. 66 55 N.

Ocano, a town in New Caſtile, on a plain: 18 miles E Toledo.

Occa, a river of Ruſſia, which falls into the Volga, near Niſhnei Novogorod.

Ochſeneurt, a town of Franconia, on the Maine: 10 miles S E Wurtzburg.

Ocker, a river of Lower Saxony, which runs by Goſſar, Wolfenbuttle, and Brunſwick, into the Aller, E Zell.

Ochotſk, or *Ochoczk*, a town of Siberia, on the bank of the Ochota, the mouth of which is defended by a fortreſs. It contains 322 indifferent wooden houſes, inhabited by exiles. The port has no more than 19 feet of water; its entrance is N, a quarter W. Between this and Tobolſki, there are 160 armed exiles. Here is neither vegetable food, nor paſture, perpetual ſnows cover the ground. Cedars, majeſtic, defy the froſt.

[Beneyowſki.]

Oczakow, or *Oczakoff*, a town and fortreſs, lately of Turkey in Europe, but now included in the Ruſſian government of Catharinenſlaf. It has been frequently an object of conteſt between the Turks and the Ruſſians, many thouſands of whom, on both ſides, have fallen in the different

different sieges it has undergone. It was taken by storm by the Russians, in 1788, and was confirmed to Russia, by the subsequent peace. It is at the mouth of the Dnieper, opposite Kinburn: 50 miles W Cherson, and 190 N by E Constantinople, lon. 30 50 E, lat. 46 50 N.

Odensee, an ancient town of Denmark, capital of the isle of Funen, with a bishop's see, and 5200 inhabitants. It is on a small river: 2 miles from the bay of Stegestrand, and 75 W Copenhagen, lon. 10 17 E, lat. 55 30 N.

Oder, a river of Germany, which has its source near a town of the same name, in Silesia. It runs N by Ratibor, Oppeln, Breslaw, Glogaw, and Crossen, in Silesia; Francfort, Lebus, Custrin, and Frinwalt, in Brandenburg; and Gartz, Stetin, Cammin, Wollin, Usedom, and Wolgast, in Pomerania. Below Stetin it forms a large lake, afterward falling into the Baltic Sea by 3 mouths; between which lie the islands of Usedom and Wollin. It is navigable beyond Ratibor.

Oder, a town in the S W extremity of Silesia: 16 miles S W Troppaw, lon. 17 30 E, lat. 54 46 N.

Oderburg, a town of Silesia, near the confluence of the Oder and Elsa: 10 miles S Ratibor, lon. 18 10 E, lat. 50 2 N.

Odernheim, a town of Germany, on the Seltz: 20 miles S Mentz.

Odiham, a corporote town in Hampshire, England: 24 miles N E Winchester, and 42 W by S London.

Oeland, an island of Sweden, in the Baltic Sea, separated from the coast of Gothland, by a strait 10 miles in breadth. It is 84 miles long, 9 broad, and very fertile. It has 7000 inhabitants. Borkholm is the chief town, lon. 17 5 E, lat. 56 44 N.

Oelfeldt, a town of Lower Saxony, on the Aller: 25 miles E Brunswick.

Oesel, an island of the Baltic, on the coast of Livonia, at the entrance of the gulf of Riga: 74 miles long and 50 broad, and defended by two forts. It formerly belonged to Denmark, now to Russia. Arensburgh is the capital.

Oeting, a town of Upper Bavaria, with an old chapel, to which there is a resort of pilgrims. It is divided into the Upper and Lower Town, and seated on the Inn, 8 miles N W Burkhausen, lon. 12 44 E, lat. 48 14 N.

Oetting, or *Oetingen*, a town of Suabia, capital of a county of the same name, on the river Wirnitz: 12 miles N N W Donawert, and 35 W N W Ingolstadt.

Offanto, a river of the kingdom of Naples, which rises in the Appennines; passes by Conza and Monte Verde; separates Capitanata from Basilicata and Terra-di-Bari; and falls into the gulf of Venice, near Barletta. It is the ancient Aufidus.

Offen, a town on the Danube, opposite Pest. It is remarkable for its red wines. The country for 6 miles below the city is covered with vineyards. [Jackson.]

Offenbach, a town of Franconia; taken by the French in July 1796, and seated on the Maine, 5 miles E Francfort.

Offenburg, an imperial town of Suabia, under the protection of the house of Austria: 12 miles S E Strasburg, and 28 S Baden.

Offida, a town of Ancona: 26 miles S Loretto, lat. 42 53 N.

Oblau, a town of Silesia, in the principality of Brieg, on the river Ohla, in the midst of marshes, surrounded with walls and ramparts. The castle is large, and contains a church for the use of the Roman Catholics, another for Protestants; also a Polish church and a copper slatting mill. In 1741, it was taken by the Prussians. Great quantities of tobacco are produced in the neighbourhood: 8 miles N W Brieg, and 14 S E Breslaw.

Oira, an ancient town of Naples, in Terra d'Otranto, with a bishop's see, and an old castle; at the foot of the Appennines: 20 miles N E Tarento.

Oisans, a town of France, department of Isere: 28 miles S E Grenoble.

Oise, a department of France, including part of the late province of the Isle of France. It takes its name from a river, which has its source in the Ardennes, and falls into the Seine, near Pontoise. Beauvais is the capital.

Okeham, see *Oakham*.

Okingham, or *Wokingham*, a town in Berkshire, England: 8 miles S E Reading, and 32 W London.

Okotzk, see *Ochotsk*.

Oldenburg, a town of Westphalia, capital of a county of the same name. The church of St. Lambert contains the tombs of the last counts of Oldenburg, which are very curious. It is noted for its horses; and is seated on the Hunta: 22 miles W Bremin, and 45 S E Embden, lon. 8 8 E, lat. 53 7 N.

Oldenburg, a town in the duchy of Holstein, near the Baltic: 30 miles N Lubec.

Oldendorf, a town of Lower Saxony, on the

the Wenaw and Esca, lon. 10 35 E, lat. 53 16 N.

Oldendorf, a town of Westphalia, on the Weser: 28 miles S W Hanover.

Oldenzeel, a town in Overyssel: 30 miles E Deventer.

Oldesloe, a town of Holstein, on the Trave: 17 miles W Lubec, and 25 N E Hamburg.

Oleron, an isle of France: 5 miles from the coasts of Aunis and Saintonge: 12 miles long and 5 broad: it is populous, having 12,000 inhabitants; fertile, and defended by a castle. In the reign of Richard I, this island was part of the possessions of the crown of England; and here that monarch compiled the code of maritime laws, called the Laws of Oleron, which are received by all nations in Europe, as the ground of all their marine constitutions, lon. 1 20 W, lat. 46 3 N.

Oleron, a town of France, department of Lower Pyrenees, on the Gave: 10 miles S W Pau, lat. 43 7 N.

Oleska, a town in Red Russia; 38 miles E N E Lemburg, lon. 25 10 E, lat. 50 23 N.

Olika, a town in Volhinia, with a citadel: 20 miles E Lucko, lon. 26 8 E, lat. 51 15 N.

Olita, a town of Navarre, where their kings formerly resided. It is in a fertile country: 20 miles N Tudela, lon. 1 46 W, lat. 42 22 N.

Oliva, a celebrated Monastery of Western Prussia: 3 miles W Dantzic.

Olivenza, a strong town of Portugal, in Alentejo, near the Guadiana: 13 miles S Elvas, and 40 E Evora.

Olivet, a mountain 5 furlongs E Jerusalem. It has 3 summits, the middle one is that from whence our Saviour ascended. The northern summit is 3 furlongs from this, it is the highest and commonly called Gallilee. [Dict. of the Bible.]

Olmedo, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, on the Adaja: 30 miles S Valladolid.

Olmutz, a commercial town of Moravia, with a bishop's see, and a famous university. It contains 26 churches, 5 chapels, and several hospitals: it is on the Morava: 80 miles N by E Vienna, and 97 S Breslaw, lon. 17 35 E, lat. 49 26 N.

Olney, a town in Bucks, England, with a considerable manufacture of bonelace. It is seated on the Ouse: 12 miles S E Northampton, and 56 N N W London.

Olone, an island, town, castle, and harbour of France, in the department of Vendee: 30 miles N W Rochelle, and 258 S W Paris, lon. 1 43 W, lat. 46 30 N.

Olonetz, a government of Russia, included formerly in the government of Novorod. In this district are some considerable iron works.

Olonetz, a town of Russia, in a government of the same name, famous for its mines of iron, and its mineral water. It is on the river Olonza, which falls into the lake Ladoga, lon. 34 20 E, lat. 61 26 N.

Olse, or *Oelse*, a strong and considerable town of Silesia, with a castle, where the duke generally resides: 17 miles N E Breslaw.

Olsnitz, a town of Upper Saxony, on the Elster: 60 miles S W Dresden.

Olten, a town of Swisserland, capital of a bailiwick, in the canton of Soleure. It is between Arberg and Araw, lon. 7 45 E, lat. 47 16 N.

Olympus, a mountain of Natolia, one of the highest and most considerable in all Asia. The ancients supposed its top reached the heavens; and, from that circumstance, placed the residence of the gods there, and made it the court of Jupiter. At the bottom of this mountain are several Greek monasteries. Part of the mountain is ever wrapt in snow. A village in the vicinity is freed from all taxes, on condition of transporting certain quantities of ice to the governor's palace. [Mariti.]

Oman, a town of Arabia Felix, and capital of a province of the same name: 60 miles N W Maseat, lon. 57 20 E, lat. 24 N.

Oman, a province of Arabia, bounded N by the Persian Gulf, E by the Ocean, and W by extensive deserts. It is possessed by a number of petty sovereigns, the most considerable of whom is the imam of Oman or Maskat. The whole western side of Oman is a sandy plain, a day's journey in length. The imam's territories are mountainous to the very brink of the shore. The rivers all continue to flow throughout the year, except that near which Sohar stands, which, traversing an arid plain, loses itself among the sands, and reaches the sea only in the rainy season. The country affords plenty of cheese, barley, lentiles, with several different sorts of grapes. Of dates such an abundance is here produced, as to yield an annual exportation of several ships' lading; and there is a variety of other fruits and pulse. Here are also lead and copper mines. Fishes are so plentiful on the coast, and so easily caught, as to be used not only for feeding cows, asses, and other domestic animals, but even as manure to the fields. The inhabitants are of different

sects in religion, and mutually regard one another as heretics. The subjects of the imam follow one Mussulman doctor; those of the sheiks another. The territory possessed by the imam of Oman is pretty extensive, and contains a good many towns, most of which are but little known. The principal are Oman and Mascat.

Ombrone, a river of Italy, which rises in the Siennese, and falls into the Mediterranean.

Ombrone, a town of Italy, in the Siennese, between the river Ombrone and the lake Castigliano: 3 miles S Grossetto.

Omegna, a town of the dutchy of Milan, in the Novarese, with a castle: five miles N of Orta.

Omer, St. a fortified, large, and populous town of France, in the department of the Straits of Calais. About a league from the town, is a great morass, in which are some floating islands, that may be directed at pleasure, nearly like a boat. They produce good pasture; and the trees that grow upon them are kept low, that the wind may not have too much power over them. It is on the Aa, on the side of a hill: 8 miles N W Aire, and 135 N Paris, lon. 2 20 E, lat. 54 45 N.

Ommen, a town in Overyssel, on the Vecht: 17 miles N E Deventer, lat. 52 32 N.

Ommenburg, a strong town in the electorate of Mentz, on the Othern: 9 miles S E Marpurg, and 45 N E Francfort.

Ommirabih, a river of Africa, which rises in Mount Atlas, separates the kingdom of Morocco from that of Fez, and entering the Atlantic, forms a capacious bay on the E side of Azamor.

Onano, a town of Italy, in the patrimony of St. Peter, between Acquapendente and Petigliano: 5 miles from each.

One, a cape of Barbary, in Africa, near the mouth of the river Mulvia.

Onega, a river and lake of Russia, in the government of Olonetz. The lake is 100 miles long and 40 broad, and has a communication with lake Ladoga, and consequently with Petersburg. The river gives its name to a country, full of woods, and falls into the White Sea.

Oneglia, a principality of Italy, surrounded by the territory of Genoa, but subject to the king of Sardinia. It abounds in olive trees, fruits, and wine, and contains 53 towns and villages, and 14,000 souls.

Oneglia, a seaport in a principality of the same name. Sardinia, as well as the province, abounds in olive trees, fruits, and wine. It has been often taken, being an open place; the last time by the French, in 1794. It is on a small river: 30 miles S E Cogni, and 50 W by S Genoa, lon. 7 51 E, lat. 43 58 N.

Ongar, or *Chipping Ongar*, a town of England, in Essex: 12 miles W Chelmsford, and 21 E N E London.

Ongole, a town of Hindoostan, in the Carnatic on a river, not far from its entrance into the bay of Bengal, lon. 80 5 E, lat. 15 30 N.

Onore, a seaport of Canara, on the coast of Malabar, lon. 74 45 E, lat. 14 20 N.

Onoth, a town of Hungary: 50 miles N E Buda.

Onrust, a small island, at the mouth of the harbour of Batavia, where the Dutch build and careen their ships.

Oodooanullah, a town of Hindoostan Proper, in Bengal, on the W bank of the Ganges, at the foot of a chain of hills. The situation is esteemed unhealthy. It was the seat of the government of Bengal, under sultan Sujah, till he fell in the contest for empire with his brother Aurungzebe. The numberless ruins here, and in the neighbourhood, afford a proof of its magnificence; and there still remains a part of the palace, which has been nearly destroyed by fire. Here is an elegant bridge over the Ganges, built by Sultan Sujah, famous for the victory gained over Meer Cossim, in 1764, by major Adams: 82 miles N by W Moorshedabad, lon. 87 55 E, lat. 24 58 N.

Oonalaska, one of the islands of the Northern Archipelago, visited by Captain Cook in his last voyage. See *Unalaska*.

Ooroop and *Oostbeer*. See *Kurile*.

Oostborch, a town and fort of Dutch Flanders, in the isle of Cadsand: 4 miles N E Sluys.

Oostenby a town of Sweden, in the isle of Oeland: 27 miles S Borkholm.

Oparo Island. This island discovered by Vancouver, December 1794, is situated in the Pacific Ocean, lat. 27 36 S, lon. 144 2 W, and is about 18 miles in circumference. The shores are for the most part smooth, and covered with verdure to the water's edge. A range of high craggy mountains extends across this island, bearing the resemblance of vast fortifications, and at a distance exhibit a very romantic appearance. The number of inhabitants is about 1500; they are of middling stature, well made; their countenance is open and cheerful, and indicates a disposition given to hospitality. A fashion prevails among them of cutting

cutting their hair ſhort. Their only clothing is a large green leaf of a plant tied about the waiſt. [Vancouver.]

Oporto, or *Porto*, a flouriſhing ſeaport of Portugal, in the province of Entre-Douero-e-Minho, with a biſhop's ſee. It is by nature almoſt impregnable; and is noted for its ſtrong wines, of which large quantities are exported, and whence all red wines from Spain or Portugal are called Port wines. It is ſeated on the declivity of a mountain, near the river Douero, which forms an excellent harbour, capable of containing a large fleet: that from Brazil ſometimes rides here. The town plot is uneven, but handſome: next to Liſbon, it is the richeſt, moſt populous, and moſt commercial town in the kingdom; and, without any exception, is accounted the cleaneſt, and is well paved. Its commerce increaſed after the earthquake at Liſbon: before that time, the population was eſtimated at 20,000; it is now ſaid to be near 40,000. Here are ſeveral churches, ſeveral hoſpitals, and twelve convents. The principal trade is in port wine, of which upwards of 80,000 pipes are exported annually. Here are ſeveral academies, and an arſenal for the fitting out ſhips of war, which are built in the docks, belonging to the town; and the quay extends from one end of the city to the other: 19 leagues N Coimbra, and 50 N Liſbon, lon. 8 21 W, lat. 41 11 N.

Opoun, an iſland in the Pacific Ocean. The inhabitants of this and the neighbouring iſles are large and ſtrong, enjoy luxurious eaſe, are ferocious in their manners, and go naked; their women are immodeſt and wanton, lon 17 1, to 27 7 E, lat. 14 7 S. [Peyrouſe.]

Oppelen, a ſtrong town of Sileſia, capital of a dutchy of the ſame name, with a caſtle. The chief tribunal of juſtice, and the firſt conſiſtory of Sileſia, were ſettled here in 1742. It is on the Oder, in a pleaſant plain: 35 miles S E Breſlaw, and 40 N Troppaw, lon. 17 50 E, lat. 50 41 N.

Oppenheim, a town in the palatinate of the Rhine, capital of a bailiwick of the ſame name; on the declivity of a hill, near the Rhine: 8 miles S Mentz, and 12 N Worms.

Oppido, an epiſcopal town of Naples, in Calabria Ulteriore, at the foot of the Appennines: 25 miles N E Regio.

Orach, a town of Turkey in Europe, in Boſnia, near the river Drino: 60 miles S W Belgrade.

Oran, a ſtrong and important ſeaport in the kingdom of Algiers, and province of Tremeſen, with ſeveral forts, and an excellent harbour. It is partly on the ſide of a hill, and partly in a plain, almoſt oppoſite Carthagena, in Spain. In 1790, it was deſtroyed by an earthquake, nothing but the exterior walls being left ſtanding; and 2000 perſons periſhed. The bey of Maſcara took advantage of the diſtreſſed ſtate of the garriſon, to attack it with a conſiderable force, but was compelled to retire, after three obſtinate attacks. It was given up to the Algerines in 1792. While the Spaniards were in poſſeſſion of the place, they built ſeveral churches. The city enjoys excellent water by a rivulet riſing from a ſpring about a foot diameter. It is 125 miles W by S Algiers, lon. 0 8 W, lat. 36 2 N. [Foſs.]

Orange, an ancient city of France, department of Drome. It was an important place in the time of the Romans. A triumphal arch, 200 paces from the town, was formerly within its limits; and here are alſo the remains of a fine amphitheatre, ſome aqueducts, &c. which eſcaped the fury of the Goths and Saracens. The fortifications were demoliſhed by Lewis XIV, in 1682. Orange is the capital of a principality of the ſame name. This city was an epiſcopal ſee before the late revolution. It is in a fine plain, on the river Aigues: 12 miles N Avignon, and 50 N E Montpelier, lon 4 49 E, lat. 44 9 N.

Oratavia, the capital of Teneriff iſland: 150 miles W the coaſt of Africa. It is on the W ſide of the iſland, and the chief place of trade; the harbour is unſafe in a N W wind, and it contains one church and ſeveral convents, lon. 16 20 W, lat. 28 23 N.

Orbaſſan, a town of Piedmont, between Turin and Pignerol.

Orbe, an ancient town of Switzerland, in the Pays de Vaud, capital of the Bailiwick of Echallens, the ſovereignty of which is divided between the cantons of Bern, and Friburg. Its romantic ſituation, and the boldneſs of its ſingle arched bridge projecting over the Orbe, are the admiration of all travellers. In this town is an infirmary, for the reception of patients who have diſtorted limbs: 24 miles W Friburg, and 40 W by S Bern. [Coxe.]

Orbitello, a ſtrong ſeaport of Tuſcany, in the Sienneſe, defended by ſeveral forts, and ſeated near the Albegna: 58 miles S by W Sienne, and 85 S Florence.

Orbre, a river of France, which falls into

into the gulf of Lyons: 5 miles below that town.

Orcades, or *Orkneys*, a cluſter of iſlands to the N of Scotland, from which they are ſeparated by Pentland Frith. They are 26 in number, of which one greatly exceeds the other in extent. This, like the principal one of Shetland, is dignified with the appellation of Mainland; it is alſo frequently called Pomona. The currents and tides which flow between theſe iſlands are extremely rapid and dangerous; and, near the ſmall iſle of Swinna are two whirlpools that have been known to ſnatch in boats and light veſſels, which were inſtantly ſwallowed up. Springs of pure water are found in all the mountainous parts of theſe iſlands; and there are numerous lakes and rivulets abounding in fiſh. The heath, on theſe mountains, ſhelters grouſe, plovers, ſnipes, &c. but here are neither partridges, hares nor foxes. There are numbers of ſheep and ſmall black cattle. The products of the vallies and plains are big and oats, but no other ſort of grain. In general the air is moiſt, and they are often viſited by dreadful ſtorms of wind, rain and thunder. For about 3 weeks in midſummer, they enjoy the ſight of the ſun, almoſt without intermiſſion; but, for the ſame ſpace in winter, that luminary hardly riſes above the horizon, and is commonly obſcured by clouds and miſts. In this gloomy ſeaſon, the abſence of day is ſupplied partly by moonlight, and partly by the radiance of the Aurora Borealis. The chief exports are linen and woollen yarn, ſtockings, butter, dried fiſh, herrings, oil, feathers, and ſkins of various kinds, and kelp. The Engliſh language prevails in all theſe iſlands, although there are many words in the Norſe, or Norwegian, ſtill in uſe. The churches are numerous, but the office of a miniſter is truly laborious, the parochial duty being often extended to ſeveral diſtant iſlands.

Orchies, an ancient town of France, in the department of the North: 14 miles S E Liſle, lon. 3 25 E, lat. 50 28 N.

Ordunna, a ſeaport of Spain, in Biſcay, ſeated in a valley, ſurrounded by high mountains: 20 miles S W Bilboa.

Orebro, a town of Sweden Proper, capital of the province of Nericia, near the W extremity of the lake Hielmar. In the middle of the town, on a ſmall iſland formed by two branches of the Swart, ſtands the caſtle, formerly a royal reſidence. Here are manufactures of firearms, cloth and tapeſtry; and it has a conſiderable trade with Stockholm, acroſs the lakes Hielmar and Maelar, by means of the canal of Arboga; ſending iron, vitriol, and red paint, in particular, to that capital; the province is fertile, abounding in corn and paſturage: 95 miles SW Stockholm, lon. 15 12 E, lat. 59 12 N. [Coxe.]

Oregrund, a ſeaport of Sweden, on the coaſt of Upland, in the gulf of Bothnia: 60 miles N Stockholm, lat. 60 20 N.

Orel, a government of Ruſſia, once a province of the government of Bielgorod. Its capital, of the ſame, is ſeated on the Occa and Orel: 207 miles S S W Moſcow, lon. 35 20 E, lat. 53 0 N.

Orenburgh, one of the two provinces of the government of Ufa, in Ruſſia. Its capital, of the ſame name, is ſeated on the Ural, formerly called the Yaik: 480 miles N E Aſtracan, lon. 55 0 E, lat. 51 46 N.

Orenſe, an ancient town of Spain, in Galicia, with a biſhop's ſee, famous for its hot baths. It is at the foot of a mountain, on the river Minho, over which is a bridge of one arch: 47 miles SE Compoſtella, lon. 7 36 W, lat. 42 19 N.

Orfa, a conſiderable town of Aſia, in Diarbeck. It formerly belonged to Perſia, but is now in the Turkiſh Dominions, and has a good trade, particularly in carpets of ſeveral ſorts, ſome of which are made here. It has a ſtately caſtle on a hill, and is ſeated on the Euphrates: 83 miles N E Aleppo, and 100 S W Diarbekar, lon. 38 20 E, lat. 36 50 N.

Orford, a ſeaport and borough in Suffolk, England. It has but one church, whoſe ſteeple is a ſeamark; and near it are the ruins of a caſtle, a priory, and St, George's chapel. It is governed by a mayor, ſends 2 members to parliament, and is ſeated on the German Ocean, between 2 channels: 18 miles E by N Ipſwich, and 88 N E London.

Organford, a village near Poole, in Dorſetſhire, England, remarkable for the prodigious quantity of pennyroyal, here called *organ*, produced in the neighbourhood.

Orgelet, a town of France: 30 miles N by E Bourg, lon. 5 39 E, lat. 46 36 N.

Oria, a decayed town of Naples, with a citadel, and a biſhop's ſee: 40 miles N W Otranto.

Orient, a regular and handſome ſeaport of France, in the department of Morbihan, built in 1720, by the French E India Company, who made it the excluſive mart of their commerce. The harbour, which is defended by a citadel, oppoſite Port Louis

Louis at the bottom of the ſame bay, can contain but a ſmall number of men of war. It has 15,000 inhabitants: 5 miles S W Hennebon, lon. 3 20 W, lat. 47 46 N.

Origuela, a town of Spain, in Valencia, with a biſhop's ſee, a univerſity, and a citadel, built on a rock. It is on the Segura: 33 miles N Carthagena.

Orio, a town of Spain: 8 miles S W St. Sebaſtian, lat. 43 23 N.

Oriſſa, a province of Hindooſtan, bounded N by Bahar, and Bengal, W by Berar, S by Golconda, E by the bay of Bengal. The diſtrict of Midniapour, in this province, is ſubject to the Engliſh E India Company; the reſt belongs to the Berar Mahrattas. It is a level, moiſt, fertile country.

Oriſtagni, an ancient town of Sardinia, with a good harbour and an archbiſhop's ſee. It is large, and well fortified, but thinly inhabited, on account of the unhealthy air. It is on the W coaſt, on a bay of the ſame name: 42 miles N W Cagliari, lon. 8 51 E, lat. 40 2 N.

Orkney Iſlands, ſee *Orcades*.

Orlamund, a town of Upper Saxony, in Thuringia, belonging to the duke of Saxe Gotha. It is on the Sala, oppoſite the mouth of the Orla: 50 miles S W Leipſick, lon. 11 24 E, lat. 50 53 N.

Orleanois, a late province of France, now forming the department of Loiret. It is divided by the river Loire, into the Upper and Lower, and is a very plentiful country.

Orleans, an ancient city of France, capital of the department of Loiret. It is on the Loire, in the form of an oval, and is ſuppoſed to contain 40,000 ſouls. Under the ſons of Clovis, it was the capital of a kingdom. It ſtood a memorable ſiege in 1428, againſt the Engliſh, which was raiſed by the celebrated Joan of Arc, called the Maid of Orleans. The ſtreets of Orleans are ſpacious and pleaſant, and that of the fauxbourg of Paris is of a prodigious length. Its commerce conſiſts in wine, brandy, corn, grocery, and particularly ſugar, which is brought raw from Nantes and Rochelle. Sheep ſkins, and ſtockings, both knit and woven, form alſo a conſiderable article of trade. The fauxbourg or ſuburb of Olivet, on the left ſide of the Loire, has a communication with the city by a bridge of 9 arches, the center one 100 feet wide. Near the city is a foreſt, containing 94,000 acres, planted with oak, and other valuable trees. Orleans is 60 miles S S W Paris, lon. 1 59 E, lat. 47 54 N.

Orleans, Canal of, commences at the river Loire, 5 miles above Orleans, croſſes the foreſt of Orleans, joins the Loing, near Montargis, and paſſing by Nemours, falls into the Seine. It was finiſhed in 1682, and has 30 locks in its courſe, which is above 50 miles.

Ormond, the northern diviſion of the county of Tipperary, in Ireland.

Ormut, an iſland of Aſia, at the entrance of the gulf of Perſia, about 10 miles in circumference. It is, ſtrictly ſpeaking, no better than a rock of ſalt, the very duſt of the country, within land, being white and pure, as well as very pungent to the taſte. Springs there are none, and the ſmall lakes of freſh water are no more than cavities filled with rain, which, however, falls but ſeldom in that climate. In this iſland is a good city, and a ſtrong fortreſs, in which the kings of Ormus formerly reſided, who had likewiſe, ſome dominions, though not of any large extent, upon the continent of Perſia. It was from its commodious ſituation that it became the greateſt mart in the eaſt, to which ſhipping repaired from all parts of the Indies, from the coaſt of Africa, Egypt, and Arabia, beſides a regular trade carried on by caravans acroſs the country. This made the ſovereigns of Ormus rich and reſpected, if not great and potent; and at proper ſeaſons of the year, there was a prodigious reſort of merchants from all countries, beſides factors that reſided conſtantly there, particularly the Venetians, who drove a great trade in jewels. It was taken in 1507, by the Portugueſe, who fortified it; and it was afterward frequented by a number of rich merchants. In 1622, the Perſians, by the aſſiſtance of the Engliſh, conquered this place, and demoliſhed the houſes, which were 4000 in number, containing 40,000 inhabitants. Some time after, the Perſians rebuilt the fort; and though they could never bring it to be a place of trade as before, it is ſtill the key of the gulf of Perſia, on account of the commodiouſneſs of the harbour. It is almoſt deſerted; for it produces nothing but ſalt, which ſometimes is 2 inches deep upon the ſurface of the earth, lon. 56 25 E, lat. 27 20 N.

Ornans, a town of France, department of Doubs. In its vicinity is a well, which, during the time of great rains, overflows in ſuch a manner as to inundate the adjacent country; and the fiſhes that it diſgorges are called *umbres*. Ornans is ſeated on the Louve: 8 miles S E Beſancon.

Orne,

Orne, a department of France, that takes its name from a river, which falls into the Engliſh Channel: 8 miles below Caen. The capital is Alencon.

Oronſa, a ſmall fertile iſland of Scotland, one of the Hebrides: 7 miles W Jura.

Oropeſa, a town in New Caſtile: 22 miles E Placentia, 50 W Toledo.

Orſova, a town of Temeſwar, on the N ſide of the Danube, almoſt oppoſite Belgrade, ſubject to the Turks.

Orſoy, a town of Weſtphalia, duchy of Cleves: 20 miles S E Cleves.

Orta, a town of Italy, with a biſhop's ſee, on the Tiber: 10 miles E Viterbo, and 30 N Rome.

Ortegal, a cape and caſtle on the N coaſt of Galicia, in Spain: 30 miles N N E Ferrol, lon 7 39 W, lat. 43 46 N.

Ortenberg, a town of Auſtria, on the S bank of the Drave, oppoſite its confluence with the Liſer, lat. 46 52 N.

Orthez, a town of France, department of the Lower Pyrennees, on the declivity of a hill, on the river Gave de Pau: 17 miles S W Pau.

Orton, a town in Weſtmorland: 12 miles S W Appleby.

Ortza, a town of Lithuania, with a caſtle at the confluence of the Oreſa, and Dnieper: 50 miles W Smolenſko, lon. 31 5 E, lat. 54 45 N.

Orvieto, a town of Italy, capital of a territory of the ſame name, in the patrimony of St. Peter, with a biſhop's ſee, and a magnificent palace. In this place is a deep well, into which mules deſcend, by one pair of ſtairs, to fetch up water, and aſcend by another. It is on a craggy rock, near the confluence of the rivers Paglia and Chiuna: 20 miles N W Viterbo, and 50 N by W Rome, lat. 42 42 N.

Orwell, a river of England, which runs S E by Ipſwich, and uniting with the Stour, forms the fine harbour of Harwich.

Oſaca, a large town of the iſland of Niphon, in Japan, with a magnificent caſtle. It has a harbour, and is one of the moſt commercial places of Japan. The hours of the night are proclaimed by the ſound of different inſtruments of muſic, lon. 133 45 E, lat. 35 20 N.

Oſero, or *Oſoro*, an iſland in the gulf of Venice, belonging to the Venetians, having that of Chero to the N, to which it is joined by a bridge. The capital is of the ſame name, with a biſhop's ſee, lon. 15 30 E, lat. 45 0 N.

Oſey, an iſland in Blackwater Bay, near Malden, in Eſſex, England. It is covered with wild fowl, at certain ſeaſons; and here the coal ſhips for Malden unload their cargoes.

Oſimo, an ancient town of Ancona, with a rich biſhop's ſee, and a magnificent epiſcopal palace: 10 miles S Ancona, and 110 N E Rome.

Oſma, an ancient decayed town in Old Caſtile, with a biſhop's ſee, and a univerſity, on the Douero: 80 miles N by E Madrid, lon. 2 12 W, lat. 41 30 N.

Oſnaburg, a biſhopric of Weſtphalia, 40 miles long, and 30 broad. It is remarkable that this biſhopric is poſſeſſed by the papiſts and proteſtants alternately, according to the treaty of Weſtphalia. The proteſtant biſhop is always choſen by the houſe of Brunſwick, Lunenburg, and the catholic by the papiſts. The preſent biſhop is Frederic duke of York, ſecond ſon of the king of Great Britain. The inſpection, and adminiſtration of eccleſiaſtical affairs, however, belong to the elector of Cologne, as metropolitan.

Oſnaburg, a city, capital of the above biſhopric, with a univerſity, and a caſtle. It is remarkable for a treaty of peace, concluded between Germany and Sweden, in 1648, in favor of the proteſtant religion. The proteſtants have 2 of the churches. The beer of this place is highly eſteemed in Germany: 35 miles N E Munſter, and 75 W Hanover.

Oſſetia, the country of the *Oſſi*, or, *Oſſeti*, one of the 7 Caucaſian nations, between the Black Sea and the Caſpian; bounded S and W by Imeritia. It contains 19 diſtricts, of which one is ſubject to Imeritia, and the others to Georgia. Theſe diſtricts are of very unequal ſize; ſome containing only 5, and others 50 villages, each of which compriſes from 20 to 100 families. Their language has ſome analogy with that of the Perſian. Their hiſtory is entirely unknown. The Circaſſians and Tartars call them Kuſha.

Oſſory, the weſtern diviſion of Queen's County, in Ireland.

Oſſuna, an ancient and conſiderable town of Spain, in Andaluſia, with a univerſity: 40 miles E Seville.

Oſtagio, a town of Genoa: 15 miles N W Genoa.

Oſtalric, a town of Spain, in Catalonia: 28 miles N E Barcelona.

Oſtend, a fortified ſeaport of Auſtrian Flanders, famous for the long ſiege it ſuſtained againſt the Spaniards, from July 5, 1601, to September 22, 1604, when it ſurrendered by an honourable capitulation,

tion, having cost the lives of 86,000 Spaniards, and 50,000 of the besieged. On the death of Charles II, of Spain, the French seized Ostend; but, in 1706, after the battle of Ramillies, it was retaken by the allies. It was again taken by the French, in 1745, but restored in 1748. In the war of 1756, the French garrisoned this town for the empress queen Maria Theresa. In the last war, as a neutral port, it became a great mart for trade; and it was greatly augmented both in population and buildings. In 1792, the French once more took Ostend, which they evacuated in 1793, and repossessed in 1794. Ostend is seated among a number of canals, and is almost surrounded by 2 of the largest of them, into which ships of great burden may enter with the tide: 10 miles W Bruges, 22 N E Dunkirk, and 60 N W Brussels, lon. 3 1 E, lat. 51 14 N.

Osterholtz, a town of Lower Saxony, and duchy of Bremen. The principal trade of the inhabitants is digging peat or turf, of which they sell to the amount of 18,000 rix dollars yearly, to the inhabitants of Bremen: 7 miles E Bremen.

Osterode, a town of Lower Saxony, on the Saal. It contains about 800 houses, and a magazine for corn, which is delivered out to the miners of the Harz forest, always at a fixed price. Here is a manufacture of woollen stuffs: 16 miles S W Goslar, and 18 E S E Einbeck.

Osterrode, a town of Prussia, in the province of Oberland, defended by a castle: 65 miles S E Dantzick, and 70 S S W Konigsberg.

Ostia, a once celebrated but decayed seaport of Italy, in Campagna di Roma, at the mouth of the Tiber, with a bishop's see: the harbour is choked up: 12 miles S W Rome.

Ostiglia, a town of Mantua, on the Po: 15 miles E Mantua.

Ostrogothia, the eastern part of Gothland, in Sweden.

Ostuni, a town of Naples, in Terra d'Otranto, with a bishop's see; on a mountain near the gulf of Venice: 16 miles N W Brindici, and 24 N E Tarento.

Oswald, St. a village in Northumberland, on the Picts' wall, N Hexham.

Oswiczen, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Cracovia. It has a great trade in salt, and is on the Vistula: 15 miles S W Cracow.

Oswestry, a corporate town in Shropshire, England. It has some trade from Wales in flannels. It has 2200 inhabitants: 18 miles N W Shrewsbury, and 174 from London.

Osyth, St. a village in Essex: 9 miles S E Colchester.

Otley, a town in the W riding of Yorkshire, England, on the Wharf, under a high craggy cliff: 25 miles W York, and 202 N N W London.

Otranto, or *Terra d'Otranto*, a province of Naples, bounded N and E by Terra di-Bari and the gulf of Venice, S and W by a great bay, between that and Basilicata. It is a mountainous country, abounding in olives, figs, and wine. There is a kind of spider, called a tarantula, whose bite is venomous; and the country is often visited by locusts.

Otranto, a city of Naples, capital of Terra d'Otranto, with a commodious harbour, an archbishop's see, and a citadel, where the archbishop resides. It has suffered greatly by the Algerine pirates. It is seated on the gulf of Venice: 37 miles S E Brindici, and 60 S E Tarento, lat. 40 20 N.

Otricoli, a town of Italy, duchy of Spoletto, on a hill: 2 miles from the Tiber, and 32 N Rome.

Ottery, a town in Devonshire, England: 10 miles E Exeter, and 162 W by S London.

Ottona, or *Ortona*, an episcopal town of Naples, in Abruzzo Citeriore, on the gulf of Venice: 10 miles N Lauciano, and 43 E Aquileia, lat. 42 28 N.

Ouadelim, one of the most formidable tribes in the interior of Sahara, sometimes carrying their ravages to the gates of Morocco. They frequently intermingle with other tribes, roaming from one station to another, as they find water and pasturage, having no fixed boundaries. They are Arabs, tall, stout, arrogant and fierce. They lodge by families in tents; their furniture consists of 2 large sacks of leather, 3 or 4 goat skins, for holding water and milk, two large stones for grinding barley, one small one to drive the pins of their tent, an offer matting for their bed, a carpet for a covering, a small kettle, some wooden dishes and saddles. Their vices are of the worst kind. No man trusts his neighbour, no agreement is written; the poignard is the pledge of honesty; it settles all disputed ties. Yet the laws of hospitality are reverenced. The Arab who would shed your blood in the field, is kind and generous in his tent. The women never eat with their husbands, nor assume their names. Their

Their ears, arms and legs are adorned with rings of ſilver and gold. A beauty muſt have long teeth, ſhooting from her mouth, body thick, limbs long. At the birth of a ſon, the mother teſtifies her joy by blacking her face 40 days; at the birth of a daughter, half her face 20 days. The education of their children conſiſts principally in teaching them the uſe of the poignard, ſkill in embowelling their enemies with their nails, and a plauſible air in concealing a lie. They are as ignorant as they are barbarous, ſuppoſing that no other people but they enjoy flocks or herds, or fields, or the luminaries of heaven. [Briſſon.]

Oude, a province of Hindooſtan Proper, ſubject to a nabob, whoſe dominions lie on both ſides of the Ganges, occupying (with the exception of the diſtrict of Rampour) all the flat country between that river and the northern mountains, as well as the principal part of that fertile tract, lying between the Ganges and Jumna, known by the name of Dooab, to within 40 miles of the city of Delhi. Oude and its dependencies are eſtimated at 360 miles in length from E to W, and in breadth from 150 to 180. The nabob is in alliance with the Britiſh; and a brigade of the Bengal army is conſtantly ſtationed on his weſtern frontier; which anſwers the purpoſe of covering Oude as well as Bengal, and of keeping the weſtern ſtates in awe; and, in conſideration of this, the nabob pays an annual ſubſidy of 420,000l. His capital is Lucknow.

Oude, an ancient city of Hindooſtan Proper, in the province of Oude, the remains of which are on the Gogra, nearly adjoining Fryzabad. It is ſaid to have been the firſt imperial city of Hindooſtan, and to have been the capital of a great kingdom, 1200 years before the Chriſtian era; and it is frequently mentioned in the Mahaberet, a famous Hindoo work in Sanſcrit, under the name of Adjudiah. But whatever may have been its former magnificence, no traces of it are left. It is conſidered as a place of ſanctity; and the Hindoos frequently come hither, in pilgrimage, from all parts of India.

Otchakov, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Ekaterinoſlav, at the mouth of the Dnieper, on the black ſea. This town was of conſiderable importance to the Turks, and afforded a harbour for their gallies, againſt corſairs; and enabled them occaſionally to act againſt the Ruſſians, for which reaſon it was always furniſhed with a numerous garriſon, and was ſtrongly fortified. It was founded by a colony of Mileſians, who gave it the name of *Olbia*. In the year 1737 it was taken by the Ruſſians, who held the place till the following year, when they evacuated it, after having demoliſhed the works. In the year 1789, it was again taken by the Ruſſians, under the command of prince Potemkin: 6000 Turks were killed, and 3000 taken priſoners. The loſs of the Ruſſians amounted to 4000 men. Since that time it has been kept by the Ruſſians, and united to that empire: 200 miles E Jaſſi, and 376 N N E Conſtantinople, lon. 34 E, lat. 46 44 N.

Oudenard, a ſtrong town of Auſtrian Flanders, in the middle of which is a fort. Here is a manufacture of very fine linen, and of curious tapeſtry. It is on both ſides the Scheldt: 12 miles S Ghent, 15 N E Tournay, and 27 W Bruſſels.

Oudenburg, a town of Auſtrian Flanders: 8 miles S E Oſtend, and 10 W Burges.

Oudipour, ſee *Cheitore*.

Overflackee, an iſland of the United Provinces in Holland, between the mouths of the Maeſe. Meliſand is the principal town.

Overyſche, a town of Auſtrian Brabant, on the Yſche: 6 miles N E Bruſſels, and 9 S W Louvain.

Overyſſel, one of the United Provinces, bounded E by Munſter, N by Frieſland and Groningen, W by the Yſſel, and S by the county of Zutphen and biſhopric of Munſter. It is divided into three diſtricts, called Drente, Twente, and Salland. There are many moraſſes in this province, and but few inhabitants, in compariſon with the reſt. Its greateſt riches conſiſt in turf, which is dug up here, and ſent to the neighbouring provinces, particularly Holland.

Ougein, a town of Hindooſtan Proper, in the province of Malwa, capital of one of the Weſtern Mahratta chiefs. It is a place of great antiquity: 452 miles S W Poonah, lon. 75 56 E, lat. 23 26 N.

Oviedo, a town of Spain, capital of Aſturia d'Oviedo, with a biſhop's ſee, and a univerſity, and 7000 inhabitants. It is at the confluence of the Ove and Deva, which form the Aſſa: 50 miles N W Leon, and 208 of Madrid, lat. 43 25 N.

Oulx, a town of Piedmont: 12 miles W Suſa.

Oundle, a town in Northamptonſhire, England, on the Nen, over which are two brigades;

bridges: 26 miles N E Northampton, and 83 N by W London.

Ourem, a town of Portugal, in Eſtramadura, with a caſtle, on a mountain, between the rivers Leira and Tomar, lon. 7 40 W, lat. 39 34 N.

Ourique, a town of Portugal, in Alentejo, remarkable for a victory obtained by Alphonſo, king of Portugal, over five Mooriſh kings, in 1139. The heads of theſe five kings are the arms of Portugal. It is 32 miles S E Liſbon.

Ouſe, a river in Yorkſhire. It runs through York, where it is navigable for conſiderable veſſels; and afterward receiving the Wharf, Derwent, Aire, and Don, it falls into the Humber.

Ouſe, a river of Suſſex, England, which enters the Engliſh channel, and forms the harbour of Newhaven.

Ouſe, Great, a river which riſes in Northamptonſhire, England, and proceeds to St. Neots, Huntingdon, St. Ives, Ely, and Lynn, below which it enters the Lincolnſhire Waſh.

Ouſe, Little, a branch of the Great Ouſe.

Owerra, or *Oweiro*, a town and territory of Guinea, in the kingdom of Benin. The air is unwholeſome, and the ſoil dry and lean; but there are ſeveral kinds of fruits, ſuch as bananas and cocoa nuts, lon. 6 0 E, lat. 6 0 N.

Oxford, the capital of Oxfordſhire, England. It is a biſhop's ſee, and a univerſity, and, beſide the cathedral, has 13 pariſh churches. It is at the confluence of the Thames and Cherwel, and with the ſuburbs, is 3 miles in circumference. The univerſity is ſaid to have been founded by the great Alfred, but is generally ſuppoſed to have been a ſeminary of learning before his time, although it owed its revival and conſequence to his liberal patronage, receiving from him grants of many privileges and large revenues. About the middle of the 12th century, public lectures on the civil war were read here, not more than 10 years after a copy of Juſtinian's Inſtitutes had been found in Italy. Here are 20 colleges and 5 halls, ſeveral of which ſtand in the ſtreets, and give the city an air of magnificence. The colleges are provided with ſufficient revenues for the maintenance of a maſter, fellows, and ſtudents. In the halls the ſtudents live, either wholly, or in part, at their own expenſe. The colleges are, Univerſity, Baliol, Merton, Exeter, Oriel, Queen's, New, Lincoln, All Souls, Magdelen, Brazen Noſe, Corpus Chriſti, Chriſt's Church, Trinity, St. John Baptiſt's, Jeſus, Wadham, Pembroke, Worceſter, and Hertford. Of theſe the moſt ancient is Univerſity College, founded before the year 872; and to Chriſt Church College, begun by Cardinal Wooliey, and finiſhed by Henry VIII, belongs the Cathedral. The halls are, Alban, Edmund, St. Mary's, New Inn, and St. Mary Magdalen; among the libraries in the univerſity, the moſt diſtinguiſhed is the Bodleian, founded by Sir Thomas Bodley; thoſe of All Souls College, Chriſt Church, Queen's, New, St. John's, Exeter, and Corpus Chriſti. Among other public buildings are the Theatre, the Aſhmolean Muſeum, the Clarendon Printing houſe, and the Radcliffe infirmary. A ſtupendous aſtronomical obſervatory has lately been erected at the N W corner of the city, at the expenſe of near 30,000l. begun in the year 1771, by the truſtees of Dr. Radcliffe's eſtate. The phyſic garden was founded by Henry Danvers, Earl of Danby, in the year 1632, and endowed with an annual revenue. Dr. Sherard built the preſent library, furniſhed the gardens with moſt of its curious plants, and at the expenſe of 3000l. endowed the profeſſorſhip. Magdalen Bridge, beſide the beauty of its architecture, has this ſingularity, that more than half of it is on dry ground, and the remainder covers two ſmall ſtripes of the Cherwell; this bridge is 526 feet long. At Oxford, king John, compelled by his barons, ſummoned a parliament to meet in 1258; the proceedings of which were ſo diſorderly, that it was known afterward by the name of the mad parliament. Charles I, aſſembled a parliament here, in 1625, in conſequence of the plague then raging in London; and in 1644, he ſummoned ſuch of the members of both houſes as were devoted to his intereſts: theſe were ſeceders from the parliament then ſitting at Weſtminſter. This city was diſtinguiſhed for its attachment to that unfortunate king, who here held his court during the whole civil war. Oxford is governed by a mayor, dependent on the chancellor and vice-chancellor of the univerſity; and ſends 4 members to parliament, 2 for the Univerſity and two for the city. It is 20 miles S W Buckingham, and 58 W by N London, lon. 1 10 W, lat. 51 45 N.

Oxfordſhire, a county of England, bounded E by Buckinghamſhire, W by Glouceſterſhire. Its extreme length is 48 miles, its greateſt breadth 26. It contains 14 hundreds, 1 city, 12 market towns, and 280 pariſhes,

ifles, and fends 9 members to parliament. The air is mild and healthy, the foil, though various, fertile in corn and graſs. The S part of the country, eſpecially on the borders of Buckinghamſhire, is hilly and woody, having a continuation of the Chiltern hills running through it. The N W part is alſo elevated and ſtony. The middle is, in general, a rich country, watered by numerous ſtreams, running from N to S, and terminating in the Thames. The products of Oxfordſhire are chiefly thoſe common to the midland farming counties. Its hills yield ochre, pipe clay, and other earths, uſeful for various purpoſes. Corn and malt are conveyed from it, by the Thames, to the metropolis. Good cheeſe is made in the grazing parts. The greateſt want in this county is that of fuel: for the woods, with which it once abounded, being greatly diminiſhed, it is neceſſary to ſupply the deficiency with coal, brought by a long and troubleſome navigation from London. The junction of the Thames with the Trent and Merſey, by the canal from Braunſton to Hampton Gay, and by another canal from Braunſton to Brentford, will greatly remedy this inconvenience.

Ozwiezen, a town of Little Poland, on the Weitchſel. The houſes are built of wood, and the town is covered on one ſide by a great moraſs, and on the other defended by a caſtle, whoſe walls are of wood: 34 miles W Cracow, lon. 19 10 E, lat. 50 10 N.

P

PABBAY, one of the Weſtern Iſles of Scotland. 9 miles in circumference, W Edinburgh, lat. 57 55 N.

Pacem, a town in the N part of Sumatra, lon. 97 15 E, lat. 5 0 N.

Pachſu, a ſmall iſland in the Mediterranean, near the coaſt of Albania, S Corfu. It is ſubject to Venice.

Pacific Ocean, otherwiſe called the *South Sea*, lying between Aſia and America, and upwards of 10,000 miles in breadth. When Magellan entered this ocean through the dangerous ſtrait that bears his name, he ſailed 3 months and 20 days in a uniform direction to the N W without diſcovering land. In the diſtreſs he ſuffered in this voyage, before he diſcovered the Ladrone Iſlands, he had the conſolation of enjoying ſuch uninterrupted fair weather, with favourable winds, that he gave this ocean the name of Pacific. The Spaniards having paſſed the iſthmus of Darien, from N to S, at the firſt diſcovery of this ocean, named it the South Sea; but with reſpect to America, it is more properly the Weſtern Ocean. On one ſide the equator, it is called the N Pacific Ocean; and on the other, the S Pacific Ocean.

Pacy, an ancient town of France, department of Eure, on the Eure: 8 miles S by E Vernon.

Padang, a ſeaport on the W coaſt of Sumatra, in the poſſeſſion of the Dutch, lon. 99 46 E, lat. 0 50 S.

Paddington, a village in Middleſex, W by N London. Though contiguous to the metropolis, it contains many beautiful rural ſpots; and its new church, erected in 1790, is in a very pleaſing ſtyle.

Paderborn, a biſhopric of Weſtphalia, 32 miles long, and 20 broad. In the middle of it are high mountains, and iron mines, but the reſt of the country is fertile in corn and paſtures. It is moſt remarkable for its bacon and veniſon.

Paderborn, an ancient and populous town of Weſtphalia, capital of a biſhopric. It takes its name from the rivulet Pader, which riſes under the high altar of the cathedral. It has a celebrated univerſity: 37 miles S W Minden, and 43 E S E Munſter, lon. 8 55 E, lat. 51 46 N.

Padron, a town of Galicia: 12 miles S Compoſtella, lat. 42 40 N.

Padſtow, a ſeaport in Cornwall, at the mouth of the Camel, on the Briſtol Channel, and has ſome trade to Ireland: 30 miles W Launceſton, and 243 W by S London.

Padua, an ancient and celebrated city of Italy, capital of the Paduano, with a univerſity and a biſhop's ſee. It is 7 miles in circumference, and much leſs conſiderable than formerly; great part of the circuit within the walls is unbuilt, and the town in general ſo thinly inhabited, that graſs is ſeen in many places, between the ſtones with which the ſtreets are paved. The houſes are built on piazzas, which, when the town was in a flouriſhing ſtate, may have had a magnificent appearance; but they now rather give it a more gloomy air. The Franciſcan church is dedicated to St. Antonio, the great patron of the city, whoſe body is incloſed in a ſarcophagus, under an altar in the middle of the chapel, and is ſaid to emit a very agreeable and refreſhing flavour. Pious catholics believe this

to

to be the natural effluvia of the saint's body; while heretics assert, that the perfume proceeds from certain balsams rubbed on the marble every morning, before the votaries come to pay their devotions. The walls of this church are covered with votive offerings of ears, eyes, arms, legs, noses, and almost every part of the human body, in token of cures performed by this saint; for whatever part has been the seat of the disease, a representation of it is hung up in silver or gold, according to the gratitude or wealth of the patient. The church of St. Justina, built from a design by Palladio (one of the most elegant he ever gave) is remarkable for its rich Mosaic pavement. The hall of the town house is one of the largest in Europe, and contains the cenotaph of Livy, the historian, who was a native of Padua. The university, once so celebrated, is now on the decline. Here is a cloth manufacture; and it is said that the inhabitants of Venice wear no other cloth than what is made here. The city, however, swarms with beggars, who ask charity in the name of St. Antonio. Padua was taken by the Venetians, in 1706. It is on the Brenta and Bachiglione, in a fine plain: 20 miles S E Vicenza, and 225 N Rome, lon. 12 1 E, lat. 45 22 N. [Moor.]

Paduano, a province of Italy, in the territory of Venice, 40 miles long and 35 broad; bounded E by the Dogado, S by the Polesino di Rovigo, W by the Veronese, N by the Vicentino. Its soil is well watered, and is one of the most fertile in Italy. Padua is the capital.

Paefenhoffen, a town of France, department of Lower Rhine, on the declivity of a mountain, near the river Motter: 8 miles W Hagnenau, lat. 48 48 N.

Pago, an island in the gulf of Venice, separated from Venetian Dalmatia by a narrow strait. The air is cold, and the soil barren; but it is well peopled, and contains salt works.

Pahang, see *Pan*.

Paimboeuf, a seaport of France, department of Lower Loire, at the mouth of the Loire. Hence all the ships belonging to Nantes, take their departure, and here they anchor on their arrival: 20 miles W Nantes, lon. 1 53 W, lat. 47 15 N.

Painswick, a town in Gloucestershire, England. It has a manufacture of white cloths for the army, and for the India and Turkey trade; and hence is brought a stone, remarkable for its beauty and neatness, for the pavement of floors. Painswick is situated so high, as every way to command extensive views, over a vale of vast richness and variety, of the windings of the Severn, Malvern Hills, and parts of the counties of Salop, Hereford, and Monmouth: 7 miles S E Gloucester, and 101 W by N London.

Paisley, a large manufacturing town in Renfrewshire, Scotland. Its streets have names descriptive of the various employments of the inhabitants; such as Silk Street, Cotton Street, Lawn Street, &c. The principal manufactures are in silk, thread, gauze, and white sewing thread; and it has extensive cotton works. The value of the articles manufactured here in 1784, was reckoned at £579,185 16 6, and 26,484 persons were employed in the several branches of manufacture. The magnificent abbey, for which Paisley was once noted, is now partly in ruins; but there is a chapel entire, which is used as the family burial place of the marquis of Abercorn, and is famous for a surprising echo. Paisley is supposed to contain 24,000 inhabitants: 6 miles W Glasgow, lon. 4 20 W, lat. 55 52 N. [Crutwell.]

Palacios, a town of Spain, in Andalusia: 12 miles S Seville.

Palais, a town of France, capital of the island of Belleisle, off the coast of Bretagne. It is a strong citadel, lat. 47 18 N.

Palais, St. a town and district of France, department of the Lower Pyrennees, which, with the town and district of St. John-Pied-de-Port, forms nearly the whole of the late province of Lower Navarre, a mountainous country, which produces scarcely any thing but millet, oats, and fruits, of which they make cider. It is on the Bidouse: 15 miles S E Bayonne, see *Navarre*.

Palamboang, a town of Java, capital of a kingdom: at the E end of the island, on the straits of Bally, lon. 114 0 E, lat. 7 10 S.

Palamcotta, or *Tinevelly*, a town of Hindoostan, in the Carnatic: 410 miles S W Madras, lon. 77 54 E, lat. 8 43 N.

Palamos, a strong seaport of Catalonia, on the Mediterranean: 47 miles N E Barcelona.

Palanka, a town of Upper Hungary, on the Ibola: 37 miles N Buda

Palaos Islands, see *Philippines, New*.

Palatinate of the Rhine, or *Lower Palatinate*, an electorate of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, adjoining France, the electorate of Mentz, the bishopric of Worms, the duchy of Wirtemburg, &c. Its greatest extent is about 80 miles,

miles, and the principal rivers are the Rhine and the Neckar. It is a very fertile country, though rather mountainous, abounding with fine vineyards, fields, forests, meadows, gardens, rivers, and lakes. Heidelberg is the principal town, but Manheim is the electoral residence.

Palatinate, Upper, a part of Bavaria, bounded on the W and N W by Franconia, on the E and N E by Bohemia, and on the S by the duchy of Neuburg, and Lower Bavaria. In 1714 it was ceded, by the peace of Baden, to the elector of Bavaria. Amberg is the capital.

Palawan, see *Parago*.

Palazzuolo, a town of Sicily, in the Val-di-Noto: 80 miles S Messina.

Palazzuolo, a town of Italy, on the Oglio: 30 miles N E Milan.

Palencia, a town of Spain, in Leon, with an archbishop's see: 40 miles S W Burgos, and 110 N by W Madrid.

Palermo, an ancient city of Sicily, in the Val-di-Mazara, near the extremity of a kind of natural amphitheatre, formed by high and rocky mountains. The country between the city and the mountains, is, perhaps, one of the richest plains in the world: the whole appearing a magnificent garden, filled with fruit trees of every species, and watered by clear fountains and rivulets. The inhabitants of Palermo, are estimated at 150,000. Two great streets intersect each other in the center of the city, where they form a handsome square, called the Ottangolo, adorned with elegant uniform buildings. From the center of this square is seen the whole of these noble streets, and the 4 elegant gates which terminate them, each at the distance of half a mile. The Porta Felice opens to the Marino, a delightful walk that has on one side the wall of the city, and on the other the sea; and in the center is an elegant kind of temple, which, in summer is made use of as an orchestra. The concert does not begin till midnight; at which time the walk is crowded with carriages and people on foot: the better to favour pleasure and intrigue, there is an order that no person shall presume to carry a light; and the company generally continue an hour or two together in utter darkness, except when the intruding moon comes to disturb them. The churches of Palermo are upward of 300, and many of them very rich and magnificent. The monuments of their Norman kings, several of whom are buried here, are of the finest porphyry, some of them near 700 years old. The city is crowded with statues of sovereigns and tutelar saints, placed in small courts and squares, upon pedestals of colossal proportion and tasteless form. In the streets the women hide their heads in black veils. This city has suffered greatly, at different periods, by earthquakes or inundations. The harbour is dangerously open to the swell and sea from the N E; and, even at the anchoring place, ships lie in peril whenever a westerly wind blows, as it rushes with great impetuosity through the valley of Colli between the mountains. About a mile from Palermo, is a celebrated convent of capuchins, in which is a vault made use of as a receptacle for the dead. It consists of 4 wide passages, each about 40 feet in length, with arches along the sides, in which the bodies are set upright, clothed in coarse garments, with their heads, arms, and feet bare. They are prepared for this situation by broiling them 6 or 7 months upon a gridiron, over a slow fire, till all the fat and moisture are consumed. In some of the higher niches they are laid out at full length, and at the top are children of 6 or 7 years of age. On the floor are handsome trunks, containing the bodies of persons of distinction, the keys of which are kept by the relations. Palermo is seated on the N side of the island, at the bottom of a gulf of the same name: 110 miles W Messina, and 162 S by W Naples, lon. 13 23 E, lat. 38 15 N. [Sonini.]

Palestine, a country of Turkey in Asia. It is divided from Syria on the N, by Mount Libanus, or Lebanon; from Arabia Deserta on the E, by the mountains of Seir; and it has the deserts of Arabia Petrea on the S, and the Mediterranean on the W. It is in a central part of the old world, and perhaps the most fertile and pleasant spot on the earth. The first inhabitants of this country were, principally, the descendants of Canaan, a son of Noah: hence the country was called Canaan. On the seacoast settled the Philistines, or Palestines, whence, in succeeding ages, the whole country has been called Palestine. These inhabitants, most of them, were destroyed or dispersed by the Israelites, under the command of Joshua. It has been called the Holy Land, having been the scene of the birth, ministry, and death of Jesus Christ, and in the scriptures, it is styled the Promised Land. Four hundred and seventy six years after the settlement of the Israelites in Canaan, the kingdom was divided; Judah and Benjamin

PALESTINE,
or the
HOLY LAND.
Sidon
Mt. Lebanon
Dan
ITHURÆA
Auran
Tyre
Gebala
Cedesa
Gessuri
Selucia
Hazor
Half Tribe
Galilee of the Gentiles
Zebulon
Asuath
Conatha
of Manasseh
Abdon
Bethanea
Sogana
Edra
Gamala
Bethsaida
Gaulon
Megiddo
Legio
Tarichea
Endor
Tiberias
Hippos
Gadara
Pella
Abela
Jabes
Ramoth
Rubba
Mahanaim
Succoth
Mizpah
Tribe of Gad
Aenon
Jaser
Mennith
Sihon
Heshbon
Plains of Moab
Abel Shittim
AMORITES
Troer
Nebaliel
Jahaz
Mattanah
Almondib
Jathim
Carioth
Beer
Dibon
Gad
Jim
Geobarim
Oboth
Teman
Duma
Libnah
Etzion Gaber
Elath
Plains of Amalekites
Midianites
Wild of Paran
Idumea
Mt. Seir
Perran
Zalmona
Mt. Hor
Encampt. near Ezion gaber
Encampt. y^e Wilds of Zin
W. of Zin
Hothath
Horhagidgad
Eziongaber
Midian
Red Sea
Egypt
Wilderness of Zur
Land of Goshen
Part of Egypt
Desert of Etham
Rameses
Succoth
Etham
Migdol
Pihahiroth
Baalzephon
Mush
Marah
Elim
Daphkah
Rephidim
Mt. Sinai
Moseroth
Mt. Horeb
Hashmonah
Beeroth
Bene Jaakan
Kibroth Hattaavah
Hazeroth
Rithmah
Rimmon parez
Libnah
Etsion Gaber
Oboda
Kithmah
Etsina
Tahath
Terah
Mithcah
Ebronah
Judea
Samaria
Galilee
Tribe of Asher
Tribe of Naphtali
Tribe of Issachar
Tribe of Zebulon
Tribe of Manasseh
Tribe of Ephraim
Tribe of Benjamin
Tribe of Dan
Tribe of Judah
Tribe of Simeon
Tribe of Reuben
Tribe of Gad
Mediterranean Sea
Dead Sea
Jordan River
Kison R.
Sicamina
Mt. Carmel
Mt. Tabor
Mt. Gilboa
Jaramoth
Gilgal
Samaria
Appolonia
Joppa
Sharon
Ramah
Ekron
Ajalon
Gath
Thimna
Bethoron
Gabaa
Aseca
Ramah
Bethsemes
Gallim
Makeda
Ashdod
Gebalthon
Eleutheropolis
Soree R.
Kegila
Askelon
Gaza
Ziceg
Salim
Ladan
Ekron
Bethdagon
Kidron R.
Bethzur
Hebron
Mamre
Machpelah
Ziph
Enuim
W. of Ziph
Etham
Engedi
Escol R.
Maon
Carmel
Zoar
Arad
Anthedon
Raphea
Besor R.
Bersheba
Cadeshbarnea
Sichor R.
Gerara
Ephraim
Sichem
Drusias
Thena
Silo
Bethel
Luz
Jericho
Ephrem
Gilgal
Bethaven
Jordan River
Plains of Abel Shittim
Jabesh Gilead
Ramoth
Nebaliel
Jahaz
Lasha
Bosra
Reuben
Dibon
Aroer
Arnon R.
Zared R.
Lake Asphaltites
Lake of Sodom
Salt Sea
Zoar
Engedi
Zif
Ziph
Maon
Carmel
Arad
Zoar
Jordan
Zarthan
Succoth
Manasseh
Salim
Sechem
Thena
Silo
Bethel
Luz
Thamna
Anathoth
Kirjathjearim
Jerusalem
Gibeah
Ramah
Aseca
Ramah
Bethsemes
Gallim
Makeda
Ashdod
Gebalthon
Soree R.
Kegila
Askelon
Gaza
Ziceg
Salim
Ladan
Ekron
Bethdagon
Kidron R.
Bethzur
Hebron
Mamre
Machpelah
Ziph
Enuim
W. of Ziph
Etham
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Arad
Anthedon
Raphea
Besor R.
Bersheba
Cadeshbarnea
Sichor R.
Gerara
Duma
Libnah
Etsina
Oboda
Kithmah
Kibroth Hattaavah
Hazeroth
Rithmah
Rimmon parez
Tahath
Terah
Mithcah
Ebronah
Encampt. y^e Wilds of Zin
Encampt. near Ezion gaber
W. of Zin
Hothath
Horhagidgad
Eziongaber
Midian
Plains of Amalekites
Midianites
Red Sea
Egypt
Wilderness of Zur
Land of Goshen
Part of Egypt
Desert of Etham
Rameses
Succoth
Etham
Migdol
Pihahiroth
Baalzephon
Mush
Marah
Elim
Daphkah
Rephidim
Mt. Sinai
Moseroth
Mt. Horeb
Hashmonah
Beeroth
Bene Jaakan
Kibroth Hattaavah
Hazeroth
Rithmah
Rimmon parez
Libnah
Etsion Gaber
Oboda
Kithmah
Etsina
Tahath
Terah
Mithcah
Ebronah

jamin formed the kingdom of Judah, and from this circumstance the country was called Judæa; the other 10 tribes constituted the kingdom of Israel. This people, 254 years after their independence, were led away captive by the Assyrians, and their country settled by strangers, who were called Samaritans. The Babylonians, 130 years after, carried away Judah, and left their land uninhabited, till their return. About the year A. D. 70, the country was taken by the Romans, Jerusalem razed from its foundations, more than a million of the inhabitants destroyed, the rest dispersed over the world. [See *Jerusalem*.] Jerusalem was again taken by the Persians in 614, by the Saracens in 636. In 1099 it was taken from the infidels by an army under Godfrey. The christians kept possession till 1187, when Saladin conquered it. The Turks expelled the Saracens in 1217, and retain the country at this time. Palestine is now inhabited by lazy Turks, plundering Arabs, and wretched Christians. This little country, which, according to Bowen and Collyer, contains about 16,000 square miles, being 200 miles long and 80 broad; but according to Cruttwell, contains less than 9860 square miles; in the days of Jewish prosperity, supported more than 8,000,000 inhabitants. But this glory of all lands, as foretold in propheey, has, in a great degree, long been desolate and waste: and, as Dr. Adam supposes, now has not more than 400,000 inhabitants. The words of their legislator are literally fulfilled. "Thou shalt plant a vineyard, and shalt not gather the grapes: thou shalt be oppressed and crushed." Instead of being convinced by this, infidels have made it an argument to confirm their infidelity. Deists have doubted whether this country ever was so fruitful, as, He who made it, declares is was: "A land of wheat and barley, of vines and figs, of milk and honey." Yet all this, learned and judicious travellers confirm. Mr. Maundrell asserts: "That there is no place upon the earth more fruitful *even at present* than the plain country and vallies, either for the production of corn, or pasturage of cattle." The hills also bear corn, melons, gourds, cucumbers, and other vegetables, which, for several months in the year, are the chief food of these countries. The most rocky parts might bear vines, and olive trees; and even the salt plains of the Dead Sea produce honey. Dr. Shaw asserts that, were the Holy Land as well *cultivated* as in former times, it would be more fruitful than the very best part of Syria or Phœnicia; for the soil is generally much richer, and, all things considered, yields much better crops. It is impossible for pulse, wheat, or any other grain to exceed what is generally sold at Jerusalem. Therefore the barrenness, of which some authors complain, does not proceed from the natural unfruitfulness of the country, but from the want of inhabitants, the aversion to labour which prevails among the few who possess it, and the perpetual discords and depredations among the petty princes who share this fine country; so that whoever sows is uncertain, who shall gather the harvest. He says, "I travelled in Syria, in December and January; the whole country looked verdant and cheerful." Mr. Wood, another observing traveller, tells us, "The valley of Bochat, in which Baaelbec is situated, might be rendered one of the richest and most beautiful spots in Syria, for it is more fertile than the celebrated vale of Damascus, whose clusters of grapes, according to Lucas, weighed 30 or 40 pounds, and better watered than the rich plains of Esdraelon and Rama." The region round Joppa, Lusignan calls, "This fertile country." The baron De Tott, speaking of the country between Joppa and Rama, says, "Six leagues in breadth it is *extremely* fertile." Thevenot says, he was "stricken with the corn land, the meadows, and fair cattle in the neighbourhood of Gaza." A native of the country says, "In both the Galilees there are fat and fruitful pastures, and they are planted with all sorts of trees, so as to entice even those who are no great lovers of husbandry." The country of Samaria is wonderfully fruitful. Judea, like Samaria, is mountainous and rich, fit for husbandry." But we need not longer inquire of travellers. The following facts demonstrate its fertility. "The plain of Acra, for want of culture, is overrun with weeds, as high as the horses' backs; a tree on Lebanon is 12 yards 6 inches in circumference, 37 yards in the spread of its boughs, which divides at the height of 5 yards, into 5 branches, each equal to a large tree." That man has not begun his observations on different soils, who imagines that such weeds, or such trees, rise from any, but the richest lands. In Maine, in New Hampshire, and Vermont, their most lofty trees are found only in their richest vales and plains.

plains. Accordingly, Bowen and others say that "without manuring, and ploughing only with a wooden coulter, one horse, or a yoke of oxen, Palestine produces a great variety of the richest flowers, plants, herbs, and fruits." "Such was the excellence of its grain, that the bread of Jerusalem was preferred to all other." "The *abundance* of its produce not only supplied its own millions, but furnished neighbouring kingdoms with great quantities of oil and other commodities." "Pulse of all sorts, fruits of all kinds, which might be called perpetual, new buds appearing before the old fruit was ripe, citrons, apples of paradise, vines, which yielded grapes three times in a year, dates, melons, sugar canes, cotton, balsam, and other drugs," load their fields. Julian, the enemy to Jews and christians, "acknowledges the richness and fecundity of Judea." So mild and pleasant is the climate, that it may support many more inhabitants than a cold country of the same extent. "Though it seldom rains, abundant dews secure a luxuriant crop, and the cold is *never severe*, while the heats of summer are constantly moderated by cooling breezes." Russel says, "they are so free from frost that they can plough all winter," and "that the most delicate at Aleppo need no fire till November" De Herbelot says, "that February puts an end to the use of fires for warming themselves." Dr. Chandler and his company in their travels here in October, slept in the open air; the shepherds tending their flocks did the same. We learn from Shaw and Chardin that their cattle have no shelter; neither does the farmer mow in summer to preserve his flocks and herds in the winter. It is customary to sleep all night on the roofs of their houses. The history of the crusades proves the mildness of the climate. In those wars, sieges, marches, and battles, proceeded in every month of the year, without regard to the heat of summer, or cold of winter. The multitude of fish, which inhabit the waters of Palestine, is another circumstance favourable to the population of this country. Doubdan says "that the Mediterranean, between Sidon and Joppa *abounds* in fish." Thevenot informs us that, "large fish are caught in the Tigris." Irwin relates that, "in the Red Sea are fish in abundance." "The pleasant waters of their lake, or the sea of Tiberius, abounds with a variety of fish of exquisite taste and shape." Speaking of this lake, Le Bruyn says, "On what side soever I cast my eye along the shore I saw a fish swim." Josephus says, "It had in it a great variety of fish, which, for taste and shape, were not to be found anywhere else." Thus scripture and authentic history coincide, and the objections of infidels vanish. If it now be inquired why the people are so poor, while the land and waters are so rich, we conceive a satisfactory answer is not difficult. No man has spirit to sow and toil when it is quite uncertain whether he be allowed to reap the harvest. Dr. Adam says, that "the inhabitants have no property, real or personal. When a father dies the estate goes to the Sultan. He arrogates a right to all the lands." A traveller asserts he had "often seen the husbandman sowing, accompanied by an armed friend, to prevent his being robbed of the seed." Another says he had seen the Arabs appeased by handfuls of wheat given them in harvest. The arm of government is strong enough, "to oppress and crush" the wretched subject; but has not power to protect him from rapine and violence. Therefore it is, as different writers inform us, "that large tracts of the country are entirely uncultivated." "The tyranny of the Turkish government has reduced many parts to a mere waste wilderness." One instance of oppression may give an idea of the rest. In the sea of Galilee, where formerly many people obtained support, where many ships were constantly loaded with a variety of excellent fish, *now* not a single boat leaves the shore, not a solitary hook is cast into the water, so heavily is the fishery taxed by the Turkish government. These things being facts, is any man of reflection surprised that we now look in vain for the ancient population and splendor of this country? Does not all appear natural and satisfactory to the eye not made dim by infidelity? Under so many embarrassments would it be strange should famine and total desolation follow? should the despot, who oppresses, and the robber, stained with blood, be left to starve together? Instead of this, so excellent are the soil and climate, that the inhabitants are generously supported; wheat, barley, pulse of all kinds, fruits, wine, and oil, are produced in such quantities, that they are distributed in the neighbouring provinces of Syria. Among its productions are also silk, tobacco, drugs, and aromatic herbs. Wheat, barley, pulse, and other valuable commodities are transported to the cultivated shores of Europe. A per-

son

fon who was there the laſt year, writes that, "The moſt remarkable thing in the country is the cheapneſs of proviſions, wine being two pence per bottle, figs three half pence per pound; cheeſe, very plenty. That it may, with propriety, ſtill be ſtyled the Land of Promiſe, a land flowing with milk and honey, every thing is in great abundance; the country wants for nothing." And when the Jews ſhall return to this delightful land of ſprings and brooks, of hills, plains, and luxuriant vales; when this active people ſhall once more inhabit the enchanting ſpot where the Prince of peace accompliſhed the work of redemption; when a juſt and energetic government, and the mild ſpirit of Chriſtianity, ſhall be reſtored, probably more than 8,000,000 ſouls will again enjoy this happy clime, rebuild her cities and palaces, throng her temples, and ſwell her *ſongs of praiſe*.

Paleſtrina, anciently Prænesta, a town of Italy, in Campagna di Roma, with a biſhop's ſee. It is the capital of a principality of the ſame name, and was famous for the Temple of Fortune, the ruins of which may yet be ſeen: 25 miles E Rome, lon. 13 5 E, lat. 41 52 N.

[Adams.]

Paleſtrina, one of the largeſt of the iſlands called the Lagunes, near Venice, where the moſt conſiderable of the nobility have country houſes. The principal harbour has the ſame name.

Palicate, a ſeaport of Hindooſtan, on the coaſt of Coromandel. The Dutch have a factory here: 25 miles N Madras, lon. 81 33 E, lat. 13 30 N.

Palimbum, the capital of a kingdom of the ſame name, in the iſland of Sumatra, on the E coaſt: 120 miles N E Bencoolen, and ſubject to the Dutch, lon. 103 31 E, lat. 3 0 S.

Palliſer's Iſlands, a group of iſlands in the S Pacific Ocean, lon. 146 30 W, lat. 25 30 S.

Palma, a town of Portugal, in Alentejo: 20 miles E St. Ubes, lon. 8 40 W, lat. 38 37 N.

Palma, one of the Canary Iſlands, lying N Ferro, lon. 17 50 W, lat. 28 37 N.

Palma, or *Palma Nuova*, a ſtrong town in Venetian Friuli. It is a very important place for the defence of the Venetians againſt the Auſtrians and Turks; and is ſeated on the gulf of Venice: 10 miles S E Udina, and 55 N E Venice.

Palmas, one of the Philippine Iſlands: 25 leagues S E Mindanao, lat. 5 33 N.

Palmas, Cape, a promontory of Africa, on the Ivory Coaſt of Guinea, lon. 5 34 W, lat. 4 26 N.

Palmela, a town of Portugal, in Eſtramadura, with a caſtle on a rock: 19 miles S E Liſbon.

Palmerſton's Iſland, in the S Pacific Ocean, diſcovered by Captain Cook, in 1774. It conſiſts of about ten iſlets, connected by a reef of coral rocks, and lying in a circular direction. This place admits of no anchorage, nor are there any inhabitants on it, though it abounds with cocoa-nuts, ſcurvy graſs, and the wharra-tree. It does not exceed a mile in circumference, and is not elevated more than three feet above the level of the ſea. It conſiſts entirely of a coral ſand, with a ſmall mixture of blackiſh mold, which appeared to be produced from rotten vegetables. With reſpect to the animal creation, the moſt ſingular that Captain Cook obſerved, were ſome large eels, beautifully ſpotted, which, when followed, would raiſe themſelves out of the water, and endeavour, with open mouth, to bite their purſuers. There was alſo a brown ſpotted rock fiſh, about the ſize of a haddock, ſo tame, that, inſtead of ſwimming away, it would remain fixed, and gaze at them, lon. 162 57 W, lat. 18 0 S.

Palmyra, formerly a magnificent city of Aſia, in the deſerts of Arabia, of which Zenobia was queen, who long reſiſted the Romans, under Aurelian, but was at length taken captive, and led in triumph through the ſtreets of Rome. The ſtupendous ruins of this city were viſited by meſſieurs Wood and Dawkins, in 1751; and Mr. Wood publiſhed a ſplendid account of them, illuſtrated by plates, in 1753. This place is likewiſe called Tadmor in the Deſert. The preſent inhabitants conſiſting of 30 or 40 families, have erected their mud cottages within the ſpacious court of a magnificent temple of the ſun: 200 miles S E Aleppo, lon. 38 50 E, lat. 33 20 N.

Palnaud, a diſtrict of the peninſula of Hindooſtan, belonging to the Carnatic, but ſituated toward the river Kiſtna, W of the Guntoor Circar.

Palos, a town of Andaluſia, with a pretty good harbour; remarkable for being the place whence Chriſtopher Columbus ſailed on his firſt adventurous voyage in 1492. It is at the mouth of the Rio Tinto: 46 miles S W Seville, lon. 6 39 W, lat. 37 14 N.

Palos, Cape, a promontory of Spain, in Murcia, S of a town of the ſame name: 20 miles E Carthagena.

Palota, a town of Lower Hungary: 40 miles S W Buda.

Palte, a famous lake of Thibet, S of Laſſa, about 3 days journey, and 12 miles S of the river Sanpoo or Burrampooter. It is 150 miles in circumference; and in the middle of it is one large iſland. On the W ſhore of this iſland, or congeries of iſlands, is a monaſtery, and the ſeat of the Lamiſſa Turcepamo, or the Great Regenerate, in whom the Thibetians think that a divine ſpirit is regenerated, as it is in the Great Lama. The word *Lama* ſignifies a prieſt, or miniſter of religion, and *Lamiſſa* is the feminine of Lama.

Pamiers, a decayed town of France, department of Arriege. Near it is a mineral ſpring, ſaid to cure the gout and obſtructions: 8 miles N Foix, and 30 S Toulouſe.

Pamona, ſee *Mainland*.

Pampelonne, a town of France, department of Tarn: 15 miles N by E Alby.

Pampeluna, a town of Spain, capital of Upper Navarre, with a ſtrong citadel, and a rich biſhopric. Its ſquares are handſome, and adorned with ſhops full of rich merchandiſe. It is on the Arga: 42 miles S Bayonne, and 167 N E Madrid, lon. 1 35 W, lat. 42 47 N.

Pan, or *Pabang*, a town of Aſia, on the E coaſt of the peninſula of Malacca; capital of a kingdom of the ſame name, remarkable for the great number of elephants, and for the plenty of pepper it produces. Pan is 140 miles N E Malacca, lon. 103 20 E, lat. 3 55 N.

Panaruçan, or *Panarocan*, a town of the iſland of Java, on the north coaſt, and capital of a kingdom ſo called, near the eaſtern part of the iſland. The principal commerce is in ſlaves and long pepper; a conſiderable number of Portugueſe are mixed with the inhabitants, lat. 7 30 S.

Panari, one of the Lipari Iſlands, in the Mediterranean, between Lipari and Strombolo. It is barren, and 5 miles in circumference.

Panay, one of the Philippine Iſlands, between thoſe of Paragoa and Negro. It is 250 miles in circumference, and the moſt populous and fertile of them all. It is watered by a great number of rivers and brooks, and produces a great quantity of rice. Iloila is the capital.

Pancras, St. a village in Middleſex, England, a little to the N W of London. It has a church dedicated to St. Pancras; and the churchyard is remarkable for being the principal place of interment for the Roman catholics. At a public houſe near the church is a medicinal ſpring. Here is the Veterinary College, eſtabliſhed in 1791, for the improvement of farriery, and the treatment of cattle in general: the noble ſtables, and anatomical theatre, are finiſhed; but the preſent college is only a temporary building.

Pandur, a mean Raſcian village of Hungary, near Baja, remarkable for the activity of the Heyducks againſt robbers infeſting the roads, and from which the Raſcian foot in the laſt war took their name. Theſe Pandours were firſt known in Germany, in 1741, when Baron Trenck marched a body of theſe regulars, of about 1000 men, into Sileſia againſt the Pruſſians: 26 miles S Colocza.

Panga, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Congo, capital of the province of Bamba, lon. 14 25 E, lat. 6 30 S.

Panjab, a country of Hindooſtan Proper, being that watered by the five eaſtern branches of the Indus. It was the ſcene of Alexander's laſt campaign, and the termination of his conqueſts. It forms a ſquare of 250 miles, and includes the whole of Lahore, and a great part of Moultan Proper. To the lower part of Moultan it is flat and marſhy, and inundated by the periodical rains which fall between May and October.

Pannanach Wells, a village in Aberdeenſhire, in Scotland, the valley of Glenmuick; noted for its mineral waters.

Panniput, a town of Hindooſtan Proper, in an extenſive plain between the cities of Delhi and Sirhind. This plain is celebrated for an obſtinate battle fought, in 1761, between an army of 200,000 Mahrattas, and Abdallah, king of Candadar, at the head of 150,000 Mahometans, when the former were totally defeated: 72 miles N W Delhi, lon. 76 45 E, lat. 29 15 N.

Pantalaria, a fertile iſland in the Mediterranean, between Sicily and the coaſt of Tunis. It is 17 miles in circumference; has 3000 inhabitants, abounds in cotton, fruits, and wine; and is ſubject to the king of Naples, lon. 12 31 E, lat. 36 55 N. [Sonini.]

Pa-oom, one of the New Hebrides, in the S Pacific Ocean, to the S of Malicollo, lon. 168 28 W, lat. 16 30 S.

Pao-ting-fou, a city of China, the moſt conſiderable in the province of Pe-tcheli, next to that of Pekin. Its diſtrict contains 3 cities of the ſecond, and 17 of the third claſs: 60 miles S by W Pekin.

Papa, a ſtrong town of Lower Hungary, on a mountain, near the river Marchaza:

thaltz: 45 miles W Buda, lon. 18 20 E, lat. 47 26 N.

Papels, a people, who poſſeſs the iſland of Biſſao, and lands on the adjacent continent of Africa. They are of the Portugueſe, who have long been ſettled among them. They are ſkilful rowers, and generally at war with their neighbours. [Diſcoveries in Africa.]

Paphos, ſee *Baffo*.

Papoui, St. a town of France, department of Aude, on the Lembe: 35 miles S E Toulouſe.

Pappenheim, a town of Franconia, capital of a county of the ſame name, with a caſtle, where the count reſides. It is near the Altmal: 17 miles N W Neuburg, and 32 S Nuremburg.

Parago, or *Paluwan*, a large iſland in the Indian Ocean, between the Philippines and Borneo, which has a king, tributary to Borneo. The Spaniards have a fort here.

Paramouſir, one of the Kurile iſlands, lying S of that of Shoomſka. See *Kuriles*.

Parchim, a town of Lower Saxony, in Mecklenburg, ſeated on a ſmall river, which falls into the Elbe: 20 miles S E Schwerin, lon. 12 0 E, lat. 53 34 N.

Parenzo, a ſtrong town of Venetian Iſtria, with a biſhop's ſee, and a good harbour, on the gulf of Venice: 65 miles E Venice.

Paris, the capital of France, one of the largeſt, fineſt, and moſt populous cities of Europe. The river Seine, which croſſes it, forms 2 ſmall iſlands; and it is 6 leagues in circumference, including the ſuburbs. The inhabitants are computed to be upwards of 900,000. In 1797, the number of births was 23,558, of deaths 20,291. The ſituation is in an extenſive plain, on the river Seine, and, including the ſuburbs, occupies a ſpace of 9000 toiſes in circumference; the number of ſtreets is eſtimated at 875. There are ſaid to be 105 alleys or ſtreets which have no thoroughfare, upwards of 23,000 houſes of from 4 to 7 ſtories, without including the public buildings, religious houſes, ſhops, or ware houſes: the houſes are, in general, handſome, and the fronts, for the moſt part, uniform. Before the revolution, it was the ſee of an archbiſhop, and contained 51 pariſh churches, 20 not parochial, 17 collegiate churches, among which were 13 chapters, 40 chapels, 3 abbies, 22 priories, and 50 convents for men, eccleſiaſtical and ſecular; 7 abbies, 6 priories, and 53 convents for women; 12 ſeminaries, 16 hoſpitals; 10 of them appropriated to children and women, and 6 for deſerted children; an univerſity, 6 academies of ſcience: 3 academies for the inſtruction of young gentlemen, 7 public libraries; 124 companies of artiſans and tradeſmen; 4 royal palaces: upwards of 500 palaces, or houſes inhabited by nobility, and private gentlemen of fortune; 16 principal ſquares, and upwards of 60 inferior; 50 public markets, 60 fountains, 12 bridges over the Seine, 26 quays, 16 gates, &c. That part of the city which is called the Ville, is ſituated to the N, the city is ſituated in the centre, and the univerſity to the S. The city is ſurrounded by the Seine, and is compoſed of 3 iſlands, called the *Iſland of the Louviers*, the *Notre Dame*, and *of the Palace*, which laſt is the ancient city of Paris. The church of Notre Dame, which gives name to the iſland, is a Gothic building, but grand and majeſtic in its appearance, and was the metropolitan. The Iſland of Notre Dame is joined to the Iſland of the Palace by a wooden bridge. The Iſland of the Palace takes its name from a building which was formerly the reſidence of the kings, and afterwards was reſigned to the parliament. This iſland communicates with the reſt of the town by 11 bridges, the principal of which, called Pont-neuf, croſſes the 2 branches of the Seine, and is 168 toiſes in length. In the centre was an equeſtrian ſtatue of Henry IV, in bronze, of a coloſſal ſize, on a pedeſtal of white marble, with a deſcription of ſome of the principal actions of his life. At the end of the bridge which conducts to the Louvre, is a beautiful building, called the Samaritan, which contains an engine for conveying the water of the Seine to the ſeveral quarters of the Ville. The iſland of Louviers is ſmall, and principally filled with ſtore-houſes for wood, and yards for timber. In the large gallery, which is 227 toiſes long, and joins this palace to that of the Thuilleries, are to be ſeen upwards of 180 models of fortreſſes in France and other countries, all performed with the utmoſt accuracy, and ſo natural as to repreſent the ſeveral cities therein deſcribed, with their ſtreets, houſes, ſquares, and churches, and likewiſe all their works, moats, bridges, and rivers, together with the very country adjacent, ſuch as conſiſting of plains, mountains, corn lands, meadows, gardens, and woods. Some of theſe models may even be taken to pieces. In this palace was alſo the king's

king's printing houſe, and it contained likewiſe, the moſt valuable collection of paintings: in it too were ſeveral academies, viz. 1. The Académie Françoiſe, the object of which was the improvement of the French language. 2. The Académie Royalé des Inſcriptions and des Belles Lettres, inſtituted for the advancement of polite literature. 3. The Académie Royale des Sciences. 4. The Académie Royale de Peinture and de Sculpture. 5. The Académie Royale d'Architecture. The quarter of the Palais Royal, now Palais d'Egalité. It contains pictures to the value of 4,000,000 of livres purchaſed by the regent duke of Orleans, who placed them in the chief apartments, moſt of which too are hung with red damaſk. The foundation of this collection of paintings was begun by the cabinets of Chriſtina, queen of Sweden, which, after paſſing through ſeveral hands, but always remaining entire and complete, were bought by the regent for 400,000 livres. Here are alſo great numbers of pieces by the moſt celebrated ancient maſters, viz. Raphael, Rubens, Titian, Vandyke, &c. In this palace is the Académie de Muſique. The Palais des Thuilleries (now Palais National.) It conſiſts of 5 pavilions and 4 corps de logis, ſtanding all in a direct line, above 168 toiſes in length, and making a very grand appearance. In the pavilion adjoining to the river, is a ſpacious and magnificent theatre. Its garden is alſo very beautiful, and in fair weather reſorted to by aſtoniſhing crowds of people. Behind the garden, along the Seine, is the Cour de la Reine, conſiſting of 3 walks, near which, on the right hand, are the Elyſian fields, which are planted with rows of trees. In the riding houſe of the Thuilleries, is the Académie de la Guerinière, where young gentlemen are taught all the academical exerciſes. The palace of Orleans, or Luxembourg, is a magnificent ſtructure. In its famous gallery are 20 exquiſite paintings, by Rubens, of which one piece, ſymbolically repreſenting the life of Mary de Medicis, is 9 feet in breadth, and 10 in length, yet this celebrated painter completely finiſhed them all in 2 years. This palace has lately been uſed as a ſtate priſon. La Place de Louis le Grand, or des Conquêtes, is of an octangular form, and ſurrounded with houſes, built in an uniform manner, on each ſide, moſt of which make a fine appearance. In the centre ſtood an equeſtrian ſtatue of braſs, of Louis le Grand, which was very juſtly accounted a maſter piece in its kind, being all of one caſt, though 20 feet 2 inches in height. No place is ſaid to afford its parallel, not even in Florence or Rome. The ſquare called La Place de Louis Quinze, is remarkable for the execution of the laſt king (Louis XVI) his queen, and his ſiſter, the princeſs Elizabeth, the duke of Orleans, and many others. The royal library, in the rue Vivien, in the year 1741, contained above 94,000 printed books, and 30,000 manuſcripts, with a cabinet of medals, and a collection of copper plates, the large folio volumes of which alone form a conſiderable library; theſe, accordingly, are under their peculiar librarian, and among them is an incredible number of the moſt valuable pieces. The quarter St. Denis, is a part of the city, and contains the Hoſpital de la Sante Trinité, inſtituted for 100 boys, and 36 girls, who are all to be orphans and natives of Paris, but muſt be healthy and learn trades. The quarter of the Grevè is part of the city, and lies on the Seine. It contains the open place called La Grève, where all public rejoicings are celebrated, and malefactors executed: and the Hôtel de Ville, the tribunal of which conſiſts of the prévôt des marchands 4 échevins, an attorney and counſellor, a ſubſtitute, and a clerk of the court. Over its gate is an equeſtrian ſtatue of Henry IV: and in the court, under an arcade, one of braſs of Louis XIV, in an erect poſture; in the court alſo is a kind of public chronicle, being an account, in Latin and French, of the moſt remarkable actions of Henry IV, inſcribed in letters of gold, cut on tables of black marble. The arſenal is in the quarter of St. Paul, and conſiſts of many ſpacious buildings, with a foundry, and a houſe for making ſaltpetre: but containing no great number of arms. The Baſtile was built as a fortreſs by Charles V, to defend the city from the Engliſh. It was an old caſtle, with 8 towers, and a redoubt, but too ſmall to protect the city, and too low to command it, ſo that it ſerved only for a ſtate priſon. This palace was deſtroyed by the people, in the beginning of the revolution. The univerſity was founded by Charles the Fat, and conſiſted of 4 faculties: viz. divinity, the civil and canon law, phyſic, and the ſciences. Its head is the rector, who is always choſen from the faculty of the ſciences. The election is renewed every three months, yet many

have

have been known to enjoy that honor for several years. In the suburbs of St. Victor, is the hospital general. The buildings belonging to this hospital are of large extent. In it is a most noble foundation for the female sex, near 7000 of whom are here provided for, and live under the inspection of 60 sisters, subordinate to whom are 80 governesses, and a considerable number of maid servants. Into this place are received, 1. The foundlings, who take up one ward. 2. Girls and young women, who sew and knit. 3. A great number of bad women, who are compelled here to spin wool. 4. Some hundreds of idiots of that sex, who live here in little houses built in fashion of a street. 5. Many other poor women, some of whom are kept here gratis, and others pay a small sum for their support. 6. Delinquents who are confined, but not put to work. To this incomparable foundation also belongs the castle of Bicestre, which is seated on an eminence, at a small distance from the houses aforementioned, being well defended on all sides by a wall, of very considerable circuit, and contains within it many large buildings and several open places. In this castle are nearly 4000 persons of the other sex: viz. 1. Poor men who are entertained here without cost, 2. Some who pay for their reception into the house. 3. Persons disordered in their senses, whose ward looks like a village, being built with regular streets. 4. Men and women afflicted with the venereal distemper, to the number of 25 of each sex at a time. Common prisoners are kept here in a particular house, walled in, and every one in a cell by himself. The Hospital de la Pietie, in the rue St. Victor, where poor children are brought up, constitutes also a part of the Hospital general, and is the place where the governors usually hold their meetings. These three foundations, together with the Hotel Dieu, have one common fund, amounting to two millions of livres per annum. On the quarter of St. Benoit is the college of physicians, containing 5 professors. The little chatelet is a kind of antique fortress, and at present serves for a prison. The abbey of St. Genevieve, was founded by king Clovis, whose marble monument is still to be seen in the church. In the library are about 60,000 printed books, and among them a few which are old and scarce. Here is also a pretty valuable cabinet of antiquities and natural curiosities. In this quarter is likewise the royal observatory, which stands in the highest part of the city. The Sorbonne is situated in the quarter of St. Andre, takes its name from Robert de Sorbonne, its founder, who erected it in 1252: but it was Cardinal Richlieu who settled its form of government, and built its present handsome house and fine church, the latter of which is a master piece of architecture. In it may be seen the admirable marble monument of this cardinal, on which the celebrated Girardon worked 20 years. The College of the Four Nations, or Mazarin, so called from the cardinal of that name, its founder, stands on the Seine, and is under the direction of the Sorbonne. The lectures read here are all gratis, and the library has been public ever since the year 1688. The Hotel Royal des Invalides, was erected by Louis XIV, for the relief of disabled officers and soldiers. This foundation derives its æra from 1670, and the following year the ground was laid out for this spacious and stately structure, and in 8 years the whole was finished. It lies on the borders of the country, not far from the Seine, and forms a regular quadrangle of 17 acres: Paris is 70 miles S Rouen, 265 S E London, 625 N W Vienna, and 630 N E Madrid, lon. 2 20 E, lat. 48 50 N.

Parma, a dutchy of Italy, bounded N by the river Po, N E by the Mantuan, E by the Modenese, S by Tuscany, and W by Placentia. The air is very wholesome; and the soil is fertile in corn, wine, oil, and hemp; and the pastures feed a great number of cattle. There are some inconsiderable mines of copper and silver, and plenty of truffles. The celebrated Parmesan cheese is no longer made in this country, but at Lodi in the Milanese, at Trino, Bologna, and some other places.

Parma, an ancient and populous city of Italy, capital of a duchy of the same name, with a citadel, a bishop's see, and a university. It has a magnificent cathedral, and the theatre is one of the most beautiful in Italy, and will contain upwards of 12,000 spectators. The cupola of the cathedral, and the church of St. John, are painted by the famous Correggio, who was a native of this place. Parma is 40 miles N W Modena, and 60 S E Milan, lon. 10 30 E, lat. 44 50 N.

Parnassus, now called *Parnasso*, a mountain of Livadia. It has 2 heads, one of which was famous for being consecrated to Apollo and the Muses, and the other

to

to Bacchus. It is the higheſt in Greece, and from the top is a proſpect as far as Corinth. Here alſo is a fine fountain, ſuppoſed to be the ancient Caſtalia.

Paros, an iſland of the Archipelago, one of the Cyclades, W Naxia. It is 10 miles long and 8 broad, and the ſoil is well cultivated. The trade conſiſts in wheat, barley, wine, pulſe, and calicoes. It once produced a great deal of oil, but the Venetian army burnt all the olive trees. There are about 1500 families on the iſland. The harbour of St. Maria will ſecurely contain a large fleet. This iſland was anciently dedicated to Bacchus, on account of its excellent wines; and has been ſo famous for its marble, that the beſt carvers would make uſe of no other. Thoſe excellent ſtatuaries, Phidias, and Praxiteles, were natives of this iſland; and the famous Arundelian marbles, at Oxford, were brought from this place. [Thevenot.]

Paros, a town of The Archipelago, capital of the iſle of Paros. It was anciently the largeſt and moſt powerful town of the Cyclades; but is greatly decayed. The walls of the caſtle are built of ancient pieces of marble, and moſt of the columns are placed longwiſe: ſome of them that ſtand upright, ſupport cornices of amazing ſize. The natives build their houſes of marble, which they find ready cut to their hands; but they take no care to place the pieces in a regular manner: their fields, likewiſe, are encloſed with friezes, altars, and baſſo-relievos. The inhabitants are ſo ignorat now, that, inſtead of great ſculptors, and ſkilful architects, they have nothing but carvers of mortars and ſaltſellars. Paros is a biſhop's fee, and ſituated on the W coaſt of the iſland, lon. 25 44 E, lat. 37 8 N.

Parramatta, a town or ſettlement of Engliſh convicts, in New S Wales, at the head of the harbour of Port Jackſon: 11 miles W Sydney Cove. In 1791, near 1000 acres of land were either in cultivation, or cleared for that purpoſe; and the ſoil, in moſt places, was found to be remarkably good, lon. 151 39 E, lat. 33 50 S.

Parthenay, a town of France department of Two Sevres, with about 3,500 inhabitants. It carries on a conſiderable trade in cattle and corn, and is on the Thoue: 17 miles S Thouars, lon. 0 19 W, lat. 46 44 N.

Partenkirk, a town of Bavaria, 40 miles S W Munich.

Parys, a mountain in the iſle of Angleſey, famous for a copper mine, ſuppoſed to be the largeſt in the world. It is not wrought in the common manner of ſubterraneous mines, but, like a ſtone quarry, open to day; and the quantity of ore raiſed is prodigious. The pureſt part is exported raw to the ſmelting works at Swanſey and other places: the moſt impure is firſt calcined and deprived of moſt of its ſulphur on the ſpot. Quantities of nearly pure copper are obtained from the waters lodged beneath the bed of ore, by the intervention of iron. A lead ore, rich in ſilver, is alſo found in this mountain.

Pas, a town of France, department of the ſtraits of Calais: 12 miles S W Arras.

Pas de Calais, or *Straits of Calais*, a department of France, containing the late provinces of Artois and Boulonnois. Arras is the capital.

Paſha, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Fonia, where the king keeps a garriſon of 100 men: the town is ſurrounded with 6 rows of palliſados, and contains about 100 inhabitants.

Paſman, an iſland in the Adriatic, near the coaſt of Dalmatia: 15 miles in length, and 2 in breadth.

Paſſage, a ſeaport of Spain in Biſcay, with a good harbour, between Fontarabia and St Sebaſtian: 60 miles E Bilboa.

Paſſaro, a cape on the coaſt of Janna, in Greece, between the gulfs of Armiro and Zeiton.

Paſſarvan, a town of the iſland of Java, in the E Indies, lon. 114 15 E, lat. 7 0 S.

Paſſau, an ancient city of Bavaria, capital of a biſhopric of the ſame name, with a fort. The houſes are well built, and the cathedral is thought to be the fineſt in all Germany. It is divided into 4 parts, the town of Paſſau, Inſtadt, Iltzſtadt, and the quarter, in which is the biſhop's palace. The firſt 3 are fortified, the laſt is only a ſuburb. It is at the confluence of the Inn and Iltz: 62 miles E by S Ratiſbon, and 135 W Vienna, lon. 13 37 E, lat. 48 28 N.

Paſſero, Cape, anciently called Pachinus, the moſt ſouthern point of Sicily. It is a barren iſland, about a mile round, ſeparated from the reſt of Sicily, by a ſtrait, half a mile broad. It has a fort to protect the country from the incurſions of the Barbary corſairs, who are often very troubleſome on the coaſt. Off this cape, Sir George Bing, in 1735, defeated a Spaniſh ſquadron, lon. 15 22 E, lat. 36 35 N.

Paſſignano, a town of Italy, in the Eccleſiaſtical

ſiaſtical State, on the lake Perugia: 17 miles N W Perugia.

Paſtrana, or *Patrana*, a town in New Caſtile, between the Tajo and Tajuna: 32 miles E Madrid.

Patane, a town of Aſia, on the N E coaſt of the peninſula, of Malacca, capital of a kingdom of the ſame name, with a well defended harbour, ſubject to Siam. The inhabitants, 7 or 8000 in number, are partly Mahometans, and partly Gentoos; and have ſome trade with the Chineſe; 300 miles N by W Malacca, lon. 100 40 E, lat. 6 30 N.

Patay, a town of France, department of Loiret, and late province of Orleanois, remarkable for the defeat of the Engliſh in 1429, by Joan of Arc; 15 miles N W Orleans.

Pateli, ſee *Putala*.

Patmos, an iſland of the Archipelago, now called Patino, on the coaſt of Natolia, between the iſles of Samos and Nicaria. It is 20 miles in circumference, and contains 3000 inhabitants. It being one of the moſt barren heaps of rocks in the Archipelago, it might have continued forever unnoticed, but for the book of Revelation which St. John compoſed here. A few vallies only are capable of ſome cultivation. It abounds, however, with partridges, rabbits, quails, turtles, pigeons, and ſnipes. In the midſt of the iſland riſes a mountain, terminated by the convent of St. John, which, with its irregular towers, and maſſy appearance, one might well imagine to be a citadel. The inhabitants of this convent are in reality the ſovereigns of the country; but their domains would be inſufficient for their maintenance, were it not for the poſſeſſion of ſome lands in the neighbouring iſles, and the certain tribute they derive from the ſuperſtition of the Greeks. Theſe Monks, called Caloyers, are ſpread over all Greece. Scarce any of them can read, and yet they all underſtand how far the empire of ſuperſtition can extend over ignorant minds. They keep their credulous countrymen in the moſt abſolute ſubjection. They are even accomplices in their crimes, the profits of which they ſhare, and ſometimes engroſs. Not one of the piratical veſſels is without a caloyer, in order to give them abſolution in the very inſtant of committing the moſt dreadful crimes. The hermitage of the Apocalypſe is on the declivity of a mountain, between the convent and the port of Scala. It leads to the church of the Apocalypſe, which is ſupported againſt a grotto in the rocks, and, if we may believe the inhabitants, was the aſſylum of St. John, during his exile at Patmos. Here they ſay, he wrote the Book of Revelation. The women of Patmos are naturally pretty, and would be agreeable to ſtrangers, were it not for their exceſſive uſe of paint, with which they perfectly diſfigure themſelves. A merchant of Merſeilles having married one of them, for her beauty, they imagined that not a ſtranger could land in their iſland but with ſimilar views. Now, a ſtranger no ſooner appears in a ſtreet, than every door is cloſely ſhut againſt him: lon. 26 24 E, lat. 37 24 N. [Thevenot.]

Patna, a large city of Hindooſtan Proper, capital of Bahar, on the S bank of the Ganges, and fortified in the Indian manner, with a wall and citadel. In the citadel were confined the priſoners taken in 1764, by Meer Coſſim, nabob of Bengal, by whoſe order they were maſſacred. The buildings are high, but the ſtreets are narrow. It is a place of conſiderable trade: 400 miles N W Calcutta, lon. 85 0 E, lat. 25 35 N.

Patrana, ſee *Paſtrana*.

Patras, an ancient and flouriſhing ſea-port town in the Morea, with a Greek Archbiſhop's ſee. The Jews, who are one third of the inhabitants, have 4 ſynagogues, and there are ſeveral handſome moſques and Greek churches. Here are 80 families of Chriſtians, 150 of Turks, and 80 of Jews. The Jews carry on a great trade in ſilk, leather, honey, wax and cheeſe. There are cypreſs trees of a prodigious height, and excellent pomegranates, citrons, and oranges. Subject to the Turks. It is on the declivity of a hill, near the ſea: 20 miles S W Lepanto, lon. 21 45 E, lat. 38 17 N.

Patrica, a town of Italy in Campagna di Roma: 8 miles E Oſtia. About a mile from this place is a hill called Monte-di-Livano, which ſome have thought to be the ancient Livinium.

Patrimony of St. Peter, a province of Italy, in the Eccleſiaſtical ſtate: 35 miles long and 30 broad; bounded N by Ovieto, E by Umbra and Sabina, S by Campagna-di-Roma, S W by the ſea. Viterbo is the capital.

Patrington, a town in the E riding of Yorkſhire, England. Here the Roman road from the Picts' wall ended. It is at the mouth of the Humber: 50 miles S E York, and 191 N London.

Patta, or *Pati*, an iſland of the Indian Sea, near the coaſt of Africa, about 10 miles

miles in circumference, chiefly inhabited by Arabians, with whom the Engliſh, Portugueſe and Indians trade for ivory and ſlaves; it is ſituated near the coaſt, at the mouth of a river of the ſame name, lon. 41 30 E, lat. 1 50 S.

Patti, a town of Sicily, in the Valdi-Demona, with a biſhop's ſee, on the gulf of Patti: 28 miles W Meſſini.

Pau, a town of France, department of the Lower Pyrennees, with a caſtle, where Henry IV was born; it has 1200 inhabitants; is on an eminence, at the foot of which runs the Gave: 97 miles S Bourdeaux, lon. 0 4 W, lat. 43 15 N. [Wraxall.]

Pavia, a fortified town of Milan, with a celebrated univerſity, and a biſhop's ſee. It is ſeated on the Teſino, over which is a bridge; and in the centre of the town is a caſtle where the ancient dukes of Milan reſided. Here is an univerſity of 7 Colleges: 15 miles S Milan, lon. 9 15 E, lat. 45 13 N. [Addiſon.]

Paul, St. a town of France, department of the Straits of Calais: 16 miles W N W Arras.

Paula, a town of Naples, near the ſea, in a fertile and well cultivated country: 12 miles W Coſenza.

Pavoaſan, a ſeaport of Africa, in the iſle of St Thomas, with a fort, a biſhop's ſee, and a good harbour. It belongs to Portugal, and lies under the equator, lon. 8 30 W.

Pauſilippo, a mountain of Italy: 5 miles from Puzzoli, celebrated for a grotto, which is a ſubterraneous paſſage, through the mountain, near half a mile in length, about 20 feet in breadth, and 30 to 40 in height. People of faſhion generally drive through this paſſage, with torches; but the country people find their way without much difficulty, by the light which enters at the extremities, and at two holes pierced through the mountain, near the middle of the grotto. On this mountain alſo is the celebrated tomb of Virgil, overgrown with ivy, and ſhaded with an ancient bay tree, ſhrubs and buſhes. [Adam.]

Pautzke, a town of Weſtern Pruſſia, in Pomerellia: 25 miles N W Dantzick.

Paxu, an iſland in the Mediterranean, about 12 miles in circumference, with a good harbour, but uninhabited, on account of the corſairs: 8 miles S E from the iſland of Corfu.

Pazzy, a town of Turkey, in Europe, in Romania, near Gallipoli, with a biſhop's ſee, lon. 26 59 E, lat. 40 33 N.

Peak, a mountainous country in the N W part of Derbyſhire, which abounds in lead, millſtones, and whetſtones. It is much viſited on account of its extraordinary caverns, perforations, and other curioſities. The "Wonders of the Peak" have been celebrated in proſe and verſe.

Pearl Iſlands, are in lat. 47 32 N, lon. 24 18 from Boliſha. They are well peopled. The inhabitants are formed into ſocieties. They are armed with iron inſtruments, as well as bows. [Beneyowſki.]

Pecquencour, a town of France, department of the North, on the Scarpe: 5 miles E Douay.

Pedena, an ancient town of Italy, in Venetian Iſtria, with a biſhop's ſee: 25 miles S E Capo d'Iſtra.

Pedir, a town of Sumatra, in the E Indies: 40 miles E Achen.

Pedro, Point, the moſt northern point of the iſland of Ceylon, oppoſite Point Calymere, on the continent of India, lon. 80 27 E, lat. 9 52 N.

Peebles, an ancient borough, capital of Peebleſhire, Scotland, on the Tweed, over which is a bridge. It has manufactures of carpets and ſerges: 22 miles S Edinburg, lon. 3 7 W, lat. 55 36 N.

Peebleſhire, or *Tweeddale*, a county of Scotland: 28 miles long and 18 broad; bounded N by Edingburgſhire, E by Selkirkſhire, S by Dumfrieſſhire, W by Lanerkſhire. In this country there is not much arable land. Its hills, among which are thoſe of Tweedſmuir, abound with ſalubrious ſprings, and feed numbers of ſheep and cattle. The principal rivers are the Tweed and Lynne.

Peer, a town in the biſhopric of Liege: 24 miles N N W Maeſtricht.

Peeſe, ſee *Peaths*.

Pegnaſiel, a town in Old Caſtile, remarkable for its palace, caſtle, and fortifications, and its cheeſes are ſaid to be the beſt in Spain. It is on the Douero: 20 miles S E Valladolid.

Pegna-Macor, a town of Portugal, in Beira, with a caſtle: 40 miles N W Alcantara.

Pegnaranda, a town in Old Caſtile, 30 miles S W Olmedo.

Pegu, a kingdom of Aſia, lying S E Bengal; bounded N by Burman, W and S by the Ocean, E by Laos and Siam. Its products are timber for building, elephant's teeth, bees wax, lac, ſaltpetre, iron, lead, tin, petroleum, very fine rubies, ſmall diamonds, and plenty of lead, of which they make their money.

It

It is very fruitful in corn, roots, pulse and fruits. The government is arbitrary, for the king's will is a law: and yet he does not often abuse his power. The inhabitants are but thinly clad, and the best among them wear neither shoes nor stockings. The women are much fairer than the men, small, but well proportioned. The bankrupts and his family become the slaves of the creditor, who often sells the females to be employed as public prostitutes. The low people often sell their daughters and wives. If the wife proves false, the husband may sell her for a slave; and if he go astray, she will give him a dose of poison. There are a vast number of temples in this country, but mostly of wood, which are varnished and guilt. The priests have ground allowed them, which they cultivate for their subsistence; and they are said to be strict observers of morality. They are called Talapoins, and inculcate charity as the highest virtue; affirming that religion to be the best which teaches men to do the most good. They have idols in their temples, in a sitting posture, like tailors, and with very large ears. They have various sorts of music, but the pipe and tabor are esteemed the best. In the flat part of the country, which is liable to be overflowed, the houses are built upon stakes, and in time of inundations, the inhabitants communicate with each other by boats. Pegu was an independent kingdom, till 1751 when it was reduced by the king of Burmah, to the state of a dependent province. The ordeal trial is common here, by putting the head under water, or the hand into hot oil, or melted lead. If the accuser fail, he must suffer what is due to the guilty. This makes all careful not to slander. [Symes, Hamilton.]

Pegu, a town in a kingdom of the same name, in Asia, once its capital, and the most extensive, splendid, and populous in Asia. But in the year 1596, the king of Siam besieged the king of Pegu, in his capital, for 3 months; but, for this time, he was relieved by the assistance of a body of Turks, in conjunction with some Portuguese; however, most of those whom war spared, famine destroyed; for, out of 150,000 men, numbered in the city before the siege, only 30,000 were left, with 3,000 cannon, 1,000 of them brass, for its defence. The kings of Aracan, and Tangu, taking advantage of this distressed condition of Pegu, marched to besiege it again; and the king, being at length obliged to submit, for want of provisions, some time in the year 1592, yielded himself, and the city, into the hands of the king of Tangu, whose wife, though sister to the unfortunate prince, caused him and his family to be put to death. From that time, Pegu ceased to be the royal seat, and fell to decay; so that, although 6 or 7 leagues in compass, not one twentieth part of it is now inhabited, and that only by the lower class of people; however, it is still the seat of the viceroy, who governs for the king, residing now at Ava, lon. 96 42 E Greenwich, lat. 18 5 N.

Peine, a town of Lower Saxony: 17 miles W Brunswick.

Peipus, a large lake of Russia, in Livonia. The river Narova, issues from this lake, by which it has a communication at Narva, with the gulf of Finland.

Peishore, or *Pishour*, a considerable city of Hindoostan Proper, province of Cabul, subject to the king of Candahar: 50 miles N W Attock, lon. 69 54 E, lat. 32 44 N.

Pekin, the capital of the Empire of China, seated in a fertile plain in the province of Pe-tcheli, 50 miles from the great Wall. It forms an exact square, and is divided into 2 cities, the first inhabited by Chinese, the second by Tartars. These two cities, exclusive of the suburbs, are computed to be 6 leagues in circumference. The height and thickness of the walls of the Tartar city, excite admiration: 12 horsemen might easily ride abreast on them; and there are spacious towers, a bowshot distant from each other. The gates of this city are high and well arched, supporting buildings of nine stories high; the lowest of which is for the soldiers when they come off guard: they are 9 in number, and before each is an open space, which serves for a parade. The streets are perfectly straight, most of them 3 miles in length, and 120 feet wide, with shops on both sides; but the houses are poorly built, and have only a ground floor. It is surprising to see what numbers of people there are in the streets, and not one woman among them. There is always a great confusion, occasioned by the vast number of horses, camels, mules, asses, waggons, carts, and chairs, without reckoning the several mobs which gather about the jugglers, ballad singers, &c. Persons of distinction have always a horseman, who goes before them to clear the way. All the great streets are guarded by soldiers, who patrole night and day with

with swords by their sides, and whips in their hands, to chastise those who make any disturbance, or to take them into custody. The little streets have lattice gates at their entrance into the great streets, which are shut up at night, and guarded by soldiers, who suffer no assemblies in the streets at that time. The emperor's palace and garden, is surrounded by a brick wall, two miles in length, with pavilions in each corner, encompassed by galleries supported by columns: the architecture of the stupendous pile of buildings of which the palace consists, is entirely different from that of the Europeans: and they are covered with tiles of a shining beautiful yellow. The temples, and the towers of this city, are so numerous, that it is difficult to count them. The country about it, is sandy, and not very fruitful; yet provisions of all kinds are exceedingly plentiful, they being, as well as the merchandise, brought from other parts, by canals, cut from the rivers, and always crowded with vessels of different sizes. An earthquake, which happened here in 1731, buried above 100,000 persons in the ruins of the houses. The inhabitants of Pekin are estimated at 2,000,000. A Russian church is established here with a seminary, in which the students are permitted to reside, for the purpose of learning the Chinese language. Since this establishment, many interesting publications have appeared at Petersburg, relative to the laws, history, and geography of China, translated from the originals published at Pekin. This city is 500 miles N by W Nanking, lon. 116 14 E, lat. 39 54 N.

[Le Compte Du Halde.]

Pelegrino, Mount, a promontory on the N coast of the island of Sicily, nearly 2 miles W Palermo. The prospect from this mount, is beautiful and extensive: most of the Lipari islands are discovered in a clear day, and also a large portion of Mount Etna, although at the distance of almost the whole length of Sicily. On this mount is a cavern, in which is the image of St. Rosolia, who is said to have died here; and round the cave of this saint (who is the patroness of Palermo) a church is built, where priests attend to watch the precious relics, and receive the offerings of the pilgrims.

Pelew Islands, a cluster of islands in the N Pacific Ocean, lying between 130 and 136 E lon. and 5 and 9 N lat. Captain Wilson, of the Antelope E India packet, who was wrecked here in 1783, found the natives simple in their manners, delicate in their sentiments, friendly in their disposition, and, in fine, a people that do honor to the human race. The astonishment which those, who first discovered the English, manifested on seeing their colour, plainly showed, that they had never before seen a white man. The clothes of the strangers also puzzled them exceedingly; for it seemed to be a matter of doubt with them, whether these and their bodies did not form one substance. When the captain's brother was deputed to wait upon the king, who resided on an island at some distance from that on which they had saved their lives, he accidentally pulled off his hat, at which the gazing spectators were all struck with astonishment, as if they thought it had formed a part of his head. They had no idea of the nature of powder, and shot, and were exceedingly amazed on seeing its effects. Their principal arms consist of bamboo darts, from 5 to 8 feet long, pointed with the wood of the betelnut tree; but there are short ones for distant marks, which are thrown by means of a stick, 2 feet long. The chiefs wear a bone round one of their wrists, in the form of a bracelet, which being a mark of great honor, conferred by the king on officers of state, commanders, or persons, who, by valour, or otherwise, have greatly, distinguished themselves, is never to be parted with, but with life. They are not all of the same degree, as appeared from a difference in the bone they wore. Captain Wilson was invested with the highest order of the bone. With respect to property in these islands, a man's house, or canoe, is considered as his own, as is also the land allotted to him, as long as he occupies and cultivates it; but, whenever he removes with his family, to another place, the ground reverts to the king, who gives it to whom he pleases. The country is well covered with timber trees, the trunks of which furnish the natives with canoes, some large enough to carry 30 men. There are but few other trees of much use to the natives. Yams and cocoanuts, being their chief articles of subsistence, are attended to with the utmost care. From the scanty produce of the country, no luxury can reign among the inhabitants in their diet, and the milk of the cocoanut is their common drink. On particular occasions, they add to their ordinary fare, certain sweetmeats, and a sweet beverage, obtained by the aid of a syrup, extracted

tracted either from the palm tree or the sugar cane. The houses are raised about 3 feet from the ground, the foundation beams being laid on large stones, whence spring the upright supports of their sides, which are crossed by other timbers grooved together, and fastened by wooden pins, the intermediate space, being closely filled up with bamboos, and palm tree leaves, platted together. The tops of the houses are thatched with bamboos and palm leaves; and the inside is without any division, forming one great room. As to domestic implements, they have little baskets, very nicely woven from slips of the plantain tree, and wooden baskets with covers, neatly carved, and inlaid with shells. No one ever stirs abroad without a basket, which usually contains some betlenut, a comb, knife, and a little twine. The best knives are made of a piece of the large mother of pearl oyster, ground narrow, and the outward side a little polished. The combs are made of the orange tree, of which there are a few of the Seville kind; the handle and teeth are fastened in the solid wood. The fishing hooks are of tortoise shell; and twine, cord, and fishing nets, are well manufactured from the husks of the cocoanut. Of the plantain leaf, are formed mats, which serve the people as beds. They also use a plantain leaf at meals, instead of a plate; and the shell of a cocoanut, supplies the place of a cup. There are vessels of a kind of earthen ware, of a reddish brown colour, in which they boil their fish, yams, &c. A bundle of cocoanut husks, serves them for a broom; and thick bamboos, with bores 5 or 6 inches in diamater, are their buckets or cisterns. The shell of the tortoise is here remarkably beautiful; and the natives have discovered the art of moulding it into little trays or dishes, and spoons. Some of the great ladies have also bracelets of the same manufacture, and earrings, inlaid with shells. The natives, in general, are stout, and well made, rather above the middling stature, and of a deep copper colour. Their hair is long, and generally formed into one large loose curl round their heads. The men are entirely naked; but the women wear two little aprons, one before, the other behind. Both sexes are tattoed, and have their teeth made black by art. They are very expert at swimming; and the men are such admirable divers, that they will readily fetch up any thing from the bottom of the sea. Such an opinion, had the king of the island entertained of the English, that, on their departure, he suffered his second son, Lee Boo, to accompany them to England, where this hopeful youth, about 20 years of age, unhappily died of the small pox, in 1784. The E India company erected a monument over his grave, in Rotherhithe churchyard. These islands are encircled on the W side by a reef of coral. [Wilson.]

Pelissa, a town of Lower Hungary, capital of a county of the same name, near the Danube: 15 miles N Buda.

Pella, a town of Turkey in Europe, in Janna: 50 miles W Salonichi, lon. 21 53 E, lat. 40 41 N.

Peloso, a town of Naples, in Basilicata: 35 miles W Bari.

Pemba, a town of Congo, capital of a province of the same name, lon. 18 25 E, lat. 7 30 S.

Pembridge, a town in Herefordshire, England: 12 miles N W Hereford, and 145 W N W London.

Pembroke, the capital of Pembrokeshire, England, on a creek of Milford Haven. It is surrounded by a wall with 3 gates, has a castle on a rock, and 2 churches. It is governed by a mayor, sends one member to parliament: 10 miles S E Haverfordwest, and 237 W by N London.

Pembrokeshire, a county of S Wales, almost surrounded by the sea. It contains 5 market towns, and 145 parishes, and sends 3 members to parliament. A great part of the county is plain, and tolerably fertile, consisting of rich meadow and arable land. The N E part alone is mountainous; which, however, yields good pasture for sheep and cattle.

Pena Garcia, a town of Portugal, in Beira, with a castle, lon. 6 6 W, lat. 39 40 N.

Penalva, a town of Portugal, on a hill, with a castle: 8 miles S Coimbra.

Penautier, a town of France, department of Aude: 4 miles N Carcassonne.

Pendennis, a castle in Cornwall, England, on a hill of the same name, on Falmouth Bay: S E Falmouth.

Peremunder, a fortress in Prussian Pomerania, in the isle of Usedom, at the mouths of the Pene and Oder, in the Baltic Sea, lon. 14 10 E, lat. 54 16 N.

Peniche, a strong town in Estramadura, with a good harbour and a citadel: 34 miles N Lisbon. It has 2800 inhabitants.

Penick, a town of Upper Saxony, belonging to the elector of Saxony, on the Multe: 8 miles E Altenburg, lon. 12 44 E, lat. 50 59 N.

Peniſcola, a town of Spain, in Valencia, on a high point of land, on the Mediterranean: 60 miles N Valencia.

Penkridge, a town in Staffordſhire, England. It was formerly a large place, but now greatly reduced, and principally noted for its horſe fares: 6 miles S Stafford, and 129 N W London.

Penmaenmawr, once a tremendous precipice in Carnarvonſhire, overhanging the ſea, but now ſafely croſſed by a good road: 4 miles S W Aberconway.

Pennaflor, a town of Spain, on the Aſta: 14 miles S W Oviedo.

Pennaflor, a town of Spain, in Andaluſia, lon. 4 12 W, lat. 37 44 N.

Pennar, a river in the peninſula of Hindooſtan, which paſſes by Gooty, Gandicotta, Cuddapah, and Vellore, and enters the bay of Bengal, at Gangapatnam.

Pennon, a fort of Africa, on a ſmall iſland before the harbour of Algiers.

Peñon de Velez, a very important ſeaport of Barbary, on a rock in the Mediterranean near the town of Velez: 75 miles E Ceuta, lon. 4 0 W, lat. 35 25 N.

Penriſe, a ſeaport in Glamorganſhire, Wales, on the Briſtol channel: 20 miles S E Carmarthen, and 219 W London.

Penrith, a town in Cumberland, England. It has a manufacture of check and cotton: 18 miles S Carliſle, and 280 N N W London.

Penryn, a borough in Cornwall, England, on a creek of Falmouth Haven, has a great trade in the pilchard and Newfoundland fiſheries, is governed by a mayor, and ſends two members to parliament: 3 miles N W Falmouth.

Penſance, or *Penzance*, a ſeaport in Cornwall, England. It carries on a conſiderable trafic in ſhipping, and is one of the tin coinage towns, and a corporation, governed by a Mayor: 12 miles E of the land's end, and 281 W by S London.

Penſford, a town in Somerſetſhire, England, noted for its hats and bread: 7 miles W Bath, and 117 W by S London.

Penza, a government of Ruſſia, formerly a province of Kaſan. Its capital of the ſame name, is on the Sura, where it receives the rivulet Penza: 220 miles S W Kaſan.

Pentland Frith, a ſtrait which divides the Orkney iſlands from Caithneſsſhire, in Scotland: 20 miles long and 10 broad, and very dangerous to thoſe who are not well acquainted with its tides and currents; eſpecially in paſſing the Pentland Skerries, a cluſter of rocks at the E entrance of the frith.

Pentland Hills, a ridge of mountains, in Edinburgſhire, extending about 10 miles from S W to N E.

Pequigny, a town of France, department of Somme; remarkable for the interview between Louis XI, of France, and Edward IV, of England, in 1475, on a bridge built for that purpoſe. It is on the river Somme: 15 miles S E Abbeville.

Pera, a ſuburb of Conſtantinople, where the foreign ambaſſadors uſually reſide. It is inhabited by chriſtians of ſeveral denominations; and wine is ſold there as publicly as in any other part of Europe, which is not allowed in the city.

[Thevenot.]

Peray, St. a village of France, department of Ardeche, noted for its wines: 21 miles N W Privas.

Percaſlaw, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Kiof: 44 miles S E Kiof.

Perche, a late province of France, in Orleanois, bounded N by Normandy. It takes its name from a foreſt, and is pretty fertile. It now forms, with part of Normandy, the department of Orne.

Perekop, ſee *Precop*.

Pereczas, a town of Upper Hungary, capital of a county of the ſame name: 50 miles E by N Tockay.

Perga, a town of Turkey, in Albania, oppoſite the iſland of Corfu, lon. 20 19 E, lat. 39 40 N.

Pergamus, now called Pergamo, an ancient city of Natolia, 46 miles N of Smyrna. It is inhabited by 3000 Turks. Here are more ruins than ſtanding houſes. One ſolitary church remains; the cathedral of St. John is buried in its own ruins, their angel removed, its pillars adorning the graves of its deſtroyers, the Turks. The church of Santa Sophia is turned into a moſque. About a dozen chriſtian families toil in diſmal ſervitude to gain their daily bread. This is not ſtrange, ſince GOD had ſaid He would "fight againſt them," becauſe they were "the throne of ſatan, ſacrificed to idols, and committed fornication" Their preſent ſtate proves the threatening was divine, lon. 27 27 E, lat. 39 5 N.

[Newton.]

Perigord, a late province of France. It abounds in iron mines, and the air is pure and healthy. It now forms the department of Dordogne.

Perigueux, an ancient town of France, capital of the department of Dordogne, with a biſhop's ſee, the ruins of a temple of Venice, and an amphitheatre. It is on the river Iſle: 50 miles S W Limoges.

Perm,

Perm, a government of Ruſſia, formerly a province of Kaſan. It is divided into two provinces; viz. Perm, the capital of which is of the ſame name, ſeated on the river Kama, where it receives the Zegochekha; and Catharinenburgh, the capital of which is of the ſame name, ſeated near the ſource of the river Iſſel.

Perne, a town of France, department of the Mouths of the Rhone. It is the birthplace of the celebrated orator Flechier, biſhop of Niſmes, and a little to the W of Apt.

Perneau, a town of Ruſſia, in Livonia, with a caſtle. It is near the mouth of a river of the ſame name: 35 miles N Riga.

Pernes, a ſtrong town of France, department of the Straits of Calais, on the Clarence: 17 miles N W Arras.

Peronne, a ſtrong town of France, department of Somme. It is called the Virgin, becauſe it has never been taken, though often beſieged. The caſtle is remarkable for the impriſonment of Charles the ſimple, who here miſerably died; and in this caſtle the duke of Burgundy detained Lewis XI, 3 days, till he conſented to ſign a diſadvantageous treaty. It is on the Somme, and has 17,000 inhabitants: 27 miles S W Cambray, and 80 E by N Paris.

Perouſa, a town of Piedmont, the chief place in a valley of the ſame name. It is on the Cluſen: 16 miles S W Turin.

Perpignan, a town of France, capital of the department of the Eaſtern Pyrennees, with a good citadel, a univerſity, and a biſhop's ſee. It is on the Tet, over which is a bridge: 100 miles S E Bourdeaux, lon. 3 0 E, lat. 42 41 N.

Perſepolis, anciently the capital of the Perſian empire. It was taken by Alexander the Great, who laid it in ruins, being irritated, according to Diodorus, at the ſight of 800 Greeks, whom the Perſians had cruelly mutilated. Others ſay, that being intoxicated, he was inſtigated by the courtezan Thais, to ſet it on fire. Its magnificent ruins are 50 miles N E Schiras, and 200 S E Iſpahan, lon. 56 20 E, lat. 30 10 N.

Perſhore, a town in Worceſterſhire, England, on the Avon: 9 miles E S E Worceſter.

Perſia, a large kingdom of Aſia, conſiſting of ſeveral provinces, which, at different times, have had their particular kings. It is bounded N by Georgia, the Caſpian Sea, and Uſbec Tartary, W by Turkey and Arabia, S by the gulfs of Perſia and Ormus, and the Arabian Sea, E by Hindooſtan Proper. It is 1220 miles from E to W, and 900 from N to S. The chief rivers are the Tigris and Amue. In the N and E parts it is mountainous and cold; in the middle and S E parts ſandy and deſert: in the S and W, level and extremely fertile, though for ſeveral months very hot. The ſoil produces all ſorts of pulſe and corn, except oats and rye. In ſeveral places, naptha, a ſort of bitumen, riſes out of the ground; and there are mines of gold, ſilver, iron, turcois ſtones, and ſalt; but the firſt two of theſe are not worked, on account of the ſcarcity of wood. Among the products of Perſia, that are peculiarly excellent, are dates, piſtachionuts, and poppies, that produce the fineſt opium. They have extenſive plantations of mulberry trees for ſilk worms; and large flocks of ſheep and goats. Their camels, horſes, mules, aſſes, oxen, and buffaloes, are the beſt of their kind, and are indifferently uſed for carrying paſſengers or burdens, the horſes excepted, which are only uſed for the ſaddle. The principal manufactures are ſilks, as ſatins, tabbies, taffetas, and ſilk mixed with cotton, or with camel's or goat's hair; brocades, gold tiſſues, and gold velvet, carpets, calicoes, camlets, &c. Their dying is preferred to any thing of the kind in Europe. During almoſt the whole of this century, Perſia has been deſolated by competitors for the ſovereignty. The Perſians are generally Mahometans, of the ſect of Ali. Iſpahan is the capital.

Perſia, Gulf of, ſpreads between Perſia and Arabia Felix. The entrance near Ormus is not above 30 miles over; but within it is 189 in breadth, and the length from Ormus to the mouth of the Euphrates, is 420 miles.

Perth, the capital of Perthſhire, Scotland, on the Tay, over which is an elegant bridge of nine arches. It has two churches, one of which belonged formerly to a fine abbey. Perth has been the reſidence of the ſovereigns of Scotland, and the ſeat of the parliament, and of the ſupreme courts of juſtice. The tide comes up to this place, and the river is navigable for ſmall veſſels. Here is a great linen and cotton manufacture: 30 miles N Edinburg.

Perthſhire, a county of Scotland, bounded N by the ſhires of Inverneſs and Aberdeen, E by Angusſhire and the frith of Tay, and W by Argyleſhire. The northern diſtrict, called Athol, is mountainous, and contains ſome lakes.

Pertius,

Pertuis, a town of France, department of the Mouths of the Rhone: 10 miles N Aix, and 27 Marſeilles.

Perugia, an ancient and populous city of Italy, capital of Perugino, with a ſtrong citatel, a univerſity, and a biſhop's ſee. The churches, and many other buildings, public and private, are very handſome. It is on a hill: 75 miles N Rome.

Perugino, a province of Italy, in the Eccleſiaſtical State, bounded W by Tuſcany, N by the county of Citta Caſtellana. The air is pure, and the ſoil fertile in corn and good wine. The capital Perugia.

Peſaro, a town of Italy, duchy of Urbino, with a biſhop's ſee. It is a large place, and the ſtreets are paved with bricks. The caſtle is well fortified, the harbour excellent, and the cathedral magnificent. The environs are remarkable for producing good figs, of which large quantities are ſent to Venice. It is on an eminence, at the mouth of the Foglia, on the gulf of Venice: 17 miles E N E Urbino, and 130 Rome.

Peſcara, a ſtrong town of Naples, in Abruzzo Citeriore. It is ſeated at the mouth of a river of the ſame name, on the gulf of Venice: 100 miles N E Naples.

Peſchiera, a town of Italy, in the Veroneſe, with a caſtle and a ſtrong fort. It was taken by the French in July, 1796. It is on the Mincio: 16 miles W Verona.

Peſenas, an ancient town of France, department of Herault. It is delightfully ſeated on the river Pein: 12 miles N E Beziers.

Peſt, a town of Upper Hungary, capital of a county of the ſame name, on the Danube, oppoſite Buda: 85 miles S E Preſburg. A great part of the city has been built entirely new, ſince the year 1791. It is at preſent the capital of Hungary, lon. 18 25 E, lat. 47 24 E.

[Jackſon.]

Petaw, an ancient town in the duchy of Stiria, on the Drave: 109 miles S Vienna.

Pe-tcheli, *Tcheli*, or *Li-pa-fou*, the principal province of China, bounded N by the great Wall and part of Tartary, E by the Yellow Sea, W by the mountains of Chan-ſi. It contains 9 cities of the firſt claſs, which have ſeveral others under their juriſdiction. The temperature of the air in this province does not ſeem to agree with its latitude; for, although Pe-tcheli extends no further than the forty ſecond degree N, yet all its rivers are ſo much frozen, during 4 months in the year, that waggons with the heavieſt loads may ſafely paſs them. The ſoil is ſandy, and produces very little rice; but it abounds with all other kinds of grain, and with the greater part of the fruit trees found in Europe. Pekin is the capital.

Peter and Paul, St. or *Petropavloſkoi*, a ſeaport of Kamtchatka, in the Ruſſian government of Irkutzk. The town conſiſts of ſome miſerable log houſes and a few conical huts. Captain Clerke, who ſucceeded captain Cook, and died at ſea, was interred here, lon. 158 43 E, lat. 53 0 N.

Peterborough, a city in Northamptonſhire, England, with a biſhop's ſee. It is on the Nen, over which is a bridge into Huntingdonſhire. It has but one church, beſide the cathedral, which was formerly a monaſtery; but, the market place is ſpacious, and the ſtreets regular. It has a trade in corn, coal, and timber, is governed by a mayor, and ſends two members to parliament. It is 42 miles N E Northampton, and 81 N London.

Peterhead, a town in Aberdeenſhire, Scotland, near the mouth of the Ugie. It has an excellent harbour, defended by a new pier; a conſiderable trade in the fiſhery, and to the Baltic; and a manufacture or ſewing thread. A mineral ſpring, of a powerful diuretic quality, and the ſea bathing bring a great reſort of company, for whoſe accommodation there is a ball room, and many elegant houſes. It is a little W Buchanneſs, the moſt eaſtern promontory of Scotland, and 34 miles N E Aberdeen.

Peterſburg, or *St. Peterſburg*, the metropolis of the empire of Ruſſia, in a government of the ſame name. It is on the Neva, near the gulf of Finland, and is built partly on ſome iſlands in the mouth of the river, and partly upon the continent. At the beginning of the laſt century, the ground on which Peterſburg now ſtands was only a vaſt moraſs, occupied by a few fiſhermen's huts. Peter the Great firſt began this city by the erection of a citadel with 6 baſtions, in 1703: he built alſo a ſmall hut for himſelf, which was one ſtory high, with 3 rooms, and is now preſerved by having a brick building erected over it; and ſome wooden hovels. In 1710, count Golovkin built the firſt houſe of brick; and the next year, the emperor, with his own hands, laid the foundation of a houſe of the ſame materials. From theſe ſmall beginnings roſe the imperial city of Peterſburg; and,

and, in less than 9 years after the wooden hovels were erected, the seat of empire was transferred to it from Moscow. The streets, in general, are broad and spacious; and 3 of the principal ones, which meet in a point at the Admiralty, are at least two miles in length: most of them are paved, but a few still remain floored with planks. In several parts, wooden houses, scarcely superior to common cottages, are blended with the public buildings; and the brick houses are ornamented with a white stucco. The mansions of the nobility are vast piles of building furnished in the same elegant style as at London. The Neva is, in many places, as broad as the Thames at London, and its banks are lined on each side with a continued range of handsome buildings. On the N side are the fortress, the academy of sciences, and the academy of arts. On the S side are the imperial palace, the Admiralty, the mansions of many Russian nobles, and the English line, so called, because (a few houses excepted) the whole row is occupied by English merchants. In the front of these buildings, on the S side, is the quay, which extends 3 miles, except where it is interrupted by the Admiralty; and the Neva, during the whole of that space, has been embanked, at the expense of the late empress, by a wall, parapet, and pavement of hewn granite. Petersburg, although it is more compact than the other Russian cities, and has the houses in many streets contiguous to each other, yet still bears a resemblance to the towns of this country, and is built in a very straggling manner. It has been lately enclosed within a rampart, the circumference of which is 14 miles. The city, from its low situation, is subject to inundations, and in the year 1777, the waters of the Neva overflowed, and in several streets rose 4 feet and a half in depth, and destroyed several buildings. An academy is established at Petersburg, for the instruction of 200 students, designed to be masters of the provincial schools. The Imperial Academy of Sciences, owes its institution to Peter the Great. The number of inhabitants is estimated at about 126,700. The value of the exports in British ships, in the year 1777, amounted to 1,508,782l. sterling, and the goods imported in the same year, were estimated at 423,942. The opposite divisions of Petersburg, on each side of the Neva, are connected by a bridge on pontoons, which, on account of the large masses of ice, driven down the stream from the lake Ladoga, is usually removed when they first make their appearance; and, for a few days, until the river is frozen hard enough to bear carriages, there is no communication between the opposite parts of the town. Among the noblest ornaments of Petersburg is an equestrian statue of Peter the Great, in bronze, of a colossal size; the pedestal of which is a huge rock, brought to the spot at a great expense; weighing 1500 tons, drawn 4 miles by land, and towed 4 by water. By this contrivance the great legislator and civilizer of his country appears in the attitude of ascending a precipice, the summit of which he has nearly attained. It was erected by Catharine II, in 1782. Within the walls of the fortress is the cathedral of St. Peter and St. Paul, in which are deposited the remains of Peter the Great, and of the successive sovereigns, except Peter II, buried at Moscow. Petersburg is 425 miles N W Moscow, 400 E by N Stockholm, 750 N E Copenhagen, and 1000 N N E Vienna, lon. 30 19 E, lat. 59 56 N.

[Coxe, Hanway.]

Petersfield, a borough in Hampshire, England, governed by a mayor, sends 2 members to parliament, and is on the Loddon: 18 miles N E Portsmouth, and 53 S W London.

Petershagen, a town of Germany, in the principality of Minden, on the Weser: 3 miles from Minden, and 37 W Hanover.

Peterwaradin, a town of Sclavonia, one of the strongest frontier places the house of Austria has against the Turks. It is on the Danube, between the Save and Drave: 35 miles N W Belgrade, lon. 20 30 E, lat. 45 26 N.

Petherton, a town in Somersetshire, England: 18 miles S by W Wells.

Petigliano, a town of Tuscany, in the Siennese: 8 miles W Castro, and 45 S E Sienna.

Petoune, a city of Eastern Chinese Tartary, in the department of Kirin. It has few inhabitants except Tartar soldiers, and Chinese condemned to exile. It is on the Songari: 112 miles N by E Kiran, and 500 N E Pekin, lon. 124 55 E, lat. 45 3 N.

Petrikow, a town of Great Poland, in Siradia: 80 miles S W Warsaw.

Petrina, a strong town of Austrian Croatia, on the Petrina: 27 miles E Carlstadt.

Pettaw, a town of Stiria. It belongs to the

the biſhop of Saltzburg, and is on the Drave: 28 miles S by E Gratz.

Pettapolly, a ſeaport of Hindooſtan, on the coaſt of Coromandel, where the Dutch have a factory: lat. 15 49 N.

Pettycur, a harbour in Fifeſhire, Scotland, 1 mile from Kinghorn, in the frith of Forth. Itis the landing place of paſſengers from Leith, on the oppoſite ſhore. A baſin has lately been conſtructed here.

Petworth, a town in Suſſex, England, near the Arun: 49 miles S W London.

Pfafenhoffen, a town of Upper Bavaria, with a benedictine monaſtery at a ſmall diſtance; on the Ilm: 19 miles N W Ratiſbon.

Pfeffen, a village of the Griſons, near which are warm baths, renowned for their efficacy in curing the Gout, rheumatiſm and cutaneous diſorders. [Coxe.]

Pfortſheim, a town of Suabia, with a caſtle: 15 miles S E Durlach.

Pfreimb, a town of Upper Bavaria, with a caſtle: 10 miles N E Amberg.

Pfullendorf, an imperial town of Suabia: 37 miles S W Ulm.

Phanagoria, a ſmall and beautiful iſland of Aſia, on the E ſide of the ſtrait of Caffa.

Pharos, a ſmall iſland in the Mediterranean Sea, oppoſite Alexandria, in Egypt, the ſpace between which, and the continent, forms an extenſive harbour. It has a communication with the continent by a ſtone cauſeway and bridge. It formerly had an exceedingly high tower upon it, called the Pharos, and on the top of it were lights for the direction of ſhips, lon. 31 11 E, lat. 30 24 N.

Pharſa, anciently *Pharſalia*, a town of Turkey, in Europe, in Janna, famous for the deciſive victory gained by Julius Cæſar over Pompey, in 48 B. C. Hence Lucan's poem on the civil wars between theſe two great rivals was called Pharſalia. This town is an archiepiſcopal ſee, on the Enipeus, and is 10 miles S Lariſſa.

Phaſis, a river of Aſia, which croſſes Mingrelia, and falls into the Black Sea.

Pheaſants Iſle, ſee *Faiſans*.

Philadelphia, an ancient city of Natolia, ſeated at the foot of the mountain Tmolus, in an extenſive plain. The Greeks retain its ancient name, but the Turks call it Allahijah. It contains 11,000 inhabitants, among whom are 2000 chriſtians, who have 4 churches, and a Greek archbiſhop. Here are more chriſtians than in any of the churches of Aſia, Smyrna excepted. Their preſent ſtate proves the divinity of revelation, "Becauſe thou haſt kept the word of my patience, I alſo will keep thee from the hour of temptation." It is 40 miles E S E Smyrna, lon. 28 15 E, lat. 38 28 N.

Philae, an iſland in the Nile, lying 20 or 30 feet high, 80 rods long, 40 broad. Falling temples, and other ruins, ſhow the remains of an ancient city. Not far above this are the firſt falls of the Nile. The river is croſſed by rocks of Granite in three places. The firſt makes a fall of three feet, the ſecond 10, the third a little more. [Pococke.]

Philip Iſlands, two iſlands in the S Pacific Ocean, diſcovered by capt. Hunter, in 1791, and named after Arthur Phillip, Eſq. governor of New S Wales. They are 5 miles aſunder, but almoſt joined together by a long ſandy ſpit, above water, which reaches, for about two thirds of the diſtance from the eaſternmoſt, or largeſt iſland, to the moſt weſterly, which is the ſmalleſt. They are covered with ſhrubs, have few tall trees on them, and the land is low, lon. of the eaſtern iſland 140 3 E, lat. 8 6 S.

Philippi, an ancient town of Macedonia, enlarged by Philip, father of Alexander the Great, who gave it his own name. It was near this place, commonly called the Plains of Philippi, where Caſſius and Brutus, two of the aſſaſſinators of Cæſar, were defeated by Auguſtus and Mark Antony, in 42 B. C. Here Paul and Silas preached the goſpel ſucceſsfully; here they were bound and thrown into priſon. It is an archbiſhop's ſee, but greatly decayed. An amphitheatre, and ſeveral other monuments of ancient grandeur remain. It is 67 miles E Salonichi, lon. 24 25 E, lat. 40 0 N. [Adam.]

Philippina, ſee *Samar*.

Philippine, a ſtrong town of Dutch Flanders. It was taken by the French in 1794. It is on an arm of the Scheldt: 12 miles S E Fluſhing, 15 N Ghent.

Philippine Iſlands, iſlands in the Indian Ocean, diſcovered by Magellan, in 1521. They are ſaid to be 1200 in number. The principal are, Luconia, Mindanao, Samar, Maſbate, Mindoro, Luban, Panay, Leyte, Bohol, Zebu, Negro's, St. John's, Xolo, and Abyo. They are chiefly ſubject to the Spaniards. The air is very hot and moiſt, and the ſoil fertile in rice and many other uſeful vegetables and fruits. The trees are always green, and there are ripe fruits all the year. There are a great many wild beaſts and birds, unknown in Europe. The inhabitants are

not

not all of one nation. They are 3,000,000 in number, lon. 113 13 to 120 50 E, lat. 6 30 to 18 15 N. [Peyrouse.]

Philippines, New, otherwise called *Palaos*, and *Carolinas*, islands in the N Pacific Ocean, E of the most southern of the Philippine Islands. There are upwards of 80 in all, between the equator and the Ladrones; but they are very little known to the Europeans.

Philippoli, a town of Romania, with an archbishop's see. It is chiefly inhabited by Greeks: 82 miles N W Adrianople, lon. 24 50 E, lat. 42 15 N.

Philips, Fort, St. a strong citadel of Minorca, which defends the harbour of Port Mahon.

Philips-Norton, a town in Somersetshire, England: 7 miles S Bath.

Phillipsburg, a town of the Upper Rhine, very strong, and one of the bulwarks of the Empire: belonging to the bishop of Spire: 7 miles S Spire, on the Rhine, and 40 N E Strasburg.

Philipstadt, a town of Sweden, in Wermeland, in a hilly and rocky country, abounding in iron mines, between two lakes. It has 60 houses, a church, and hospital: 20 miles N E Carlstadt, and 140 N W Stockholm. [Coxe.]

Philipstown, a borough of Ireland, capital of King's county: 40 miles W Dublin.

Philipville, a strong town of France, department of the North, on an eminence. 25 miles S E Mons, and 125 N by E Paris.

Pianeza, a town and castle of Piedmont, on the Dora: 8 miles from Turin.

Pianoza, an island of Italy, off the coast of Tuscany. 6 miles S that of Elba. It is level and low.

Piava, a river which rises in the mountains of Tirol, and falls into the gulf of Venice, by two mouths: N Venice.

Picardy, a late province of France, bounded N by Hainault, and the straits of Dover, S by the isle of France, W by Normandy and the English channel, now the department of Somme.

Picighitone, a town of Milan, with a castle, taken by the French in 1796. It is on the Seiro: 10 miles N W Cremona, and 36 S E Milan, lat. 45 16 N.

Pickering, a town in the N riding of Yorkshire, England. It has an old castle, in the ruins of which they keep their courts for the hearing of all causes under 40 shillings, in the district called the Honor or Liberty of Pickering: 26 miles N E York.

Pico, the largest and most populous of the Azores or Western islands. It produces a great deal of Wine, which is carried to Fayal, and exported thence and sold as Fayal Wine, lon. 28 21 W, lat. 38 29 N. [Cook.]

Picts Wall, England, a famous barrier against the Picts, of which some small remains are left. It began at the entrance of Solway Frith, in Cumberland, and running by Carlisle, was continued from W to E across the island to Newcastle, and ended at Tinmouth.

Piedmont, a principality of Italy, 175 miles long and 40 broad, bounded N by Vallais, E by Milan and Montferrat, S by Nice and Genoa, W by France and Savoy. It was formerly a part of Lombardy, afterwards was subject to the king of Sardinia, and in 1800 was conquered by France. It lies at the foot of the Alps, and contains many high mountains, among which are rich and fruitful vallies, as populous as any part of Italy. In the mountains are mines of several kinds, and the forests afford a great deal of game. This country has a great trade in raw silk, and it produces also corn, rice, wine, fruits, hemp, flax and cattle. Turin is the capital.

Pienza, a populous town of Tuscany, in the Siennese, with a bishop's see: 25 miles S E Sienna, 56 S Florence.

Pierre le Moutier, St. a town of France, department of Nievre, surrounded by mountains, near a lake, which renders the air unwholesome. 15 miles N W Moulins, and 150 S Paris.

Pigeon Island, a small island: 8 miles from the coast of Malabar, lon. 74 6 E, lat. 14 1 N.

Pietro, St. an island in the Mediterranean, near Sardinia, taken by the French in 1793, but retaken soon after.

Pignerol, a town of Piedmont, at the entrance of the valley of Perusa, on the Chiuson: 15 miles S W Turin.

Pigney, a town of France, department of Aube: 12 miles N E Troyes.

Pillau, a seaport of Prussia, on a tongue of land in the Baltic: 20 miles W by S Koningsberg, of which it is the port. It has a good harbour, and is considered as the bulwark and key of the kingdom. The streets are broad, and run in a strait line; and the houses are built and furnished in the Dutch taste. Vessels of great burden are cleared, and take in their lading here; for the Frisch Haff has not a sufficient depth of water to carry them up to Koningsberg. The fort is nearly a regular pentagon. The bas-

tions

tions make a grand appearance; and all the buildings belonging to the fortifications are ſtrong, handſome, and regular. It has alſo a magazine for military ſtores. Below the gate of the caſtle is a ſtone equeſtrian ſtatue of Frederick William the Great; and over the gate a watch tower is erected, where a centinel ſtands upon duty day and night. There is alſo a church in the fort, which ſerves both for the Lutherans and Calviniſts. Over the gate, on one ſide of the entrance towards the outworks, ſtands the image of Mars, in a bold attitude, looking towards Sweden. The fort is well planted with cannon. The peninſula or tongue of land along which the road from Pillau to Fiſchhauſen lies, is called the *Paradiſe of Pruſſia*, from its extreme pleaſantneſs and fertility. Near the fort is a fine plain, where the Friſch Haff forms a fine ſemicircular bay, which is frequented by great numbers of ſwans, ſea mews, wild ducks, and other water fowl. On the other ſide of this bay lies Alt-Pillau, or Old Pillau, inhabited by fiſhermen, lon. 20 20 E, lat. 54 38 N.

Pilling Hall, and Moſs, England, between Garſtang in Lancaſhire, and the ſea. It is remarkable, that in 1745, a part of Pilling Moſs roſe to a ſurpriſing height, and ſoon after ſunk as much below its former level. It moved ſlowly towards the S, and in half an hour covered 20 acres of land. A man paſſing over it when it began to move, perceiving that the ground was in motion under him, turned ſpeedily and eſcaped being ſwallowed up. A family was driven from their dwelling, which was ſurrounded and tumbled down. The improved land adjoining that part of the Moſs which moved, was a concave circular tract of nearly 100 acres. It was nearly filled up with moſs and water to the depth of 15 feet.

Pilnitz, a town in Saxony, on the Elbe: 7 miles S E Dreſden. The elector has a palace here, in which he reſides during the ſummer. In the year 1791, the firſt coalition againſt the French revolution was formed in this place, by a ſecret convention. The articles of this coalition, have not yet been made public. The treaty forgers, however, have attempted to palm upon the world, a pretended *Treaty of Pilnitz*, ſuch as beſt ſuited their purpoſes.

Pilſen, a ſtrong town of Bohemia, capital of a circle of the ſame name; near the confluence of the Miſa and Watto: 47 miles W by S Prague, lon. 13 55 E, lat. 49 46 N.

Pilſna, Pilſno, or *Pilzow*, a town of Little Poland, in the palatinate of Sandomir, on the Wiſlake: 50 miles E Cracow.

Pilten, a town of Courland, capital of a fertile territory of the ſame name; on the river Windaw, between Goldingen and Windaw, lon. 22 10 E, lat. 57 15 N.

Pines, Iſle of, an iſland in the S Pacific Ocean, off the S end of New Caledonia: it is 14 miles wide, high and remarkable in the middle, being a pointed hill, ſloping toward the extremeties, which are very low. The low land has many tall pine trees upon it. It was diſcovered by captain Cook, in 1774, lon. 167 38 E, lat. 22 38 S.

Ping-leang-fou, a city of China, one of the moſt conſiderable in the W part of the province of Chen-ſi. It contains 3 cities of the ſecond, and 7 of the third claſs in its diſtrict, and is on the river Kin-ho: 480 miles S W Pekin.

Pin-hiang-fou, a city of China, in the province of Chan-ſi. Its diſtrict contains 6 cities of the ſecond, and 28 of the third claſs: 240 miles S W Pekin.

Pinnel, a ſtrong town of Portugal, in Tra-los-Montes, capital of a territory of the ſame name; it is at the confluence of the Coha, and Pinnel: 25 miles N Guarda.

Pinnenburg, a fort and town of Lower Saxony, Duchy of Holſtein, capital of a county of the ſame name, on the Owe: 15 miles N W Hamburg.

Pinſko, a town of Lithuania, on a river of the ſame name. It was formerly a conſiderable place, but has been almoſt ruined by the Coſſacks, lon. 26 20 E, lat. 52 18 N.

Piombino, a ſeaport of Tuſcany, capital of a principality of the ſame name. It is ſeated on a bay: 40 miles S Leghorn, and 60 S W Florence, lon. 10 23 E, lat. 42 57 N.

Piombino, a principality of Tuſcany, lying on the Mediterranean. The iſland of Elba depends upon it, and has its own prince, under the protection of the king of the two Sicilies.

Piperno, a town of Italy, in Campagna di Roma: 50 miles S E Rome.

Pipley, a town of Hindooſtan Proper, in Bengal, which formerly had Engliſh and Dutch Factories. It is on a river: 15 miles W Balaſore, lon. 86 31 E, lat. 21 20 N.

Pique Montvallier, the higheſt mountain of the Pyrennees, in the form of a Pike, lon. 0 22 W, lat. 42 51 N.

Pirano,

Pireno, a ſeaport of Venetian Iſtria, on a peninſula: 10 miles S Capo d'Iſtria.

Piritz, a town of Pomerania, in the territory of Stetin, near the lake Maldu: 20 miles S E Stetin.

Piſa, an ancient and large city of Tuſcany, capital of the Piſano, with a univerſity, an Archbiſhop's ſee, and 3 forts. The river Arno runs through Piſa, and over it are 3 bridges, one of which is conſtructed of marble. Graſs now grows in the principal ſtreets of this city. The Cathedral is a magnificent ſtructure, and on the right ſide of the choir is a leaning tower, much celebrated. In the great ſquare, before St Stephen's Church, is a white marble ſtatue of duke Cofino the Great. The Grand Duke's palace, and the magnificent exchange, are worth notice. Piſa is in a fertile plain, at a ſmall diſtance from the Mediterranean: 10 miles N Leghorn, and 42 W Florence.

Piſania, a ſmall village in the kingdom of Yany, eſtabliſhed by Britiſh ſubjects, as a factory for trade, inhabited by them and their black ſervants; on the Gambia: 16 miles above Jonkakonda. [Park.]

Piſano, a territory of Tuſcany, on the Mediterranean: 47 miles long and 25 broad, and one of the beſt countries in all Tuſcany.

Piſello, the moſt Northern cape of Natolia, which projects into the Black Sea, oppoſite the Crimea.

Piſpour, ſee *Peiſpore*.

Piſtoia, a conſiderable town of Tuſcany, with a biſhop's ſee. There are ſeveral fine churches and magnificent palaces, but the town is in a ſtate of decay: 20 miles N W Florence.

Pitcaitly Wells, ſome remarkable ſaline ſprings, near Perth, in Scotland, deemed beneficial in ſcorbutic caſes.

Pithea, a ſeaport of Sweden, in W Bothnia, on a ſmall iſland, at the mouth of the Pithea, in the gulf of Bothnia. It is joined to the continent by a wooden bridge: 80 miles S W Tornea, lon. 22 40 E, lat. 65 11 N.

Pittenweem, a ſeaport in Fifeſhire, Scotland, at the entrance of the frith of Forth: 23 miles N E Edinburgh.

Pizzo, a town of Naples, in Calabria Ulteriore, on the gulf of St. Eufemia: 4 miles from Monte-Leone.

Placentia, a duchy of Italy, formerly the Weſtern part of the duchy of Parma, bounded E by that duchy, N and W by the Milaneſe, S by the territory of Genoa. It is very fertile and populous, and contains mines of iron, and ſalt ſprings, from which is made a very white ſalt. The principal rivers are the Trebia and Nurra. It was divided between the queen of Hungary and the king of Sardinia, by the treaty of Worms, in 1743.

Placentia, a town of Italy, capital of a Duchy of the ſame name, with a biſhop's ſee, a citadel, and a celebrated univerſity. Its churches, ſquares, ſtreets and fountains, are beautiful; it contains 30,000 inhabitants. It was ceded to the king of Sardinia in 1743; and the French took poſſeſſion of it in May, 1796. It is ſeated in a well cultivated country, on the river Po: 32 miles N W Parma, and 83 E Turin.

Placentia, a town of Spain, in Eſtramadura, with a biſhop's ſee and a caſtle. It is ſeated on the Xera, in a delightful plain, and ſurrounded by mountains: 80 miles S W Madrid.

Placentia, a town of Spain, in Guipuſcoa, on the Deva: 25 miles S E Bilboa.

Planier, a ſmall iſland of the Mediterranean, in the road of Marſeilles.

Plano, a ſmall iſland in the Mediterranean, in the bay of Alicant.

Plaſſey, Plains of, in Bengal, about 30 miles from Moorſhedabad, and 70 from Calcutta. This ſpot is memorable for a great victory gained by Colonel Clive, in 1757, over the Nabob Syrajah Dowlah, which laid the foundation of the preſent extenſive Britiſh Empire in Hindooſtan.

Plawen, a town of Lower Saxony, in the Duchy of Mecklenburg, ſeated on a ſmall river which falls into the Elbe, near a lake of the ſame name: 17 miles S Guſtrow, lon. 12 13 E, lat. 53 40 N.

Plawen, a town of Upper Saxony, in Voigtland, ſeated on the Elſter: 67 miles S W Dreſden, lon. 12 17 E, lat. 50 32 N.

Pleaſant Iſland, in the Southern Ocean, diſcovered in 1799. It is a populous, delightful iſland: 4 miles long, lat. 0 20 S, lon. 167 18 E. [Fearn.]

Pleiburg, a town of Germany, in Carinthia, ſeated on the Feiſtez, at the foot of a mountain: 25 miles E by S Clagenfurt.

Pleſkof, ſee *Pſkof*.

Pleſhey, a village in Eſſex, England: 7 miles N by W Chelmsford.

Pleſſe, a town of Sileſia, with a caſtle, on the Viſtula: 36 miles E Troppaw, lon. 18 36 E, lat. 50 0 N.

Polickſto, a town of Poland, capital of a palatinate of the ſame name, with a caſtle, and a biſhop's ſee. It is on a hill near the Viſtula: 25 miles S E Uladiſlaw, and 65 W Warſaw.

Pleen,

Ploen, a town of Holſtein, capital of a principality of the ſame name. It is on the N ſide of a lake: 22 miles N W Lubec.

Ploermel, a town of France, department of Morbihan: 27 miles N E Vannes.

Pludentz, a town in the Tirol, capital of a county of the ſame name; in a pleaſant plain, on the river Ill: 65 miles W Inſpruc.

Pluviers, a town of France, department of Eure and Loire: 20 miles N Orleans.

Plymouth, a ſeaport in Devonſhire, England, between the mouths of the Plym and Tamar, and, next to Portſmouth, is the moſt conſiderable harbour in England for men of war. There are, properly ſpeaking, 3 harbours, called Catwater, Sutton Pool, and Hamouze. The firſt is in the mouth of the Plym, and affords a ſafe and commodious harbour for merchant ſhips, but is ſeldom entered by ſhips of war. The ſecond is frequented by merchant ſhips only, is almoſt ſurrounded by the houſes of the town, and and has lately been further ſecured by an extenſive pier. The third is near the mouth of the Tamar, and is the harbour for the reception of the Britiſh navy, being fitted with moorings for about 100 ſail, and having good anchorage for a much greater number. Adjoining to it are docks, arſenals, and all other conveniences for the building and fitting out of ſhips of war. Theſe harbours are defended by a fort on St. Nicholas' Iſland, and by a citadel nearly oppoſite to that iſland, upon a hill which overlooks the town. Plymouth contains 2 pariſh churches, ſends 2 members to parliament, and is governed by a mayor. It is well ſupplied with freſh water, firſt brought here from a place 7 miles off, by the famous Sir Francis Drake, who was a native of this town. It carries on a conſiderable foreign and domeſtic trade: 43 miles S W Exeter, and 216 W by S London, lon. 4 10 W, lat. 50 22 N.

Plymouth Dock, a populous town, contiguous to the royal docks in the harbour of Hamouze, at Plymouth, in Devonſhire. It has a chapel in the dockyard, and a church about a quarter of a mile from the town.

Plympton, a borough in Devonſhire, England, ſends 2 members to parliament: 7 miles E Plymouth.

Plynlimmon Hill, a lofty mountain of Wales, partly in Montgomeryſhire, and partly in Cardiganſhire. The Severn, the Wye, and other rivers, have their ſource in this mountain.

Po, a celebrated river of Italy, which has its ſource at Mount Viſo, in Piedmont. It runs through Montferrat, the Milineſe, and the Mantuan; thence on the borders of the Parmeſan, and a part of the Modeneſe; and having entered the Ferrareſe, it divides at Ficherulolo, and falls into the gulf of Venice by 4 principal mouths. In its courſe it receives ſeveral rivers, and often overflows its banks, as moſt of thoſe rivers deſcend from the Alps, and are increaſed by the melting of the ſnow.

Po, a river of China, in the province of Kiang-ſi.

Pocklington, a town in the E riding of Yorkſhire, England, on a ſtream that falls into the Derwent: 14 miles E York.

Podenſtein, a town of Franconia, in the biſhopric of Bamberg, among foreſts, near the ſource of the Putlach: 30 miles S E Bamberg.

Podolia, a province in the S E part of Poland, wreſted from that country by the late empreſs of Ruſſia, in 1793. The Dnieſter, ſeparates it from Moldavia on the S W; and the Bog croſſes it from W to E. It is divided into the Upper and Lower. Kaminieeke is the capital of the former, and Bracklaw of the latter.

Poggibonzi, a town of Tuſcany, famous for its excellent tobacco. It is near the Elſa: 16 miles S Florence.

Poggio, a town of Tuſcany, near Florence, famous for a handſome palace of the great duke.

Poirino, or *Poverino*, a town of Piedmont: 15 miles S E Turin.

Poiſſy, an ancient town of France, in the Iſle of France, near the foreſt of St. Germaine: 15 miles N W Paris.

Poitiers, an extenſive town of France, capital of the department of Vienne. Its population is not in proportion to its extent; for it includes a number of gardens and fields: the inhabitants are eſtimated at 21,000. It has ſeveral Roman antiquities, particularly an amphitheatre, partly demoliſhed; and a triumphal arch, which ſerves as a gate to the great ſtreet. The environs abound with vipers, in ſuch numbers, that they are exported to Venice to make treacle. This town is on a hill, on the river Clain: 52 miles S W Tours, 120 N by E Bourdeaux.

Poitou, a late province of France, bounded N by Bretagne, Anjou, and part of Tourain; W by the bay of Biſcay. It is fertile in corn and wine, and feeds a great

POLAND,
Shewing the Claims of
RUSSIA, PRUSSIA & AUSTRIA
from the best
AUTHORITIES.
N.B. The Shaded part is the Countries to be annexed to Russia, & Prussia is agreeable to the Manifesto Published 1st March 25th 1792 to Russia & to Prussia.
Remarks
Claims of Russia 1
Do Prussia 2
Do Austria 3
Polish Miles a Degree
English Miles 69 1/2 to a Degree
Longitude East from London
SWEDEN
BALTIC
SEA
RUSSIA
COURLAND
SAMOGITIA
GREAT DUTCHY
LITHUANIA
PRUSSIA
POLAND
POLESIA
VOLHINIA
PODOLIA
MOLDAVIA
RED
RUSSIA
LITTLE
POLAND
Carpathian Mountains
HUNGARY
TURKEY IN EUROPE
Riga
Mitau
Memel
Konigsberg
Dantzic
Thorn
Warsaw
Bielsk
Brest
Grodno
Nowogrodek
Minsk
Slonim
Pinsk
Lublin
Cholm
Lemberg
Zamosc
Kiow
Kaminiec
Chotin
Jassy
Danube R.
Dniester R.
Vistula R.
Niemen R.
Dwina R.
Pripet R.
Bug R.

a great number of cattle, particularly mules. It now forms the 3 departments of Vendée, Vienne, and the Two Sevres.

Pola, an ancient and ſtrong ſeaport of Italy, in the S part of Iſtria, with a citadel, and a biſhop's ſee. Here are the ruins of a Roman amphitheatre, and a triumphal arch. It is at the bottom of a bay, and has a ſpacious harbour: 80 miles S E Venice, lat. 45 13 N.

Polachia, a palatinate of Poland, bounded N by Pruſſia and Lithuania, W by Maſovia. Bielſk is the capital.

Poland, a large country of Europe, bounded W by the Baltic, Brandenburg, and Sileſia; S by Hungary, and Moldavia; N by Pruſſia, Courland, Livonia, and Ruſſia; E by Ruſſia, and the territories wreſted by that power from the Turks. It is divided into Great Poland, Little Poland, and Lithuania; each again ſubdivided into palatinates, or provinces. The government was monarchical and ariſtocratical; all the acts of ſtate being in the name of the king and republic of Poland. The king was the only elective ſovereign in Europe; being choſen by a general diet ſummoned by the archbiſhop of Gneſna, as chief of the republic during the interregnum. This circumſtance proved the ſource of great calamities: for, on the demiſe of every ſovereign, the country was generally involved in a war, between contending factions, reſpectively ſupported by foreign powers. In 1772, a partition of this country, projected by the king of Pruſſia, was effected by that monarch, in conjunction with the empreſs of Ruſſia, and the emperor of Germany. By this partition, one third of the country was wreſted from the republic, the diet being compelled by a foreign force, to make and to ratify this important ceſſion. For the part ceded to the emperor, ſee *Galicia*. The part allotted to Ruſſia, compriſes Poliſh Livonia, that part of the palatinate of Polotſk which lies to the E of the Dwina; the palatinates of Vitepſk, and Miciſlaw; and two ſmall portions to the N E and S E of the palatinate of Minſk. This tract of land (Poliſh Livonia excepted) is ſituated in White Ruſſia, and includes at leaſt one third of Lithuania. See *Polotſk*, and *Mobilef*. The king of Pruſſia took poſſeſſion of all the weſtern parts of Pomerania, bounded S by the river Netze or Nottee, with the whole of Poliſh or Weſtern Pruſſia, the cities of Dantzic and Thorn excepted. Of theſe countries, the Ruſſian part is the largeſt, the Auſtrian the moſt populous, and the Pruſſian the moſt commercial. The population of the whole, amounts to near 5,000,000 of ſouls; the firſt containing 1,600,000, the ſecond 2,500,000, and the third 860,000. The 3 partitioning powers, moreover, forcibly effected a great change in the conſtitution. By this all foreign candidates for the throne of Poland were excluded; none could be choſen king of Poland, and great duke of Lithuania, in future but a native Pole; the ſon, or grandſon of a king, could not be elected immediately upon the death of his father, or grandfather, nor be eligible till after an interval of two reigns; and a permanent council was eſtabliſhed, in which the executive power was veſted. By this change, all foreign princes, who might be likely to give weight to Poland, by their hereditary dominions, were rendered incapable of filling the throne; every proſpect of an hereditary ſovereignty was removed; the exorbitant privileges of the equeſtrian order were confirmed in their utmoſt latitude; and the prerogatives, of the crown, before too greatly reduced were ſtill further diminiſhed. In 1791, however, the king and the nation, in concurrence, almoſt unanimouſly, and without any foreign intervention, eſtabliſhed another conſtitution. By this the evils of an elective monarchy were avoided, the throne being declared hereditary in the houſe of Saxony. The rights and privileges of all orders in the republic (the king, the nobles, the citizens, and the peaſants) were alike equitably conſulted. In a word, it was not, on the one hand, the haughty deſpot dictating a conſtitution to his people; nor, on the other, a proud ariſtocracy, or a mad dimocracy, that wreſted from their ſovereign his juſt prerogatives; but it was the univerſal wiſh of the nation, the ſentiment that inſpired which, was univerſal happineſs. A few of the nobility, however, diſcontented at the generous ſacrifice of ſome of their privileges, repaired to the court of Ruſſia; and their repreſentations concurring with the ambitious views of the empreſs, ſhe ſent an army into Poland, under pretext of being guarantee of the conſtitution of 1772. Her interference was too powerful to be reſiſted; and this new conſtitution was overthrown. But the principal object for which the Ruſſian army entered Poland, was not yet attained. The empreſs had planned, in conjunction with the king of Pruſſia, a ſecond partition of this country, which

took

took place in 1793. By this, the empress obtained nearly the remaining part of Lithuania, with the palatinates of Podolia, Kiof, and Bratzlaw; and the king of Prussia obtained the provinces of Posen, Gnesen, Kalish, Siradia, Wielun, Lentschitz, Cujavia, Doorzyn, Rawa, part of Plotsk, &c. with the city and monastery, of Czentstokow (the Loretto of Poland) and its rich treasures, and the cities of Dantzic and Thorn. Such multiplied oppressions, at last roused the spirit of the nation. General Kosciusko appeared, in 1794, at the head of a Polish army, to assert the independency of his country, and to recover the provinces wrested from it. He was successful, at first, against the king of Prussia; but was defeated, and taken prisoner in the sequel, by the Russians, who soon after took the capital, Warsaw. The king formally resigned his crown at Grodno, in 1795, was a kind of state prisoner, till his death; and all Poland has since been in possession of a foreign force. By the constitution of 1772, the Roman catholic religion was established; but although the dissidents continued excluded from the diet, the senate and the permanent council, they enjoy the free exercise of their religion; were permitted to have churches without bells, and schools and seminaries of their own. The air of Poland is generally cold; but the soil is so fertile in corn, in many places, that it supplies Sweden and Holland with large quantities, and it has extensive pastures. Here is much leather, fur, hemp, flax, saltpetre, honey, and wax; and there are mines of salt, of a great depth, out of which is dug rock salt. The principal rivers are the Dnieper, Vistula, Bug, Niemen, Dniester, and Bog. Warsaw is the capital.

Poleron, see *Pooloroon*.

Polesia, the palatinate of Brzescia, in Lithuania, is so called.

Polesino-di-Rovigo, a province in the republic of Venice, bounded N by the Paduan, S by the Ferrarese, E by the Dogado, W by the Veronese. It is fertile in corn and pastures. Rovigo is the capital.

Pol, St. a town of France, department of the Straits of Calais, noted for its mineral waters, and is 16 miles N W Arras.

Policandro, an island in the archipelago, one of the Cyclades, 20 miles in circumference. Here are a few villages, a castle, and a harbour; but it consists, in general, of barren rocks and mountains. It lies between Milo and Paros, lon. 25 31 E, lat. 36 32 N.

Policastro, a decayed town of Naples, with a bishop's see, on a gulf of the same name: 68 miles S E Naples.

Polignano, a populous town of Naples, in Terra di Bari, on a craggy rock, near the sea: 16 miles E Bari.

Poligni, a town of France, department of Jura: 32 miles S W Besançon.

Polina, an ancient town of Albania, with a Greek archbishop's see, formerly a considerable place, but now almost in ruins: 12 miles S Durazzo, lat. 41 42 N.

Polito, or *Polizzi*, a town of Sicily, at the foot of the mountain Madonia: 30 miles S E Palermo.

Pollockshaws, a considerable manufacturing town in Renfrewshire, Scotland: 5 miles E Paisley.

Polotsk, a government of the Russian empire, formed of part of a palatinate of Lithuania, dismembered from Poland by the treaty of partition, in 1772. Its products are chiefly grain, hemp, flax, and pasture; and the forests furnish abundance of masts, planks, oak for shipbuilding, pitch, tar, &c, which are chiefly sent down the Dwina to Riga.

Polotsk, a strong town of Russia, capital of a government of the same name, on the Dwina, at the mouth of the small river Polota: 50 miles S W Vitepsk, lon. 27 50 E, lat. 55 43 N.

Polten, St. a town of Lower Austria: 8 miles from Vienne.

Pomegue, an island in the Mediterranean, near Marseilles.

Pomerania, a duchy of Upper Saxony; bounded N by the Baltic, E by Western Prussia and Poland. It is watered by the Oder. The air is cold, but the soil is fertile, abounding in pastures, and corn, of which a great deal is exported. It is a flat country, containing many lakes, woods, and forests, and has several good harbours, particularly Stetin and Stralsund. It is divided into Hither and Further Pomerania. The latter and part of Hither Pomerania, belong to the king of Prussia; the remainder to the king of Sweden. Stetin is the capital of the Prussian part, and Stralsund of the Swedish.

Pomerellia, a district of Polish or Western Prussia, forcibly seized by the king of Prussia. Dantzic is the capital.

Pomerania, a large county of Western Prussia, which extends from E to W from the Passerge as far as the Vistula, between E and W Prussia. It is full of lakes and morasses.

Pomona, the principal of the Orkney Islands. See *Mainland*.

Pondicherry,

Pondeſturia, a town of Italy, in Monferrat, on the S ſide of the Po: 33 miles E Turin.

Pondicherry, a town of Hindooſtan, on the coaſt of Coromandel. It was firſt ſettled by the French, in 1674. Previouſly to the war of 1756, it was, perhaps, the fineſt city in India, having 120,000 inhabitants. It extended along the ſeacoaſt above a mile, and was three quarters of a mile in breadth. It was well built, and, beſide many public buildings, had a citadel, then the beſt of its kind in India. This city was taken by the Engliſh in 1761, and immediately razed, in retaliation of M. Lally's conduct toward Fort St. David, in 1758. It was reſtored in 1763; taken by the Engliſh in 1778, reſtored in 1783; and again taken by the Engliſh in 1793, and reſtored 1802. It is 100 miles S Madras, lon. 80 0 E, lat. 11 56 N.

Pondico, a ſmall uninhabited iſland of the Archipelago, in the gulf of Zeiton, near the coaſt of Negropont.

Ponferrada, a town of Spain, in Leon: 40 miles S W Leon.

Pong-hou, iſlands in the Chineſe Sea. They lie E of the coaſt of Fo-kien, and form an archipelago between the part of Emouy and the iſland of Formoſa. They are only ſand banks or rocks: there is but one ſolitary tree, and not a ſhrub is to be ſeen upon them. The harbour in the principal iſland is good, and ſheltered from every wind. A Chineſe garriſon is kept here, with one of the mandarins called literati, whoſe chief employment is to watch the trading veſſels to and from China and Formoſa, lon. 121 25 E, lat. 23 30 N.

Pons, a town of France, department of Lower Charente; famous in the time of the Huguenots. It has a mineral ſpring; on a hill, near the river Sevigne: 10 miles S Saintes.

Pons, St. a town of France, department of Herault. It is in a valley, ſurrounded by mountains, in which are fine marble quarries: 24 miles N Narbonne.

Pontafella, ſee *Pontefa*.

Pont-a-Mouſſon, a conſiderable town of France, department of Meurthe, with a univerſity. There were lately ſeveral religious houſes, and the premonſtrantes had a magnificent church here. It is on the Moſelle, which divides it into two parts: 2 miles N W Nanci.

Pont-Arlier, an ancient town of France, department of Jura, on the Doubs, near Mount Jura. It is a commodious paſſage into Switzerland, and is defended by a ſtrong caſtle, lon. 6 26 E, lat. 46 55 N.

Pont Audemer, a town of France, department of Eure, on the Rille: 13 miles E Honfleur, and 85 N W Paris.

Pont-de-Ce, a town of France, department of Maine and Loire, on the Loire: 3 miles from Angers, and 178 S W Paris.

Pont-de-l'Arche, a town of France, department of Eure, with a caſtle, on the Seine, over which is a bridge: 5 miles N Louviers, and 62 N W Paris.

Pont-de-vaux, a town of France, department of Ain, on the Reſſouſſe: 8 miles S Macon.

Pont-de-Veſle, a town of France department of Ain. It has a manufacture of ſtuffs called Auguſtines, and alſo of tapeſtry for the covering of arm chairs, and ſofas: 12 miles W Bourg.

Pont-de-Lima, a town of Portugal, in Entre-Douero-e-Minho, with a palace, on the Lima, over which is a magnificent bridge: 13 miles N W Braga, and 190 N Liſbon.

Pont-du-Gard, ſee *Gard*.

Pontefa, or *Pontafella*, a town of Germany, in Carinthia, on the Fella, over which is a bridge that leads to the beſt paſſage over the Alps: 20 miles N W Friuli, lon. 13 0 E, lat. 46 25 N.

Pontefract, a borough in the W riding of Yorkſhire, England. It is ſituated in a very rich ſoil, and noted for its large plantations of liquorice. Its caſtle, now in ruins, has been the ſcene of various tragical events in the Engliſh hiſtory; particularly, the murder of the unfortunate Richard II. It is governed by a mayor, ſends 2 members to parliament: 22 miles S W York, and 175 N N W London.

Ponte-Stura, a town in Montferrat, at the confluence of the Stura and Po: 3 miles S W Caſal.

Ponte-Vedra, a town of Spain, in Galicia, on the Leris, and famous for its fiſhery of pilchards: 10 miles E Porto Nova.

Pont-Gibaut, a town of France, department of Puy de Dome. Near this place is the village of Rore, with a ſilver mine, and a vinous fountain of mineral water: 10 miles W N W Clermont.

Pontivy, a town of France, department of Morbihan, on the river Blavet. It was the firſt town, after the revolution of 1789, that ſet the example of national confederations.

Pont-l'Eveque, a town of France, department of Calvados: 10 miles N W Lifieux.

Pontoiſe,

Pontoiſe, a town of France, department of Seine and Oiſe. It is on an eminence, on the Oiſe and Vienne, with a bridge over the former, whence it takes its name. In 1435, the Engliſh took it by a ſingular ſtratagem: the ground being covered with ſnow, the aſſailants dreſſed themſelves in white, with ladders painted white, and ſcaled the walls before the centinels perceived their approach. The parliament of Paris was transferred to this place in 1652, 1720, and 1753: 43 miles S E Rouen, and 27 N W Paris.

Pont-Orſon, a town of France, department of the Channel: 20 miles E St Malo.

Pont-Remoli, a town of Tuſcany, with a ſtrong caſtle, at the foot of the Appennines: 40 miles E Genoa, and 66 N W Florence.

Pont St. Eſprit, a town of France, department of Gard. It is on the Rhone, over which is one of the fineſt bridges in Europe, conſiſting of 19 great and 4 ſmall arches. To facilitate the paſſage of the water in time of floods, apertures are made through each pier, 6 feet above the common level of the river; and to ſtem the extreme rapidity of the Rhone, the bridge is not built in a right line, but in the form of a curve. This paſſage is defended by a citadel, within which is the church of the Holy Spirit, projecting into the river. As the bridge is ſo ſlight, the goods are conveyed over in ſledges, by way of precaution: 17 miles S Viviers, and 55 N E Montpellier.

Pont St. Maixence, a town of France, department of Seine and Oiſe, on the Oiſe. 5 miles N Senlis.

Pont-ſur-Seine, a town of France, department of Aube, with a caſtle, on the Seine: 17 miles N W Troyes, and 55 S E Paris.

Pont-ſur-Yonne, a town of France, department of Yonne, on the Yonne: 8 miles N W Sens.

Pontyfool, a town in Monmouthſhire, England. It is between 2 hills, on the river Avon, which turns ſeveral mills for the working of iron plates that are uſed in a manufacture of japanned ware, now on the decline: 15 miles S W Monmouth, and 146 W by N London.

Pont-y-Pridd, ſee *Taafe*.

Ponza, or *Pontia*, a ſmall iſland in the Mediterranean to which many illuſtrious Romans were formerly baniſhed, lon. 13 10 E, lat. 40 53 N.

Poole, a borough and ſeaport in Dorſetſhire, Eng'and, on a peninſula projecting into a capacious bay, branching into many creeks, and forming ſeveral iſlands. The harbour admits veſſels of moderate ſize only; but for them it is very ſecure. Poole roſe into ſome conſequence ſeveral centuries ago, when the ancient town of Wareham fell into decay; and its trade and population are rapidly increaſing. There are belonging to this port 230 ſail of ſhipping, burthen 21,301 tons, and employing about 1500 men; about 140 ſhips are employed in the foreign trade, and the remainder in coaſting and fiſhing. The principal branch of buſineſs here is the Newfoundland fiſhery. It has alſo a large importation of deals from Norway, a general commerce with America and various parts of Europe, and a fine coaſting trade, particularly in corn and coal. Near the mouth of the harbour is an oyſter bank, from which vaſt quantities are carried, to be fattened in the creeks of Eſſex and the Thames. Poole is a county of itſelf, governed by a mayor, and ſends 2 members to parliament: 40 miles W S W Wincheſter, and 105 W by S London, lon. 2 0 W, lat. 50 42 N.

Pooloroon, or *Poleron*, one of the Banda Iſlands, from which the Dutch expelled the Engliſh, not for any advantage it afforded, it being a barren ſpot, but to ſecure the monoply of the ſpice trade, by preventing the Engliſh from having any ſettlement in theſe parts: 100 miles S E Amboyna, lon. 130 0 E, lat. 4 20 S.

Poolowoy, one of the Banda Iſlands, on which the Dutch have a regular pentagon, called Fort Revenge. Here nutmegs and the moſt delicious fruits were once abundant.

Poonah, a town of the Deccan of Hindooſtan, in Viſiapour; capital of the Weſtern Mahratta empire; it is not large, and is defenceleſs: 100 miles S E Bombay.

Pooroonder, a fortreſs of the Deccan of Hindooſtan, in Viſiapour, on a mountain: 18 miles E S E Poonah. It is the place of refuge for that capital in caſe of an invaſion; and here the archives of government are kept.

Pope, Dominions of the, or the *Eccleſiaſtical State*, in Italy; bounded N by the territories of Venice, E by the gulf of Venice, S E by the kingdom of Naples, S by the Mediterranean, W by Tuſcany and Modena. It extends from S to N, 240 miles, and from S W to N E, in ſome parts 120, but in others ſcarce 20 miles. It is divided into the following provinces, the

the Campagna di Roma, the Patrimony of St. Peter, Spoleto, Ancona, Urbino, Romagna, the Bolognese, and the Ferrarese. The papal government appears to be ill calculated to promote the happiness of the inhabitants; for all these provinces (the Bolognese excepted) are badly cultivated and thinly inhabited. Trade and manufactures are but little encouraged; and were it not for dates, figs, almonds, olives, and other fruits, which grow spontaneously, the indolence of the inhabitants is such, that they would be starved. This indolence is not wonderful, since they know, that the more they acquire, the more will be demanded of them. The numerous holidays are great impediments to the exertions of industry; and the number of young sturdy beggars, who stroll about as pilgrims, instead of increasing the common stock by their industry, lie as a dead weight on their fellow subjects. Various other causes might be mentioned; as the multitude of hospitals and convents; the inconceivable wealth which lies useless in these convents and in the churches; the inquisition, and the rigour of the papal government. Hence it is, that in no part of Europe are to be found people more wretched than the pope's temporal subjects. The pope, according to the ancient canon law, is the supreme, universal, and independent head of the church, and invested with sovereignty over all Christian sovereigns, communities, and individuals. His arrogant pretensions are well known. Happily, the Reformation, begun by Luther, dispelled the delusion in many parts of Europe; and the progress of learning, and the spirit of free inquiry, has enlightened many even of the Roman catholic countries, where the papal political system is treated with contempt. The pope has the title of Holy Father and Holiness; and he is elected, at every vacancy, from among the cardinals, each of whom is styled His Eminence. Their number was fixed by Sixtus V, at 70, in allusion to the number of the disciples who were sent out by Christ to teach the world; an allusion, without any singular propriety, as no two classes of people could be more unlike. But this number has seldom been complete. Every nation of the Roman catholic religion has a cardinal for its protector. Beside the Ecclesiastical State, the pope was possessed of the duchy of Benevento, in the kingdom of Naples; and, before the late revolution in France, he had the territories of Avignon and Venaissin in that country. The annual revenue of the pope was computed to be 8,700,000 scudi, or upward of 2,000,000l. sterling. His military force was inconsiderable: his body guard was 40 Swiss, 75 cuirassiers, and 75 light horse. His naval force consisted of a few gallies, stationed at Civita Vecchia. Such was the state of this country, and of the pope, before the French revolution. This event has materially affected the power, territories and revenues of his Holiness. In 1797, and 1798, the French army, under Gen. Bonaparte, entered Italy, took the papal provinces of Bolognese, Farrarese and Romagna, and annexed them to the newly formed Cisalpine republic. The aged pope was taken prisoner, and died, and the whole country subjugated to France, and was divided into departments, &c. In 1799, the Austro-Russian army, under marshal Suwarrow, reconquered this country, and restored the ancient government and order; and, in 1800, a new pope was elected; but from some late measures adopted to re-establish the Catholic religion in France, it appears that his power is subordinate to that of the First Consul of France. Rome is the capital.

Poperinguen, a town of Austrian Flanders, on a river of the same name: 6 miles W Ypres.

Popo, a kingdom on the Slave Coast of Guinea. The inhabitants have scarcely any houses to dwell in, beside the king's village, which is in an island in the midst of a river. Their chief trade is in slaves.

Poppo, a cluster of islands in the Pacific Ocean. They are well peopled, and furnish cocoanuts, salt, dried fish, and goats, lon. 126 E, lat. 1 17 S. [Forrest.]

Porca, a town of Hindoostan, in Travancore, taken from the Dutch by the English in 1795: 140 miles S Calicut, lon. 74 35 E, lat. 8 11 N.

Porchester, a village in Hampshire, England, at the upper end of the harbour of Portsmouth, between Fareham and Portsea Island. It has an ancient castle, which has served, of late years, for the reception of prisoners of war.

Porentru, a town of Swisserland, capital of the dominions of the bishop of Basle (by the protestants called prince of Porentru) and the principal place of his residence. It is near Mount Jura: 22 miles S Basle.

Porlock, a town in Somersetshire, England, on the Bristol Channel: 14 miles N by W Dulverton, and 167 W London.

Port-Aethway, Angleſea, the moſt general ferry into the iſland, where is annually a paſſage of from 12 to 15,000 cattle, beſide multitudes of ſheep and hogs. On the iſland are, it is computed, 30,000 cattle. In 1770, upwards of 90,000 buſhels of corn were exported from this ferry. [Walker.]

Port Jackſon, a large bay on the coaſt of New S Wales, 3 leagues and a half N of Cape Banks. The capes that form its entrance are high, rugged, and perpendicular cliffs. On proceeding within, in 1788, governor Phillip diſcovered a large branch extending to the S, and found himſelf perfectly landlocked, with a good depth of water; and finding alſo, that the country was greatly ſuperior to that round Botany Bay, he determined to fix the colony of convicts here, which had been originally intended for Botany Bay. The name of Port Jackſon had been given to it by captain Cook, as he obſerved it in ſailing along the coaſt, lon. 151 28 E, lat. 33 50 S.

Port Louis, a ſtrong town of France, department of Morbihan, with a citadel, and a good harbour. It is a ſtation for part of the French navy, and the E India Company's ſhips; and is ſeated at the mouth of the Blanet: 27 miles W Vannes, lon. 3 18 W, lat. 47 40 N.

Port Louis, a town and harbour of the Iſle of France, in the Indian Ocean, ſtrongly fortified, lon. 57 28 E, lat. 20 9 S.

Port Mahon, an excellent harbour in the Iſland of Minorca, defended by one of the ſtrongeſt citadels in Europe. Near it is the little trading town of Mahon, lon. 3 48 E, lat. 39 50 N, ſee *Phillip's Fort, St.*

Port Patrick, a ſeaport in Wigtonſhire, Scotland, confined by the ſea on one ſide, and on the other by overhanging rocks and hills. It is noted for its ferry to Donaghadee in Ireland, from which it is only 20 miles diſtant: and a packet boat ſails from hence for that place, every day. The harbour is good; and has one of the fineſt quays in Great Britain, with a reflecting lighthouſe. It has 1000 inhabitants: 107 miles S W Edinburgh, and 487 N W London.

Port St. Mary, a ſeaport of Spain, in Andaluſia: 10 miles N E Cadiz.

Port Sandwich, a harbour in the Iſland of Mallicolo, in the S Pacific Ocean, lon. 167 53 E, lat. 16 25 S.

Port Vendre, a ſeaport of France, department of the Eaſtern Pyrenees, taken by the Spaniards in 1793, but retaken the next year: 25 miles S by E Perpignan.

Portalegre, a ſtrong town of Portugal, in Alentejo, with a biſhop's ſee; ſeated at the foot of a high mountain, in a pleaſant country: 30 miles N W Elvas, and 90 N E Liſbon.

Portendick, a town of Africa, in the country of Zangaha, inhabited by Moors, whoſe chief trade is fiſhing, and gathering gum in the neighbouring woods: it is ſituated on a bay, on the coaſt of the Atlantic.

Portici, a village, 4 miles E S E of the city of Naples, on the ſea ſide, near mount Veſuvius. Here is a palace of the king of Naples, enriched with a vaſt number of fine ſtatues, and other remains of antiquity, taken out of the ruins of Herculaneum.

Portland, a peninſula in Dorſetſhire, ſurrounded by inacceſſible rocks, except at the landing place, where there is Portland Caſtle. It lies on the S W ſide of Weymouth Bay; and is chiefly noted for its ſtone, which is uſed in London for building the fineſt ſtructures. Its S extremity, called Portland Point, is in lon. 2 29 W, lat. 50 29 N. See *Dorſetſhire.*

Portland Iſlands, a cluſter of iſlands in the S Pacific Ocean. They are low, and covered with wood; and the center one is in lon. 149 8 E, lat. 2 38 S.

Porto Farino, a ſeaport of the kingdom of Tunis, W of the ruins of Carthage, and 30 miles N Tunis, lon. 10 16 E, lat. 37 12 N.

Porto Ferrajo, a town of Italy, in the iſle of Elba, with a good citadel. It is on a long high, ſteep point of land, W of the bay of the ſame name, which has 2 forts. In July, 1796, the Engliſh threw a ſtrong garriſon into it, when the French had entered Leghorn: 40 miles N W Orbitello, and 60 S by E Leghorn, lon. 10 25 E, lat. 42 38 N.

Porto Galleto, a ſeaport of Spain, in the bay of Biſcay, on a ſmall river: 8 miles N Bilboa.

Porto Gruaro, a town in Venetian Friuli, with a biſhop's ſee, on the Lema: 15 miles W Marano.

Porto Longone, a town of Italy, on the E end of the iſle of Elba, with a good harbour, and a fortreſs upon a rock, almoſt inacceſſible. It belongs to the prince of Piombino: 8 miles S W Piombino.

Porto Nova, a ſeaport of Spain, in Galicia, near the mouth of the Leris: 54 miles W Orenſe, lat. 42 19 N.

Porto Pedro, a ſeaport in the iſland of Majorca, lon. 2 42 E, lat. 39 37 N.

Porto Praya, a town and bay of St. Jago, one of the Cape de Verd Iſlands, lon. 23 29 W, lat. 14 53 N.

Porto Santo, an iſland of the Atlantic, the leaſt of the Madeiras, 15 miles in circumference. It produces little corn; but there are oxen and wild hogs, and a vaſt number of rabbits. There are trees which produce the gum, called dragon's blood; and there is likewiſe a little honey and wax. It has no harbour, but good anchorage in the road, lon. 16 25 W, lat. 32 58 N.

Porto Vecchio, a ſeaport of Corſica, on a bay on the E coaſt of the iſland: 40 miles N Sardinia.

Porto Venereo, a ſeaport on the coaſt of Genoa, at the entrance of the gulf of Spezzia. It has a good harbour, and is on the ſide of a hill, at the top of which is a fort: 45 miles S E Genoa.

Portree, a town on the iſle of Skye, one of the Weſtern Iſlands of Scotland. The inhabitants trade chiefly in black cattle, ſmall horſes, and kelp.

Portſea, an iſland between Chicheſter Bay, and the harbour of Portſmouth, in Hampſhire, England. It is a low tract of conſiderable extent, ſeparated from the main land by a creek, over which is a bridge. At the S W extremity of it is the town of Portſmouth.

Portſmouth, a ſeaport and borough in Hampſhire, England. It is the moſt conſiderable haven for men of war, and the moſt ſtrongly fortified place in England. Its capacious harbour is made by a bay running up between the iſland of Portſea, on which the town ſtands, on the oppoſite peninſula, having a narrow entrance, commanded by the town and forts. Many of the largeſt ſhips are always laid up here; and, in time of war, it is the principal rendezvous of the grand channel fleet. The docks, arſenals, ſtorehouſes, barracks, &c. are all of capital magnitude, and kept in the moſt perfect order. The town is entirely ſupported by the reſort of the army and navy; and oppoſite to it is the noted road of Spithead, where the men of war anchor when prepared for actual ſervice. On the 3d of July, 1760, a dreadful fire broke out at 12 o'clock in the morning, in the dock yard, and raged with great fury. It rained very hard all that night, and it is thought the ſtores caught fire by the lightning. In the ware houſes that were conſumed were depoſited 1050 tons hemp, 500 tons of cordage, and about 700 ſails, beſides many hundred barrels of tar and oil. But a ſtill more dreadful conflagration happened in this dockyard on the 27th day of July, 1770: it was firſt diſcovered by the centinels on duty, about 5 o'clock in the morning, when the drums beat to arms; and, in a few minutes after, the dockyard was all in a flame. The houſe where the pitch and tar were lodged was ſoon conſumed, and in a few minutes, it broke out in 4 different parts, and burnt with ſuch violence, that it threatened the whole place. The inhabitants were filled with the greateſt conſternation; but, by the wind ſhifting, and the aſſiſtance of the marines, its progreſs was ſtopped before 7 in the evening. The ropehouſe was again deſtroyed, December 7, 1776, when the damage was eſtimated at 60,000l. For this act, an incendiary, called John the Painter, was found guilty, and executed. At the latter end of Auguſt, 1782, a man of war of 100 guns, called the Royal George, was unfortunately ſunk in this harbour. Portſmouth is governed by a mayor, and ſends two members to parliament. It has one church, and two chapels; one in the garriſon, and one in a part of the town, called the Common, for the uſe of the dock. It is 20 miles S S E Wincheſter, and 72 S W London, lon. 1 1 W, lat. 50 49 N. [England delineated.]

Portſoy, a ſeaport in Banffſhire, Scotland: 6 miles E Cullen. It has manufactures of ſnuff and ſewing thread.

Portugal, the moſt weſtern country of Europe, 310 miles in length, and 150 in breadth: bounded W and S by the Atlantic, and E and N by Spain. It is divided into 6 provinces, Eſtramadura, Beira, Entre-Minho-e-Douero, Tra-los-Montes, Alentejo, and Algarva. Though Spain and Portugal are in the ſame climate, the air of the latter is more temperate than that of the former, on account of the neighbourhood of the ſea. Corn is not plentiful, becauſe the inhabitants do not attend much to huſbandry; and they import Indian corn from Africa, which is uſed by the peaſants inſtead of wheat. Portugal has many barren mountains, and yet there are plenty of olives, vines, oranges, lemons, nuts, almonds, figs, and raiſins; and it is famous for excellent wines. Much ſalt is made alſo from the ſeawater, eſpecially in the bay of St. Ubes, whence much is exported. The foreign trade conſiſts either of the exportation of the produce of the country, or in the merchandiſe

merchandiſe which is received from its foreign ſettlements; ſuch as ſugar, tobacco, rum, cotton, indigo, hides, Braſil, and other woods for dying, and many excellent drugs. Beſides theſe, it has gold, ſilver, diamonds, and other precious ſtones from America. The horſes of Portugal were formerly in great eſteem, but now mules are preferred; and the horned cattle are ſmall and lean. Toward the frontiers of Spain, there are mountains in which was formerly got gold and ſilver; and the river Tajo, the Tagus of the ancients, was celebrated by their poets for its golden ſands. There are mines of iron, tin, lead, quarries of marble, and ſome precious ſtones. The principal rivers are the Tajo, Douero, Guadiana, Minho, and Mondego. All abound in fiſh. The whole kingdom contains 19 civdads or cities, 527 villas, or ſmaller towns, 3344 pariſhes, and 2,000,000 ſouls. The Portugueſe are indolent and fond of luxury. The government is monarchical, but the royal authority is limited. The eſtabliſhed religion is the Roman catholic, and there are 3 archbiſhops, and 10 biſhops, beſide a patriarch; alſo 3 ſevere inquiſitions. The authority of the pope is ſo great, that the king cannot confer any benefice without his conſent. Liſbon is the capital.

Poſega, a ſtrong town of Sclavonia, capital of a county of the ſame name, in a fertile country, on the river Oriana: 120 miles W by N Belgrade, lon. 18 59 E, lat. 45 36 N.

Poſnania, or *Poſen*, a commercial town of Great Poland, in a palatinate of the ſame name, with a good caſtle, and a biſhop's ſee. The cathedral is magnificent. By a late partition of Poland, it became ſubject to the king of Pruſſia; in a pleaſant plain, on the river Warta: 27 miles W Gneſna, and 127 W Warſaw.

Potenza, a town of Naples, in Baſilicata, with a biſhop's ſee. It was almoſt ruined by an earthquake in 1694. It is near the ſource of the bay Baſiento: 8 miles S E Naples.

Potſdam, a city of Upper Saxony, in the middle marche of Brandenburg, with a palace belonging to the king of Pruſſia. It is in an iſland, 10 miles in circumference, formed by the rivers Spree and Havel, and is the moſt elegant and ſingular city in Europe. The various public buildings diſplay at once great magnificence and taſte. King Frederick William began to make ſome coſtly additions to the town; for which purpoſe, he cauſed ſeveral moraſſes to be filled up and built upon, and a canal of 50 paces wide, and 2000 in length, to be carried on out of the Havel, through the centre of the town, to a branch again of the ſame river. This canal is planted on both ſides with trees, and environed with well built houſes. The town itſelf is divided into Old and New. In 1795, the beautiful church of St. Nicholas, in the palace ſquare, was deſtroyed by fire, together with the ſurrounding houſes: 12 miles W Berlin, lon. 13 46 E, lat. 52 52 N.

Potton, a town in Bedfordſhire, England: 12 miles E Bedford, and 48 N by W London.

Pougues, a village of France, department of Nivre, noted for its ferruginous mineral waters: 5 miles N W Nevers.

Poulton, a town in Lancaſhire, England, near the mouth of the Wyre: 18 miles S W Lancaſter, and 231 N N W London.

Pourſelue, a town of the kingdom of Siam: 280 miles N Siam, lon. 100 40 E, lat. 18 58 N.

Pourzain, a town of France, department of Puy de Dome, on the Sioule: 36 miles N by E Clarmont, and 190 S Paris.

Poyang-hou, a lake of China, in the province of Kiang-ſi, formed by the confluence of 4 conſiderable rivers. It is 250 miles long.

Prabat, a town of the kingdom of Siam: 100 miles N Siam, lat. 15 40 N.

Prades, a ſmall handſome town of France, department of the Eaſtern Pyrennees, on the river Tet, in a fine plain, in the middle of mountains: 22 miles S E Montlouis, lat. 42 26 N.

Pragilas, a town of Piedmont: 7 miles W Turin, lat. 45 5 N.

Prague, a large and famous city, capital of Bohemia, and an archiepiſcopal ſee. It comprehends three towns, the Old, the New, and the Little Town, and is 15 miles in circumference. The inhabitants are, 70,000 chriſtians, 12,000 Jews. It is built upon 7 mountains, and has above 100 churches, and as many palaces. The Muldaw runs through the city, ſeparating the Old Town from the New, and over it is a bridge of 18 arches, with a ſtrong tower at each end. The Old Town is very populous; the houſes are high, and the ſtreets narrow. In this part is the Old Palace, where the ancient king's reſided; but the fineſt ornament is the univerſity, frequented by a great number of ſtudents. The Jeſuits had a magnificent college

college here; and here the Jews had 9 ſynagogues. The new town contains fine ſtructures, handſome gardens, and large ſtreets. In the church of St. Peter and St. Paul, is a large column, broken in 3 pieces, which they pretend the devil brought from St Mary's, at Rome. The Little Town was built on the ſpot where there was a foreſt; and there is a poplar tree yet ſtanding, which they affirm has grown there 1000 years. The principal buildings are the Royal Caſtle, the Radſhin, and the Straw-houſe. The firſt contains a hall, 100 paces long and 40 broad, without any pillar to ſupport the roof. The palace called Radſhin, is the place where prince Drahomire was ſwallowed up alive in 921. In the Straw-houſe they ſhow the place where the Swedes entered the city in 1648: 75 miles S E Dreſden, 158 S E Berlin, and 235 N W Vienna, lon. 14 45 E, lat. 50 4 N.

Prato, a town of Tuſcany, on the Biſentino: 12 miles N W Florence.

Praya, ſee *Porto Prayo*.

Praya, a ſeaport town of the iſland of Terceia, on a plain, near the gulf, defended by walls and baſtions; it contains a church, 4 convents, 3 hoſpitals, and about 3000 inhabitants.

Praya, a town of the iſland of Gratioſa, one of the Azores.

Praya, a town of Africa, on the ſlave coaſt, in the kingdom of Ardra, on the ſea coaſt, at the bottom of a bay.

Precop, or *Perecop*, a town and fortreſs of Ruſſia, in the government of Catharinenſlaf, and province of Taurida, on the iſthmus that joins the Crimea to the continent, lon. 35 40 E, lat. 46 40 N.

Precopia, a town of Turkey, in Europe, in Servia, on the river Morave: 20 miles W Niſſa.

Pregalia, a valley in the mountains of Swifferland. It contains about 1800 inhabitants. They are divided into two democratic governments. Every male, at the age of 18 has a right to vote in the general aſſembly, in which the ſovereignty reſides. They manufacture their own coarſe cloths, every family having a loom. Their finer clothes, worn on the ſabbath, and at feſtivals, are procured from Germany. Their principal food is ſalt meat, rye bread, milk, cheeſe, polenta and cheſtnuts. Theſe are boiled, and ſerved up with crumbs of bread, or ground and made into paſte, and ate with milk. [Coxe.]

Pregel, a river which iſſues from a lake in Poland, and croſſing E Pruſſia, falls into the Eaſtern extremity of the Friſche Haf (an inlet of the Baltic) below Koningſberg.

Premeſlaw, a populous town of Auſtrian Poland, with a ſtrong caſtle, and a Greek and Latin biſhop's ſee, on the river Sana: 27 miles W Lemburg, lat. 49 0 N.

Prenſlo, a town of Germany, capital of Brandenburg. It contains 6 churches, and is ſeated on the lake and river Ucker: 50 miles N Berlin.

Preſburg, the capital of Lower Hungary, with a ſtrong caſtle on a hill. In this city the ſtates of Hungary hold their aſſemblies, and in the cathedral the ſovereign is crowned. In the caſtle, which is a noble Gothic ſtructure, are depoſited the regalia of Hungary, conſiſting of the crown and ſceptre of Stephen, their firſt king. The Lutherans have a church here. Preſburg is on the Danube: 32 miles S E Vienna, lon. 17 11 E, lat. 48 14 N. [Moor.]

Preſcot, a town in Lancaſhire, England. Here is a conſiderable manufacture of ſailcloth, and another of gold hands for watches: 8 miles E Liverpool.

Preſenzano, a town of Naples, in Terra di Lavora. It appears by an inſcription, that it is the ancient Rufæ, and its territory has the name of Coſta Rufraria: 28 miles N Naples.

Preſidii, State of, a territory of Tuſcany, in the Sienneſe. It includes 6 fortreſſes, on the coaſt of Tuſcany, and which Spain reſerved, when it ceded Sienna to the grand duke. They were deſigned to facilitate the communication between the Milaneſe and the kingdom of Naples. In 1735, they were ceded to the king of the two Sicilies. Their names are, Orbitello, Telemone, Porto Hercole, Porto San-Stephano, Monte Philippo, and Porto Longone.

Preſovia, a town of Little Poland, on the Viſtula: 20 miles E Cracow.

Preſteign, the county town of Radnorſhire, Wales, remarkable for barley and malt: 30 miles W N W Worceſter.

Preſton, a borough in Lancaſhire, England; it is governed by a mayor, and ſends 2 members to parliament. Here is a court of Chancery, and other offices of juſtice for the county palatine of Lancaſter: 21 miles S Lancaſter, and 214 N W London.

Preſton Pans, a village in Haddingtonſhire, noted for its ſalt works: 4 miles W Haddington.

Preveſa, a ſeaport of Turkey, in Europe, in Albania, on the gulf of Larta, with

with a bishop's see. It stands on the ruins of the ancient Nicopolis, built by the emperor Augustus, in memory of his victory over Antony. It belongs to the Venetians. It is on a mountain: 70 miles N W Lepanto, lon. 21 5 E, lat. 39 14 N.

Preuilly, a town of France, department of Indre and Loire. Near it are mines of iron; and to the S W is La Haye, a small town on the Creuse, famous as the birthplace of Descartes. Preuilly is on the Claise: 18 miles S Loches.

Priaman, a seaport of the E Indies, in Sumatra, where the Dutch have a factory, lon. 98 0 E, lat. 1 0 S.

Prince's Island, a small island on the W coast of Africa, lon. 6 40 E, lat 1 49 N.

Prince's Island, a small island of Asia, at the S W extremity of the straits of Sunda, a few leagues from the coast of Java. It is very woody, and not much cleared. The inhabitants are Javanese, whose rajah is subject to the Sultan of Bantam; and their customs are very similar to those of the natives about Batavia. Their figure, colour, manners, and language, are similar to the islanders of the South Sea. Turtles and large fowls may be had here. The best anchoring place is in lon. 105 17 E, lat. 0 36 S. [Cook, King.]

Prince's Island, an island 4 hours sail from Constantinople. It is 12 miles long, contains many stately houses, beautiful gardens, pure air, and considerable commerce. [Thevenot.]

Prince William Henry's Island, an island in the Eastern Ocean, lying W N W of Tench's Island. It is pretty high, and 70 miles in circuit. It is well wooded, has a luxuriant and picturesque appearance, and is supposed to be fertile and well peopled. The natives are quite naked, and seem to be the same sort of people as those on Tench's Island, and their canoes of the same construction. It was discovered by lieutenants Ball and King, in 1790. A high mountain rising in the centre of it, was called Mount Phillip, lon. 149 30 E, lat. 1 32 S.

Prince William Henry's Island, an island of the S Pacific Ocean, discovered by capt. Wallis, in 1767, lon. 141 6 W, lat. 17 0 S.

Principato, a province of Naples, divided into Principato Ulteriore, and Principato Citeriore. The latter is bounded N by Principato Ulteriore and Terra-di-Lavora, W and S by the Mediterranean, E by Basilicata. The soil is fertile in wine, corn, oil and saffron, and it has a great deal of silk, and several mineral springs. Salerno is the capital. Principato Ulteriore is bounded N by the Molise and Terra-di-Lavora, W by the Mediterranean, E by Capitanata. The Appennine mountains render the air cold, and the soil is not very fertile, either in corn or wine; but it produces chestnuts, and has excellent pastures. Benevento is the capital.

Prira, a town of Germany, on the Elbe, in which Frederick II of Prussia, at the commencement of the 7 year's war, shut up the whole Saxon army, until they were compelled by famine to surrender themselves as his prisoners.

Prisdenia, a town of Turkey, in Europe, in Bosnia, with a bishop's see, and a magnificent church. It is on the Drin: 32 miles N E Albanapolis, and 195 N Belgrade.

Pristina, a town of Turkey, in Europe, in Servia, on the Rusca: 58 miles N W Nissa, and 150 S E Belgrade.

Privas, a town of France, department of Ardeche on a hill, near the confluence of three small rivers: 16 miles N Viviers.

Procita, an island about 2 leagues in circumference, in the gulf of Naples, near that of Ischia: 8 miles in circumference, and very fertile and populous, having 4000 inhabitants. The capital, of the same name, is a small fortified place, on a high craggy rock, by the seaside, lon. 14 8 E, lat. 40 43 N.

Prom, a town of the kingdom of Burmah, on the Menan: 200 miles N W Pegu, lon. 94 0 E, lat 17 50 N.

Provence, a late province of France, bounded N by Dauphiny, S by the Mediterranean, E by the Alps and the river Var. The air near the Alps and Dauphiny is cold, on the seacost hot, and in the middle temperate. It produces wine, oil, figs, almonds, prunes, and pomegranates, along the sea coast from Toulon to Nice. There are orange and citron trees in the open fields; and many medicinal plants, mineral waters, and mines of several kinds. Provence now forms the departments of Var, the Lower Alps, and the Mouths of the Rhone.

Provins, a town of France, department of Seine and Marne, famous for its mineral waters and excellent conserves of roses: 30 miles S E Meaux, and 47 S E Paris.

Pruck, a town of Austria, on the Leita: 22 miles S W Presburg, and 22 S E Vienna.

Pruck, a town of Stiria, on the Meuhr: 66 miles S W Vienna.

Prussia, a country of Europe, bounded S by Poland, W by Brandenburg and Pomerania,

merania N by the Baltic, and E by Lithuania, Samogitia, and Poland. It is 500 miles in length, and 100 in breadth, where narrowest. It produces a great deal of flax, hemp, and corn; and yellow amber is found along the seacoast. The domestic animals are numerous; and, besides the common game, there are elks, wild asses, and uri, in the forests. The uri are of a monstrous size, and have some resemblance to beeves: their hides are extremely thick and strong, and are sold to foreigners at a great price. There are two large lakes, beside the rivers Vistula and Pregel. The inhabitants are industrious, robust, and good soldiers: there are a great number of mechanics, but their principal business is husbandry, and feeding of cattle. In 1755 there were in Prussia, 635,998 persons capable of bearing arms. In 1772, Frederic III compelled the Poles to cede to him the whole of Western Prussia, the cities of Dantzic and Thorn excepted; and, in 1793, the king of Prussia, by another forced cession, obtained possession of those cities, with some other provinces (see *Poland*) to which he has given the name of Southern Prussia. Koningsberg is the capital of all Prussia.

Pruth, a river of Poland, which crosses part of the palatinate of Lemburg, and all Moldavia, and falls into the Danube.

Pskof, or *Pleskof*, a government of Russia, once a republic, subdued by Ivan Vassilivitch, and formerly comprised in the government of Novogorod.

Pskof, a lake of Russia, in a government of the same name.

Pskof, a town of Russia, capital of a government of the same name, with an archbishop's see, and a strong castle: 80 miles S Narva, and 150 S by W Petersburg, lon. 27 52 E, lat. 57 58 N.

Puddar, a river of Hindoostan Proper, which divides the provinces of Cutch and Guzerat, and falls into the gulph of Cutch.

Puebla, a town of Spain, in Estramadura, near the Guadiana: 15 miles W Meridad, lon. 6 23 W, lat. 38 42 N.

Puente-del-Arcobispo, a town of Spain, in Estramadura, on the Tajo, over which is a handsome bridge: 40 miles S W Toledo.

Puente-de-la-Reyne, a town of Spain, in Navarre, on the Agra: 10 miles S W Pampeluna.

Puerto Bello, Puerto Rico, &c. For all names, which, in the Spanish language, signify a *port*, see *Porto*.

Puglia, the modern name of the ancient Apulia, containing the 3 provinces of Capitanata, Bari, and Otranto, on the E side of the kingdom of Naples.

Pulaon, an island in the Indian Ocean, W of the Philippines. It is very fertile, and subject to its own king, who is tributary to that of Borneo, lon. 129 12 E, lat. 9 30 N.

Pulo-Canton, an island in the Indian Ocean, on the coast of Cochin China, lon. 109 35 E, lat. 15 10 N.

Pulo-Condore, the name of several islands in the Indian Ocean, the principal of which is the only one inhabited. It is 15 miles in length, and 9 in breadth, but in some places not above a mile over. The soil of these islands is blackish, and pretty deep, but the hills are somewhat stony. The trees are not very thick, but large, tall, and fit for any use. The principal fruits are mangoes, cocoa, a sort of grapes, and bastard nutmegs. The animals are hogs, buffaloes, poultry, lizards, and guanas, and there are birds of various kinds, not known in other parts. The inhabitants are small of stature, of a dark complexion, with small black eyes, thin lips, white teeth, little mouths, and black strait hair. Their chief employment is to get tar out of large trees. The means of subsistence are difficult, the island but thinly peopled. It is subject to the king of Cochin China. They are idolaters, and have images of elephants in their temples, lon. 107 20 E, lat 8 40 N.

[M'Cartney.]

Pulo-Dinding, an island in the Indian Ocean, on the W coast of the peninsula of Malacca. It belongs to the Dutch.

Pulo Lada, or *Pulo Lanchachay*, an island of the E Indies, near the coast of Malacca. It is 15 or 20 leagues in circumference, and is in some parts mountainous. In a great plain between two mountains the pepper is produced. The soil is very proper for all kinds of drugs. Here is excellent pasturage, and the best of water in springs and rivers. The S side is frequently intersected by arms of the sea, leaving small islands and rocks, covered with trees. On the N there is a large island a league distant. On the E is a bay covered with an island, making an excellent harbour. Ships of 200 tons are here safe from every wind. There is good anchorage all round the isle. From the beginning of July to the end of October, the winds are westerly, rain falls, and it is unhealthy. Pepper is produced in great quantities, preferable to any in the

Indies,

Indies. The natives are Mahometans, lon. 99 E, lat. 6, 15 N. [Beauleau.]

Pulo-Timon, an island in the Indian Ocean, on the E coast of the peninsula of Malacca. It is often touched at for taking in wood, water, and other refreshments, and there is great plenty of green turtles, lon. 104 25 E, lat. 3 0 N.

Pulo-Way, an island in the Indian Ocean, near the N point of that of Sumatra. It is the largest of the islands that form the entrance of the channel of Achem, and is peopled by men, banished from Achem, lon. 95 39 E, lat. 5 50 N.

Pultausk, a town of Great Poland, in Masovia: 20 miles N E Warsaw, lon. 21 47 E, lat. 50 36 N.

Pultowa, a fortified town of the Ukraine, famous for a battle in 1709 between Peter the Great and Charles XII of Sweden, wherein the latter was totally defeated: 100 miles S W Belgorod, lon. 34 25 E, lat. 49 26 N.

Punta-del-Guda, the capital of St. Michael, one of the Azores, with a strong castle, and a harbour, lon. 25 42 W, lat. 37 47 N.

Purbeck, Isle of, a rough and heathy tract in Dorsetshire, S of Poole Bay. It is insulated by the sea and rivers, and is famous for its stone quarries. See *Dorsetshire*.

Purfleet, a village of England, in the county of Essex, on the north side of the Thames, remarkable for extensive lime works; here is a large magazine of gun powder: 19 miles E London.

Purmerent, a town of North Holland, governed by a council, bailey, and burgomasters. This town has a voice in the assembly of the states: 10 miles N Amsterdam.

Purmerent Island, a small island near the coast of Java, on which is an hospital for the use of the diseased poor of Batavia.

Putala, a mountain of Great Thibet, 7 miles E Lassa. On its summit is the palace of the grand Lama, the high priest and sovereign of Thibet.

Putney, a village in Surry, England, on the Thames, 5 miles W S W London. On Putney Common is an obelisk, erected in 1786, by the city of London, in commemoration of Mr. Hartley's invention of fireplates, for securing buildings from fire; and near it is the house in which that gentleman made his experiments, one in particular, in 1776, when his majesty, and some of the royal family, were in a room over the ground floor, perfectly safe, while the room under them was furiously burning.

Puy, a populous town of France, department of Upper Loire on the mountain Anis, near the river Loire. The principal church is famous for a prodigious quantity of relics; and Our Lady of Puy is celebrated in the annals of superstition. The late canons of Puy have had kings and dauphins of France at their head. Puy has manufactures of lace and silk stuffs: 45 miles N E Mende.

Puycerda, a strong town of Spain, in Catalonia, and capital of Cerdagna. It is between the Carol and Segra, in a pleasant plain, at the foot of the Pyrennees: 53 miles W Perpignan, and 67 N W Barcelona.

Puy-de-Dome, a department of France, containing part of the late province of Auvergne, and almost all Limagne, one of the most fertile plains in France. The borders of this circular plain are mountains, once so many volcanoes, but now covered with habitations, herds, and flocks. Clermont is the capital of this department.

Puy-en-Anjou, a town of France, department of Maine and Loire: 10 miles S W Saumur, and 160 E Paris.

Puylaurens, a town of France, department of Tarn: 8 miles S W Castres, and 23 E Toulouse.

Puzzoli, a celebrated, but now inconsiderable town of Italy, on the bay of Naples. Here is a temple of Jupiter Serapis, an interesting monument of antiquity, being quite different from the Roman and Greek temples, and built in the manner of the Asiatics; probably by the Egyptian and Asiatic merchants settled at Puzzoli, which was the great emporium of Italy, till the Romans built Ostia and Antium. The ruins of Cicero's villa, near this place, are of such extent, as to give a high idea of the wealth of this great orator: 10 miles W Naples. [Moor.]

Pulheli, a seaport in Carnarvonshire, Wales, near Cardigan Bay: 6 miles S Newin, and 143 N W London.

Pyramids of Egypt, structures formerly considered one of the Seven Wonders of the World. They are built upon a rock, at the foot of the high mountains which accompany the Nile in its course, and separate Egypt from Lybia; and there are many of these edifices at a greater distance in the desert. Various have been the conjectures how and when they were built; but this is certain, that they are extremely ancient, and that there is no account, in any author of credit, when or for

for what reaſon they were founded: moſt imagine they were deſigned for tombs, though there is no entrance into 2 of them. The principal pyramids are E S E of Gize, a village on the W ſhore of the Nile. There are 4 of them that deſerve the attention of the curious; for though there are 7 or 8 others in the neighbourhood, they are nothing in compariſon of the former: the two largeſt pyramids are 500 feet in perpendicular height. The plain on which they ſtand is a continual rock, almoſt covered with a moving ſand, in which are great numbers of ſhells and petrified oyſters. The moſt northern of theſe great pyramids is the only one that is open; and it is 3 hours' journey from Old Cairo. The external part is chiefly built of great ſquare ſtones, of an equal ſize, but have all the figure of a priſm, that they may adhere to each other the cloſer; for they have neither cement nor cramps of any metal. The entrance into it is on the N ſide; and the opening leads to 5 different paſſages, which, though running upward, downward, and horizontally, tend all toward the S, and terminate in 2 chambers, the one underneath, and the other in the center of the pyramid. In the upper chamber is a tomb, or ſarcophagus, which ſhows by its dimenſions, that men were of the ſame ſize then, as now: it is of granite, and if ſtruck upon with a key, it ſounds like a bell. The aſcent to the top of the pyramid, on the outſide, is by ſteps, which are the height of each ſtone, the lowermoſt being 4 feet high and 3 broad. The baſe at the N ſide of it is 693 feet, and as the pyramid is exactly ſquare, the whole area of the baſe contains 480,249 ſquare feet, or 11 acres and ſomewhat more. The top does not end in a point, but in a little flat or ſquare, where ſome imagine the Egyptian prieſts made their aſtronomical obſervations.

Pyrenean Mountains, or *Pyrenees*, mountains which divide France from Spain, and are the moſt celebrated in Europe, except the Alps. They reach from the Mediterranean to the Atlantic, and are about 212 miles in length. They have different names, according to their different ſituations; and the paſſages over them are not ſo difficult as thoſe of the Alps.

Pyrenees, Eaſtern, a department of France, containing the late province of Rouſſillon. Although great part of the country is mountainous, it is fertile; producing corn, excellent wines, olives, oranges, and leather of a ſuperior quality. Perpignan is the capital.

Pyrenees, Lower, a department of France, containing the late provinces of Baſques and Bearn. Pau is the capital. See *Navarre*.

Pyrenees, Upper, a department of France, containing the late province of Bigorre. Here are excellent horſes and partridges. The vallies are very fertile; furniſhing rye, millet, Spaniſh corn, and flax. The mountains have mines of lead, iron, and copper, and quarries of ſlate, marble, and jaſper. Tarbes is the capital.

Pyrmont, a town of Weſtphalia, in a county of the ſame name, ſubject to the prince of Waldeck, with a caſtle, the reſidence of the governor. Near it are mineral waters, well known to all Europe, and often frequented by perſons of the higheſt rank: 40 miles S W Hanover.

Pyrna, a town of the electorate of Saxony, in Miſnia. It has a caſtle, on a mountain called Sonnenſtein, which has been ſometimes uſed as a ſtate priſon. Near it is a fine quarry of ſtone, which is tranſported to different places by the river Elbe. Pyrna is on the Elbe: 10 miles S E Dreſden.

Pyſeck, a town of Bohemia, near the Muldaw: 50 miles S Prague, lat. 49 16 N.

Q

QUADIN, a town of Upper Egypt, remarkable for a great number of valuable and ancient monuments. It is on the Nile, between Elne and Dander.

Quakenburg, a town of Weſtphalia, biſhopric of Oſnaburg, on the Haſe: 22 miles W Oſnaburg, 38 S W Bremen.

Quanamora, a town of Africa, in Upper Guinea, on the banks of the Scherbro, ſaid to contain 5000 families, lon. 10 15 W, lat. 7 45 N.

Quang-ſing-fou, a city of China, in the S part of Pe-tcheli, between the provinces of Chang-tong, and Ho-nan. Its diſtrict contains 9 cities of the third claſs.

Quang-ſi, a province of China, bounded N by Koei-tcheou and Hou-quang, W by Yunnan and the kingdom of Tonquin, S by the gulf of Tonquin and the province of Quang-tong, and E by the ſame and Hou-quang. The ſouthern part is a flat country, and well cultivated; but the northern is full of mountains covered with

with trees. It is watered by feveral large rivers, and produces fo much rice, as to fupply the inhabitants of Quang-tong for 6 months in the year. Its numerous mountains abound with mines of gold, filver, copper, and tin. In this province grows a fingular tree, which, inftead of pith, contains a foft pulp, that yields a kind of flour; and the bread made of it is faid to be exceedingly good. Befide paroquets, hedge-hogs, and the rhinoceros, a prodigious number of wild animals, curious birds, and uncommon infects are found here. Quei-ling-fou is the capital.

Quang-Tong, a province of China, bounded W by Quang-fi and Tonquin, N by Hou-quang and Kiang-fi N E by Fokien, S by the Chinefe Sea. It is diverfified by vallies and mountains, and yields two crops of corn in a year. It abounds in gold, jewels, filk, pearls, tin, quickfilver, brafs, iron, fteel, faltpetre, fugar, ebony, and feveral fortsof odoriferous wood; befides fruits of all kinds. Here is a tree, whofe wood is remarkably hard and heavy, and thence called iron wood. The mountains are covered with a fort of oifers which creep along the ground, and are fo tough that baskets, hurdles, mats, and ropes are made of them. The inhabitants of this province breed a prodigious number of ducks, whofe eggs they hatch in ovens; but it does not appear that they have received this cuftom from Egypt. They load a great number of barks with them, and carry them in flocks to feed on the feafhore. Thefe fmall fleets generally go in company, and the ducks mix together on the fhore; but when night approaches they are collected together by only beating on a bafin; they immediately form themfelves into different flocks, and each returns to the veffel it belongs to. Canton is the capital; but the viceroy refides at Chao-king.

Quarten, a town of Swifferland, near the lake Wallenftadt: 5 miles E Glarus.

Queda, a kingdom in the peninfula of Malacca, tributary to Siam. The principal town, of the fame name, has 7000 inhabitants, is fubject to the Dutch. It has a good harbour, and is 300 miles N the city of Malacca, lon. 100 5 E, lat. 7 5 N.

Quedlingburg, a town of Upper Saxony, in Anhalt, with a famous proteftant abbey, whofe abbefs is a princefs of the empire. The inhabitants of the town fubfift by brewing, hufbandry, and feeding of cattle: 10 miles S E Halberftadt, lon. 11 34 E, lat. 52 1 N.

Queenborough, a borough in Kent, England, in the ifle of Shepey. The chief employment of the inhabitants is oyfter dredging; oyfters being here in great plenty, and of a fine flavour: 15 miles N W Canterbury, and 45 E London.

Queen Charlotte's Sound, a found at the N extremity of the S ifland of New Zealand, near Cook's Strait. The country is not fo fteep as at Dufky Bay, and the hills near the feafide are in general of an inferior height, but covered with forefts equally intricate and impenetrable. The dogs here are of the long-haired fort, with pricked ears, and much refemble the common fhepherd's cur, but they are very ftupid, lon. 174 13 E, lat. 41 5 S.

Queen's County, a fhire of Ireland, province of Leinfter; bounded N by King's County, E by Kildare, S by Kilkenny. It was formerly full of woods and bogs; but is now much improved. It contains 50 parifhes 15,048 houfes, and 82,000 inhabitants. Maryborough is the capital.

Queen's Ferry a borough in Linlithgowfhire, Scotland, feated on the frith of Forth, where it is not more than two miles wide. It is a much frequented ferry, 9 miles W Edinburgh.

Qui-ling-Fou, a city of China, capital of the province of Quang-fi. It has its name from a flower called *quei*, which grows on a tree refembling a laurel, and emits fuch a fweet and agreeable odour, that the whole country is perfumed by it. Its diftrict contains two cities of the fecond, and 7 of the third clafs: on a river that empties itfelf into the Ta-ho, but with fuch rapidity as not to be navigable: 180 miles N by W Canton, lon. 109 55 E, lat. 25 30 N.

Quentin, St. a ftrong town of France, department of Aifne. Here is a confiderable manufacture of lawns and cambrics. It is on an eminence, on the river Somme: 21 miles S Cambray, and 83 N by E Paris.

Querci, a late province of France, bounded N by Limofin, E by Rouergue and Auvergne, S by Languedoc, W by Perigord. It was divided into the Upper and Lower, and is fertile in corn, wine, and fruits. It now forms the department of Lot.

Querfurt, a town of Upper Saxony, capital of a principality of the fame name, fubject to the prince of Saxe-Weiffenfels: 12 miles S E Mansfeldt, long. 12 20 E, lat. 51 27 N.

Querguenecy,

Querguenecy, an island of the Mediterranean, on the coast of Tripoli. It has a fort, and several villages.

Quesnoy, a town of France, in the department of the North, with an old castle. In 1793, it was taken by the Austrians, and retaken the next year. It is on an extensive plain: 9 miles S E Valenciennes, and 122 N E Paris.

Quiberon a peninsula of France, in the department of Morbihan, and late province of Bretagne, to the N of Belleisle. It has a village of the same name, and a fort, on the bay of Quiberon. In July, 1795, it was taken by some French regiments in the pay of Great Britain; but owing to the desertion and treachery of some of the soldiers, the republicans retook it by surprise soon afterward.

Quillebeuf, a town of France, department of Lower Seine, on the Seine: 22 miles W Rouen.

Quilmanci, a seaport town on the coast of Zanguebar, in the kingdom of Melinda; at the mouth of a river of the same name, belonging to the Portuguese, lon. 39 40 E, lat. 3 30 S.

Quiloa, a country and kingdom of Africa, near the E coast, and the mouth of the Coavo; about 60 leagues from N to S. This country was first discovered by the Portuguese, in 1498. The king and his subjects are Mahometans; partly black and partly tawny. They speak the Arabic and several other languages, which they learn from the nations with whom they trade. Their dress is that of the Arabian Turks: the women, especially, affect finery, with variety of ornaments about their necks, arms, wrists, and ankles; particularly bracelets made of ivory, curiously wrought, which, upon the death of a parent, husband, or near relation, they break in pieces, in token of sorrow, whilst the men express their's by shaving their hair, and abstaining from food. The capital of the kingdom is on an island near the mouth of the Coavo, and is said to be large, rich, and well built. The houses are of stone and mortar, handsome, and after the Spanish manner. They are several stories high, and have each a pleasant garden behind, well watered and cultivated, here being plenty of springs of fresh water. The houses are finely furnished within, and terraces on the top, with a kind of hard clay, and the streets so narrow, that one may easily step from one side to the other. On one side of the town is the citadel, where resides the Mahometan prince. It is adorned with stately towers, and surrounded with a ditch, and other fortifications. It has two gates; one towards the port, whence one may see the ships sailing in and out, and the other looking towards the sea. The country about Quiloa, though low, is yet very pleasant, and fertile in rice and millet, fruits, and good pasture; so that they breed abundance of cattle, besides poultry of all sorts, both wild and tame. They have fish likewise in great plenty, and very good. The climate is also affirmed by most travellers to be very temperate and healthy; Sanut being the only author we know of who has ventured to assert the contrary in all these respects, lon. 39 9 E, lat. 8 50 S.

Quilon, or *Coylon*, a Dutch factory, on the coast of Malabar, in Travancore: 14 miles N N W Anjengo. It was taken by the English in 1795, lon. 76 32 E, lat. 9 2 N.

Quimper, a town of France, department of Finisterre; at the confluence of the Oder and Benaudet: 30 miles S E Brest, and 332 W by S Paris.

Quimperlay, a town of France, department of Finisterre, on the Isotte, 7 miles from the sea and 20 E by S Quimper.

Quingey, a town of France, department of Doubs, on the Louve: 12 miles S W Besançon.

Quinten, a town of France, department of the North Coast, with a castle It is in a valley, near the river Goy, and a large forest of the same name: 8 miles S S W St. Brieux, and 200 W Paris.

Quirieu, a town of France, department of Rhone and Loire, on an eminence, near the river Rhone: 12 miles S Lyons.

Quirimba, the name of several islands on the coast of Zanguebar. They are all fertile in fruits and pastures.

Quisama, a maritime province of Africa, in the kingdom of Angola, lying along the river Coanza. It is a mountainous country, and very little cultivated, but the Portuguese get abundance of salt there.

Quiteoa, a town of Morocco, province of Drass, with a castle, lon. 5 0 W, lat. 28 6 N.

Quistello, a town of Mantua, on the Seccia, 3 miles from its confluence with the Po. It is famous for an action between the French and Austrians in 1734, when marshal Broglio was surprised in his bed: 15 miles S E Mantua.

Quizina, a chain of mountains in the kingdom

kingdom of Fez: 100 miles in length, extending from the desert of Gret to the river Nocor.

Quoga, a kingdom on the coast of Guinea, which reaches from Sierra Leone to the Grain Coast. In the cantons and villages the seniors preside, but the supreme power resides in a chief, who is jealous of his authority. Here pomp is displayed, ambassadors are introduced with great formality; music enlivens the processions. The Quogans acknowledge a supreme Being, whom they call Kanno. To him they attribute Omnipotence, Omniscience, and omipresence; from him proceeds all good. He is to be succeeded by another, who will reward the good, and punish the wicked. They venerate the spirits of the dead whom they call *Janaanin*, or *Protectors*. To these they offer sacrifices; to their graves they fly, and cry for help in time of trouble, as well as to God. Neither women nor children can enter the groves where they are supposed to reside. Provisions are carried to their graves three times in a year. They celebrate new moons by orgies, and rest from labour. This and the adjacent kingdoms are remarkable for two associations, which, in Mysticism, resemble our masonic fraternities. One is appropriate to men; the other to women. Their meetings are not so frequent as ours: sometimes they do not meet for several years. Of the men the king is the visible head. It is termed the *Society of the Belli*. They meet in a wood of palm trees, where, under verdant arches, raised by the hand of the Grand Master himself, the mysteries of the Lodge are revealed. Here all the young men, naked as nature formed them, resort to learn, as they suppose, what is *useful*. The brotherhood enjoy all the public offices of trust and profit in the kingdom. Music is not neglected. They are taught to sing the Bellidong, or praises of Belli. The lodge of negro women is styled *The confederacy of the Hen*. For their meeting, a number of huts are prepared in a remote wood, where all the marriageable girls are conducted in the dark and still night. After the festival of initiation, they are bathed, their hair cut off, circumcised, and taught the superstitions of the country. Here they continue naked four months; after which they return home in the night. Naked they enter the town in solemn procession, and are met by the other females in the same style. It would be death for a man to be caught gratifying his curiosity. The lodge take cognizance of crimes, and punish, by conducting their convicts to the wood of *Belli*, where they are never heard of again. They are supposed to possess the power of devils, to inflict any calamity they please. They are, therefore, never called to an account for their own conduct.

[Discoveries in Africa.]

R

RAAB, a town of Lower Hungary, capital of Javerin, with a castle, and a bishop's see. It is a strong frontier bulwark against the Turks, and has two bridges, one over a double ditch, and another that leads toward Alba Regalis. It is at the confluence of the Raab and Rabnitz, not far from the Danube: 55 miles S E Vienna, lon. 17 25 E, lat. 47 48 N.

Rabasteins, a town of France, department of Tarn: 18 miles W by S Alby.

Rabat, a seaport of Africa, in Tremesen, with a castle. It has fine mosques and handsome palaces, and is at the mouth of the Burigrig, between Fez and Tangier, lon. 5 28 W, lat. 34 40 N.

Rabba, or *Rababa*, a town of Arabia, in the Desert of Syria, near the Euphrates, in the road of the caravans, which pass from Syria to the Arabian Irac: 140 miles S W Mosul, lon. 41 10 E, lat. 34 N.

Rachore, or *Adoni Rachore*, a city of the peninsula of Hindoostan, capital of a district of the same, subject to the nizam of the Deccan. It is on the S bank of the Kistna, 315 miles N by E Seringapatam, lon. 78 15 E, lat. 16 30 N.

Rackersburg, a strong town of Germany, in Stiria, with a castle on a mountain. It is on an island, formed by the Muehr: 22 miles S E Gratz, and 100 S Vienna.

Raclia, a small uninhabited island of the Archipelago, near that of Nio.

Raconi, a populous town of Piedmont, in a pleasant plain, on the rivers Grana and Macra. It belongs to the prince of Carignano, who has a castle here. It is 6 miles from Carignano, lon. 7 46 E, lat. 44 39 N.

Radicofani, a town of Tuscany, on a mountain defended by a citadel on an adjacent hill: 56 miles S E Sienna, lon. 11 40 E, lat. 42 42 N.

Radmandorf, a town of Germany, in Carniola: 16 miles W Crainburg.

Radnor, New, a borough in Radnorshire,

ſhire, Wales, in a pleaſant valley at the foot of a hill, where a caſtle formerly ſtood. It ſends one member to parliament: 24 miles N W Hereford.

Radnorſhire, a county of S Wales, bounded E by Shropſhire and Herefordſhire, N W by Cardiganſhire S and S W by Brecknockſhire, N by Montgomeryſhire. It contains 52 pariſhes, 4 market towns, and ſends two members to parliament. The E and S parts are tolerably level, and productive of corn. The other parts are rude and mountainous; devoted chiefly to the rearing of cattle and ſheep. Preſteign is the county town.

Radom, a town of Little Poland, in the palatinate of Sandomir, capital of a county of the ſame name: 30 miles N Sandomir, and 50 S Warſaw.

Ragivolo, a town of Italy, in the Mantuan, between Mantua and Reggio, 42 miles from each.

Raguſa, an ancient town of Sicily, in the Val-di-Noto: 12 miles N Modica, lon. 14 59 E, lat. 37 0 N.

Raguſa, a city of Dalmatia, capital of the Raguſen, and an archbiſhop's ſee. It is 2 miles in circumference, and ſtrong by ſituation, having an inacceſſible mountain on the land ſide, and a ſtrong fort on the gulf of Venice. It is a republic, and has a doge like that of Venice, but he continues a month only in his office. It carries on a conſiderable trade with the Turks: 60 miles N W Scutari, lon. 18 10 E, lat. 42 50 N.

Raguſen, or *Raguſian Dalmatia*, a territory of Dalmatia, lying along the coaſt of the gulf of Venice, about 55 miles in length, and 20 in breadth. It is a republic, under the protection of the Turks and Venetians, to each of whom it pays an annual tribute. Raguſa is the capital.

Rahad, a river of Abyſſinia.

Rajapour, a town of Hindooſtan, on the coaſt of Malabar, on a river of the ſame name: 50 miles N Goa, lon. 73 50 E, lat. 17 19 N.

Rajemal, a town of Hindooſtan Proper, in Bengal; formerly a place of great trade, now in a ruinous ſtate. It is on the W bank of the Ganges: 190 miles N by W Calcutta.

Rain, a town of Upper Bavaria, on the Acha: 5 miles E Donawert.

Rain, a town of Germany, in Stiria, capital of a county of the ſame name, with a caſtle; on the Save: 68 miles S Gratz, lon. 15 32 E, lat. 46 20 N.

Rakka, a town of Turkey in Aſia, in Diarbeck, on the Euphrates. It has a caſtle, going to decay, and is an indifferent place, but old Rakka, whoſe ruins are near it, was a magnificent city: 100 miles S W Diarbekar, lon. 38 55 E, lat. 36 1 N.

Rakonick, a town of Bohemia, capital of a circle of the ſame name. It is on a river, which falls into the Miza: 30 miles W Prague, lon. 14 5 E, lat. 52 4 N.

Rakow, a town of Poland, palatinate of Sandomirz, formerly a populous town; the Socinians, or as they are called in Poland, Arians, had a college and printing houſe here; but, in 1643, they were expelled from this place. The Rakovian catechiſm takes its name from this town: 40 miles W Sandomirz.

Rama, an ancient town of Paleſtine, now called Ramula by the Turks. The ſtreets are narrow, and the houſes contemptible; but there are many fine ruins of Chriſtian churches and other buildings, which ſhow what it has been formerly: 20 miles W by N Jeruſalem.

Ramananeor, an iſland of Aſia, near Cape Cormorin: 23 miles in circumference; very ſandy, and has only a few villages and a temple, lon. 79 45 E, lat. 9 25 N.

Rambert-le-Joug, *St.* a town of France, department of Ain: 18 miles N W Belley.

Rambervilliers, a town of France, department of the Voſges: 30 miles S E Nanci.

Rambouillet, a town of France, department of Seine and Oiſe. Here was a palace, in which Francis I died, in 1547, and the late Lewis XVI made it a magnificent royal reſidence; but it was demoliſhed in 1793, by order of the National Convention: 27 miles S W Paris.

Ramehead, a promontory of Cornwall, S W of Plymouth, at the entrance of Plymouth Sound. On its ſummit is a chapel (a ſeamark) belonging to the village of Rame, lon. 4 20 W, lat. 50 18 N.

Ramera, a town of France, department of Aube on the Aube: 18 miles N E Troyes.

Ramillies, a town of Auſtrian Brabant, remarkable for the great victory obtained by the duke of Marlborough, over the French, on Whitſunday 1706: 10 miles N Namur, and 24 S E Bruſſels.

Ramiſſeram, an iſland in the Indian Sea, between the iſland of Ceylon and the coaſt of Madura; about 30 miles in circumference. The ſoil is ſandy, but produces ſome beautiful trees. On it are a few villages,

villages, and a celebrated pagoda, lon. 79 22 E, lat. 9 18 N.

Ramley, a village of Paleſtine, inhabited principally by chriſtians. [Bonaparte.]

Rammekens, a ſeaport of the iſle of Walcheren, in the province of Zealand: 4 miles S Middleburg.

Rammelſberg, a lofty, ſteep, and extenſive mountain of Germany, in that part of the Hartz Foreſt which lies within the principality of Grubenhagen. On this mountain are 12 ſilver mines; and at the foot of it is ſeated the city of Goſlar.

Rampano, a town of Turkey in Europe, in the Morea, lon. 20 17 E, lat. 36 54 N.

Ramſay, a ſeaport of the Iſle of Man, in a large bay, on the north eaſt coaſt, in which the greateſt fleet may ride at anchor with ſafety from all winds but the north eaſt. This town ſtanding upon a beach of looſe ſand, is in danger of being waſhed away by the ſea: 10 miles N Douglas.

Ramſey, a town in Wiltſhire, England, noted for its fine beer; 46 miles E Briſtol, and 69 N London.

Ramſbury, a town in Huntingdonſhire, England: 12 miles N E Huntingdon, and 69 N London.

Ramſey, an iſland on the coaſt of Pembrokeſhire, England, two miles long and one and an half broad. Near it is a group of dangerous rocks, frequented, in the breeding ſeaſon, by vaſt multitudes of ſeafowl, and known by the name of the Biſhop and his Clerks. This iſland is 4 miles W St. David's, and 17 N W Milford Haven, lon. 5 20 W, lat. 51 55 N.

Ramſgate, a ſeaport of England, in the county of Kent, between the North and South Forelands. The harbour has within a few years been much improved by virtue of an act of parliament, whereby it is capable of receiving 200 ſail of ſhips; a new pier has alſo been erected, which is capable of reſiſting the ſtrongeſt winds or the moſt raging ſea that can happen from the Downs. Ramſgate is a member of the port of Sandwich, and has within theſe few years been much reſorted to for ſea bathing: 6 miles S Margate, and 73 E London, lat. 51 21 N.

Randerſon, or *Randers*, an ancient town of Denmark in N Jutland: 25 miles E Wiburg, lon. 10 35 E, lat. 56 20 N.

Rangnitz, a town of Pruſſia: 55 miles E Koningſberg.

Rangoon, a commercial city of Ava, on Rangoon river, about a mile long, and a third of a mile wide. The ſtreets are narrow, but clean and well paved. The houſes are raiſed on poſts from the ground. [Symes.]

Rannoch, Loch, a lake in the N part of Perthſhire: 11 miles in length. On its S ſide is an ancient foreſt of birch and pine.

Rantampour, a fortreſs of Hindooſtan Proper, in the E quarter of Agimere; very celebrated in the Indian hiſtories: 120 miles from Agra.

Rantzow, a town in the duchy of Holſtein: 24 miles N Lubec.

Raolconda, a town of the Deccan of Hindooſtan, in Golconda, near which is a rich diamond mine: 270 miles S W Hydrabad, lon. 76 40 E, lat. 14 30 N.

Raon, L'Etape, a town of France, department of Meurthe, at the foot of the Voſges: 30 miles S E Nanci.

Rapaloo, a town of Genoa, on a gulf of the ſame name: 20 miles E Genoa.

Rapperſchwyl, a republic of Swiſſerland, on the confines of the canton of Zuric. It is under the protection of the cantons of Zuric, Bern, and Glarus, and is governed by a great and little council, conſiſting of 48 members. Its territory is 6 miles long and 3 broad, and contains 3 pariſhes.

Rapperſchwyl, capital of the above republic. It is ſtrong by ſituation, being on a neck of land which advances into the lake of Zuric, over which is a wooden bridge, 1850 feet long. The inhabitants, 5000 in number, are all catholics. The harbour, an excellent one, is within the circuit of the walls. Rapperſchwyl is 12 miles S E Zuric, and 62 N E Bern, lon. 8 42 E, lat. 47 10 N.

Rapolſtein, or *Ribau-Pierre*, a town of France, department of Upper Rhine: 8 miles N Colmer.

Rapollo, a town of Naples, in Baſilicata, with a biſhop's ſee: 70 miles E Naples.

Raſcia, ſee *Ratzia*.

Razeborg, a ſeaport of Sweden, capital of a canton in Nyland; it is on the gulf of Finland: 37 miles S E Abo, lon. 23 18 E, lat. 60 16 N.

Raſil Feel, a territory of Abyſſinia, formerly conſiſting of 39 villages. [Bruce.]

Raſen, or *Market Raſin*, a town in Lincolnſhire, England: 14 miles N E Lincoln, 150 N London.

Raſocalmo, a cape on the N coaſt of Sicily, near a town of the ſame name, N Meſſina.

Raſtadt, a town of Germany, archbiſhopric

opric of Saltſburg, on the Ens : 48 miles E by S Saltſburg.

Raſtadt, a town of Suabia, in the marquiſate of Baden, with a caſtle. In 1714, a treaty was concluded here between the French and Auſtrians ; and the former defeated the latter, near this place, in July 1796. Two of the French commiſſioners, appointed to negotiate a peace with Auſtria, were in a myſterious manner murdered near this town in 1798. It is on the Merg, near the Rhine : 4 miles N Baden, and 24 S W Philipſburg, lon. 8 14 E, lat. 48 54 N.

Ratenau, a town of Germany, in the middle march of Brandenburg : 15 miles N W Brandenburg.

Ratenburg, a town in the Tirol, with a caſtle, on the Inn : 15 miles S by W Kufſtein

Ratblin Iſland, is about 7 miles from the north coaſt of Ireland, 6 miles long, and a mile wide, having a large bay, called *Church Bay*, which affords an excellent and ſafe harbour, with good anchorage : 13 miles S from the iſland of Ila, lon. 6 6 W, lat. 55 20 N.

Rathmines, a remarkable place in Ireland, 2 miles from Dublin, where the duke of Ormond was defeated by the parliament forces in 1649.

Ratibor, a town of Sileſia, capital of a duchy of the ſame name, with a caſtle, on the Oder, in a country fertile in corn, and fruits : 15 miles N E Troppaw, and 142 E Prague.

Ratiſbon, an ancient and ſtrong city of Bavaria, on the Danube, over which is a bridge of 15 arches. It is free and imperial, and an epiſcopal ſee, whoſe biſhop is a prince of the empire. It is full of gentry, and there are very handſome ſtructures, particularly ſix monaſteries. The town houſe is magnificent, and in its hall, the general diets of the empire meet. The inhabitants, in general, are proteſtants, as all the magiſtrates muſt be. It is 55 miles S E Neuremburg, 62 N by E Munich, and 195 W by N Vienna, lon. 12 5 E, lat. 48 58 N.

Ratolfzel, a ſtrong town of Suabia, on that part of the lake of Conſtance, called Boden See. It belongs to the houſe of Auſtria : 12 miles W of the city of Conſtance.

Ratzeburg, a fortified town of Lower Saxony, with a biſhop's ſee, and a caſtle. It is on an iſland, in the midſt of a lake, 30 miles in circumference. The town belongs partly to the duchy of Mecklenburg, Strelitz, and partly to that of Saxe-Lawenburg. The buildings are of brick, and almoſt every houſe is ſhaded with a tree. From the lake of Ratzeburg, iſſues the river Waknitz, which joins the Trave, near Lubec, and thus facilitates the communication by water between Lubec and theſe parts. Ratzeburg is noted for its excellent beer : 12 miles S E Lubec, lon. 10 49 E, lat. 53 43 N.

Ratzia, or *Raſcia*, the eaſtern diviſion of Sclavonia, ſubject to the houſe of Auſtria. Its inhabitants are called Raſcians.

Rava, a town of Great Poland, capital of a palatinate of the ſame name, with a fortified caſtle, where ſtate priſoners are kept. The town is built of wood, and ſeated in a moraſs, covered with water, from the river Rava, by which it is ſurrounded ; 55 S W Warſaw.

Ravello, a ſeaport of Naples, in Principato Citeriore, with a biſhop's ſee. It has magnificent palaces, and fine houſes : 10 miles W Salerno, and 25 S E Naples.

Ravenglaſs, a ſeaport in Cumberland, England, on an inlet of the Iriſh Sea, between the Mite and Eſk, which, with the Irt, fall into this inlet, and form a good harbour : 24 miles S Cockermouth, and 284 N N W London, lon. 3 30 W, lat. 54 20 N.

Ravenna, an ancient city of Italy, capital of Romagna, and an archbiſhop's ſee, with ſeveral colleges, a great number of religious houſes, and a ruinous citadel. It had a very flouriſhing trade, but has greatly ſuffered ſince the ſea has withdrawn two miles from it. It has about 15,000 inhabitants, and is chiefly noted for the excellent wine produced in its neighbourhood. Theodoric, king of the Goths, reſided here, and afterward the exarchs of the Greek emperors. In the 6th century, when there were 3 popes at the ſame time, one lived at Ravenna. The mauſoleum of Theodoric, is ſtill to be ſeen, and is remarkable for being covered by a ſingle ſtone, 28 feet in diameter, and 15 thick. Ravenna is near the river Mantone : 37 miles S E Ferrara, and 162 N Rome, lon. 12 5 E, lat. 44 25 N.

Ravenſberg, a county of Weſtphalia, S of the biſhoprics of Minden and Oſnaburg, ſubject to the king of Pruſſia. Hereford is the capital.

Ravenſberg, a free imperial town of Suabia. The public ſtructures are handſome, and the inhabitants are proteſtants and papiſts : 15 miles N by W Lindau, lon. 9 40 E, lat. 47 59 N.

Ravenſtein, a town of Dutch Brabant, capital of a county of the ſame name, with

an ancient and ſtrong caſtle. It belongs to the elector palatinate, but has a Dutch garriſon. It is on the Meaſe: 10 miles S W Nimeguen.

Rauvee, a river of Hindooſtan Proper, one of the five E branches of the Indus, into which river it falls about 20 miles W Moultan, after having received the united waters of Chelum and Chunaub. The Rauvee is the Hydraotes of Alexander.

Rayleigh, a town in Eſſex, England: 13 miles S E Chelmsford, and 34 E London.

Re, an iſland on the coaſt of France, near Rochelle. It is 3 miles from the maine, 6 leagues in length. It has 20,000 inhabitants, and is better cultivated than any province of France. [Wraxall.]

Reading, a borough in Berkſhire, England, on the Kennet, near its confluence with the Thames, and is the capital of the county, with 3 churches, governed by a mayor, and ſends 2 members to parliament. Its chief trade is in malt, and in the conveyance of commodities, to and from London, by means of the Thames: 26 miles S S E Oxford, 39 W London.

Realmont, a town of France, departſment of Upper Garonne: 31 miles N E Toulouſe.

Rebel, a town of Lower Saxony, duchy of Mecklenburg, on the lake Muritz: 30 miles S E Guſtrow.

Relnick, a populous town of Turkey in Europe, in Walachia, with a biſhop's ſee, on the Aluta: 45 miles S W Targowiſco.

Reccan, ſee *Aracan*.

Reckanati, a town of Italy, in the marquiſate of Ancona, with a biſhop's ſee. It is a trading place, and has a great fare in September, which continues 15 days. It is on a mountain: 14 miles S Ancona, and 110 N E Rome.

Rechlinghauſen, a town in the archbiſhopric of Cologne, capital of a county of the ſame name, with a ſtrong citadel, and a chapter of noble ladies. It is on the Lippe: 20 miles W Ham, lon. 8 36 E, lat. 51 27 N.

Reculver, a village in Kent, England, the Regulbium of the Romans. It is by the ſeaſide, near the mouth of the Thames; and is noted for its church, which has two ſpires that ſerve for a ſeamark, and are called by mariners, the Two Siſters: 12 miles W Margate.

Redburn, a village in Herts, England, which once belonged to the monaſtery, of St. Alban's, and was greatly famed for the pretended relics of Amphibalus, who converted St. Alban to Chriſtianity: 5 miles N W Albans.

Redhead, a promontory in Angusſhire, on the German Ocean, S of Montroſe. Till the year 1793, this cape was the point beyond which coal was not permitted to paſs without paying a heavy duty, which was taken off by a commutation duty on ſpirits.

Redon, a town of France, department of Iſle and Vilaine. It ſerves as a mart for the commerce of Rennes, and is on the Vilaine: 20 miles E Vannes, and 225 E by S Paris, lon. 2 10 W, lat. 37 48 N.

Redonda, a town of Portugal, in Beira, with a caſtle. It has a manufacture of cloth: 17 miles S W Coimbra, lon. 8 34 W, lat. 40 4 N.

Redondella, a commercial town of Spain, in Galicia, with a caſtle. There is a fiſhery for anchovies on the coaſt. It is at the bottom of a bay of the Atlantic: 8 miles S Ponte Vedra, lon. 8 15 W, lat. 42 18 N.

Red Ruſſia, ſee *Ruſſia*.

Redruth, a town of England, county of Cornwall, ſituated among extenſive tin works: 8 miles W Truro, and 262 W S W London.

Red Sea, a ſea celebrated in ſcripture. It extends 1300 miles from N to S, dividing Africa from Arabia, and is 200 broad, in the wideſt part. It is ſeparated from the Mediterranean Sea on the N, by the iſthmus of Suez, and communicates, by the ſtraits of Babelmandel, on the S with the Arabian Sea, and the Indian Ocean. From the fountains of Moſes, which are 7 or 8 hours' journey, ſoutherly, from Suez, may be ſeen the aperture of the mountain on the weſtern ſide of the ſea, through which Iſrael paſſed into the water. The aperture is W S W from the fountains. The breadth of the ſea, there, is about 4 or 5 hours' journey. [Clogher.]

Rees, a ſtrong town of Germany, in the duchy of Cleves, on the Rhine: 10 miles S E Cleves, and 10 N W Weſel.

Regenſberg, a town of Swiſſerland, canton of Zuric, capital of a bailiwick of the ſame name, with a ſtrong caſtle. It is on a rock, called the Lagerberg: 10 miles N W Zurich.

Reggio, an ancient and populous town of Naples, in Calabria Ulteriore, with an archbiſhop's ſee, and a woollen manufacture. It is on the ſtrait of Meſſina: 12 miles S E Meſſina, and 190 S by E Naples.

Reggio, a duchy of Italy, included in that of Modena. It produces a great deal of ſilk, and belongs to the duke of Modena.

Modena, except the marquiſate of St. Martin, which is ſubject to a prince of that name.

Reggio, an ancient city of Italy, in a duchy of the ſame name, with a citadel, and a biſhop's ſee. In the cathedral are paintings by the greateſt maſters; and in the ſquare is the ſtature of Brennus, chief of the Gauls. The inhabitants are about 22,000, who carry on a great trade in ſilk. It is in a fertile country: 15 miles N W Modena, and 80 S E Milan.

Regina, a town of Naples, in Calabria Citeriore: 14 miles N Coſenza.

Regnano, a town in the Patrimony of St. Peter, near the Tiber: 17 miles N Rome.

Reichenau, an iſland of Suabia, in the Zeller Zee, or lower lake of Conſtance. It is 3 miles long and one broad; contains about 16,000 inhabitants, catholics; 3 pariſhes, and a rich abbey, of which the biſhop of Conſtance is abbot. This iſland is 3 miles W Conſtance, and belongs to the biſhop of that place.

[Coxe.]

Richenau, a town of Swiſſerland, in the country of the Griſons. It is in a rich and fertile valley, at the conflux of the two branches that form the Rhine. Here are two curious bridges. One of theſe is thrown acroſs the lower branch of the Rhine, and is 105 feet long. The other, built acroſs the Rhine, below the point of union, is a wooden one, of a ſingle arch, covered like that of Schaffhauſen, and conſtructed upon nearly the ſame plan: the ſpan of the arch is 220 feet in length. Reichenau is 7 miles S W Coire.

Reichenbach, a river of Swiſſerland, which has its ſource at the foot of Mount Wetterhorn, and rolls its numerous cataracts down the ſteep ſides of Mount Sheidec, till it unites with the Aar near Meyringen. It conveys into the Aar, the gold duſt that is found in the bed of that river.

Reichenbach, a town of Upper Saxony, in the Vogtland, containing near 700 houſes, with two churches, and a Latin ſchool, in which are five teachers: 10 miles S W Zwickau, and 58 W S W Dreſden.

Reichenbach, a town of Sileſia, captial of a circle of the ſame name, noted for the peace concluded here, in 1790, between the emperor, Leopold II, and the Turks.

Reichenberg, a caſtle in the circle of the Upper Rhine, on a mountain, near the Rhine belonging to the prince of Heſſe Rheinfeld, lon. 7 57 E, lat. 50 4 N.

Reichenhall, a town in Upper Bavaria, on the Sala, with a rich ſalt ſpring in it, the water of which is partly boiled here, and partly, by means of a large wheel, 36 feet in diameter, thrown up to the higher parts of a lofty houſe, and from thence conveyed by means of leaden pipes to the diſtance of 12 miles, over mountains, towards Traunſtein, and there boiled, the latter of theſe places abounding more in wood, and having alſo greater conveniencies for exportation. On the mountains over which theſe pipes run, are little houſes, and water works at proper diſtances, in order to throw the water higher. For the conveyance of a freſh ſpring, uſed in turning the wheels and other engines, and for carrying off any ſuperfluous ſalt water, a moſt aſtoniſhing and durable aqueduct of ſquared flints, two miles in length, and five feet broad, with an arched roof, was, at a vaſt expenſe, made ſome centuries ago, and in many places overlaid with the hardeſt roſin, which, after running to a depth of twelve fathom under the town, and from thence under the gardens and fields, at laſt emits the water in a ſtrong torrent. This aqueduct is in general between three and four feet in depth, and runs ſo ſwiftly, that, in a boat with torches, one may ſail from one end to the other in about a quarter of an hour. In order to proceed on this ſubterraneous voyage, it is neceſſary to deſcend to a conſiderable depth down certain ſteps made in a tower, to the ſalt ſpring, whoſe ſuperfluous waters run about fifty paces farther, till they empty themſelves into this little ſtream of freſh water. In the aqueduct are five apertures in the form of towers, and through ſome of theſe a perſon may ſpeak from the ramparts of the town with thoſe who ſail upon the canal: 9 miles S W Salzburg, and 64 S W Munich, lat. 47 40 N.

Reichenſtein, a town of Sileſia, famous for the ſilver mines in its neighbourhood: 12 miles W Grotkaw.

Reichſhofen, a town of France, department of Lower Rhine, with a caſtle, in the neighbourhood of Haguenau.

Remiremont, a town of France, department of the Voſges, on the Moſelle, at the foot of Mount Voſges: 42 miles S by E Nanci.

Remy, St. a town of France, department of the Mouths of the Rhone. A triumphal arch, and a mauſoleum, in the neighbourhood, diſplay the taſte of the Auguſtan

ſuſtan age: the firſt is not entire; but the ſecond is in the beſt ſtate of preſervation. 10 miles N E Arles.

Rendſburg, a town of Lower Saxony, in Holſtein, with a caſtle, on an iſland formed by the river Eyder: 12 miles S E Sleſwick.

Renfrew, the county town of Renfrewſhire: 10 miles E by S Port Glaſgow, 45 W Edinburgh.

Renfrewſhire, a county of Scotland, bounded W and N by the frith of Clyde, E by Lanerkſhire, S W by Ayrſhire. This county was the paternal inheritance of the Stuarts before they aſcended the throne, and it ſtill gives the title of baron to the prince of Wales.

Rennes, an ancient city of France, department of Iſle and Vilaine. The inhabitants are computed at 35,000. Its ſtreets are broad and ſtraight. A fire in 1720, laſted 7 days, and conſumed 850 houſes. In the great ſquare, is the Palace of Juſtice, and the Hotel de Ville. Rennes is an archbiſhopric, and the capital of the department. It is on the Vilaine, which divides it into 2 parts: 58 miles N by W Nantes. [Wraxall.]

Renti, a town of France, department of the Straits of Calais, on the river Aa: 12 miles S W Aire, and 50 N W Arras.

Reole, a town of France, department of Gironde, on the Garonne: 20 miles S E Bourdeaux.

Repaille, a town of Savoy, in Chablais, on a river which falls into the lake of Geneva. Here is a Carthuſian monaſtery, remarkable for its extenſive proſpects: 3 miles from Thonon, and 20 N E Geneva.

Repeham, a town in Norfolk, England. It has 2 churches in one church yard, and is in a valley: 15 miles N W Norwich.

Requena, a town of Spain, in New Caſtile, with a caſtle: 40 miles W Valencia, and 130 E by S Madrid.

Reſhd, a town of Pruſſia, capital of Ghilan, on the S W coaſt of the Caſpian Sea. It is ſo planted with trees, that the houſes are not viſible till you enter the ſtreets. It has 1000 houſes: 110 miles N Caſbin, lon. 52 16 E, lat. 37 18 N. [Bowen.]

Retford, Eaſt, a borough in Nottinghamſhire, England. It ſends 2 members to parliament, and is on the Idle: 30 miles N Nottingham, and 144 N by W London.

Rethel, an ancient town of France, department of the Ardennes, on a mountain, near the river Aiſne: 20 miles N E Rheims, and 108 N E Paris.

Retimo, a ſeaport of Candia, with a biſhop's ſee, and a citadel, where the baſhaw reſides. It is ſubject to the Turks. The ſilk, wool, honey, wax, laudanum, and oil, are preferred to all others. It is on the N coaſt of the iſland: 45 miles from Candia, lon. 24 45 E, lat. 35 22 N.

Revel, a town of France, department of Upper Garonne: 9 miles N St. Papoul, lat. 43 26 N.

Revel, a government of Ruſſia, ſee *Eſthonia*.

Revel, a ſtrong ſeaport of Ruſſia, capital of the government of Eſthonia, with a biſhop's ſee. It is ſurrounded by high walls and deep ditches, and defended by a caſtle and good baſtions. The houſes are about 600 and the people 8000. There are quartered here 5000 ſoldiers, and 8000 ſeamen. Here are 4 Lutheran churches for the citizens, one for the peaſants, and two Greek churches. The town is well built, and has very fine gardens. There is a college, with 4 profeſſors. It is become a place of great trade, ſince the Ruſſians obtained poſſeſſion of it; and there are two great fairs in May and September, frequented by Engliſh and Dutch merchants. It is on the gulf of Finland, partly in a pleaſant plain, and partly on a mountain: 85 miles S E Abo, and 133 W by S Peterſburg, lon. 23 57 E, lat. 59 20 N. [Hanway.]

Revero, a ſtrong town of Italy, in the Mantuan, on the Po, oppoſite Oſtiglia: 10 miles N E Mirandola: and 20 S E Mantua.

Reuſs, a river of Swiſſerland, which riſes in the lake of Locendro, and joining the Aar, falls into the Rhine below Zurzach.

Reutlingen, a free imperial town of Suabia, in the duchy of Wirtemburg: adorned with handſome public buildings, and has a well frequented college. It is on the Echetz, near the Neckar: 10 miles E Tubingen, and 37 S Stutgard, lon. 9 10 E, lat. 48 31 N.

Reux, a fortified town of the Netherlands, in Auſtrian Hainault; 8 miles N E Mons.

Rey, a town of Perſia, province of Irac Agemi, in ruins; under the Macedonian kings called *Europus*, afterwards *Arſacia*. Being deſtroyed by the Arabians, it was afterwards rebuilt by Billah-Manſor, caliph of Babylon, and at one time contained 100,000 houſes, a great number of moſques, colleges, and other magnificent buildings. It was ruined by the incurſions of the Tartars: 43 leagues E Amadan.

Reyna,

Reyna, an ancient town of Spain, in Andaluſia, in a plain, with a caſtle, built upon an eminence: 3 miles from Lerna, and in a territory abounding in wine and cattle.

Rezan, a government of Ruſſia, formerly a province of the government of Moſcow. It is fertile in corn, and populous; and had anciently its own princes.

Rezan, a city of Ruſſia, capital of a government of the ſame name, with an archbiſhop's ſee. It was formerly conſiderable for its extent and riches, but was almoſt ruined by the Tartars, in 1568. It is at the confluence of the Trubeſh and Occa: 100 miles S E Moſcow.

Rhe, an iſland on the W coaſt of France, department of lower Charente. It is 4 leagues long and 2 broad, and very populous. Its products are bitter wine, abundance of ſalt, excellent brandy, and the liquor called aniſe ſeed. It is defended by 4 forts, and is 8 miles W Rochelle. St. Martin is the capital.

Rheims, an ancient city of France, department of Marne, and late province of Champagne, with an archbiſhop's ſee. The inhabitants are computed to be 30,000. The principal church is a very beautiful Gothic ſtructure. That of St. Nicaiſe is remarkable for its fine architecture. Behind the high altar of the church of St. Remy, the corpſe of that archbiſhop is preſerved in a magnificent ſhrine. In this church was lately La Sainte Ampoule, which is a ſmall vial, filled with a reddiſh and congealed liquor, which the French of former ages thought to have been brought from heaven; and this holy liquor was uſed in the corronation of the kings of France, who have been ſucceſſively crowned at Rheims; probably, becauſe Clovis, the founder of the French monarchy, when converted from paganiſm, was baptiſed in the cathedral here, in the year 496. The remains of an Amphitheatre, a caſtle, and a triumphal arch, are among the ancient monuments of the Romans. Rheims is long and narrow, and the houſes are low. Here are manufactures of flannel, coverlets, and other wollen ſtuffs; and the gingerbread is famous. Rheims is ſeated in a plain, ſurrounded by hills that produce excellent wine, on the river Veſle: 62 miles N Troyes, and 75 N E Paris, lon. 4 8 E, lat. 49 15 N.

Rheinau, a town of Swiſſerland, in Thurgau, with an abbey, on an iſland formed by the Rhine, between Schaffhauſen and Egliſau.

Rheinberg, a town in the electorate of Cologne, on the Rhine: 40 miles N W Cologne.

Rheinec, a town in the archbiſhopric of Cologne, on the Rhine: 34 miles S S E Cologne.

Rheinec, a town of Swiſſerland, capital of the Rheinthal, with a caſtle, on the Rhine, near the lake of Conſtance, lat. 47 41 N.

Rheinfeld, a caſtle of the Lower Rhine. It is one of the moſt important places on the Rhine, in regard to ſtrength and ſituation. It is built on a craggy rock, at the foot of which is the town of St. Goar, and was taken by the French in 1794: 15 miles S Coblentz.

Rheinfelden, a ſtrong town of Suabia, the beſt of the 4 foreſt towns, belonging to the houſe of Auſtria. It has been often taken and retaken, and is ſeated on the Rhine, over which is a bridge of ſeveral arches: 8 miles E Baſle, lon. 7 46 E, lat. 47 36 N.

Reingau, a diſtrict of Germany, on the E ſide of the Rhine, extending from Nieder Wallauf to Lorrich. The vine is here chiefly cultivated. Elfeld is the capital.

Rheinland, a part of S Holland, on both ſides of the Rhine. Leyden is the capital.

Rhein-Sabern, a town of Germany, in the Biſhopric of Spire, with a caſtle: 15 miles S Spire.

Reinthal, a fertile valley of Swiſſerland, lying along the Rhine, which divides it from a territory of Auſtria, till it reaches the lake of Conſtance. It belongs to the eight ancient cantons, and to that of Appenzel. The proteſtant inhabitants are the moſt numerous.

Rheinwald, a large valley in the country of the Griſons; ſo called from the Hinder Rhine, which takes its riſe on Mount Vogelſburg, at the diſtance of 12 miles, and runs through the valley. Splugen is the capital.

Rhenen, a city in the United Provinces, in Utrecht, on the Leck: 20 miles S E Utrecht. It was taken by the French in 1795, lon. 5 22 E, lat. 51 59 N.

Rhine, a great river of Europe, which riſes in the Alps, in the country of the Griſons, in Swiſſerland. It is formed of two principal ſtreams, the Upper or Hinder Rhine, to the E, and the Lower Rhine, (formed by 2 ſmall ſtreams, called the Middle and the further Rhine) to the W. The Upper and Lower Rhine uniting

ing at Reichenau, form a fine river, over which is a curious bridge of one arch, the chord of which is 220 feet long. Passing by Coire at the distance of a mile, the Rhine first becomes navigable for rafts. It is soon after the boundary between the Rheinthal and a territory of Austria, and passes through the lake of Constance, the largest in Switzerland. Leaving this lake, it forms a celebrated cataract below Schaffhausen (see *Lauffen*) and becomes the boundary between Switzerland and Alsace, on the S and W, and Suabia on the N and E. Leaving Alsace and Suabia, the river gives name to the two German circles of the Upper and Lower Rhine, waters many considerable cities and towns, and receives some large rivers in its course to the United Provinces. Below Emmerick, in the duchy of Cleves, it divides into two streams. That which bends to the W, and runs by Nimeguen, is called the Wahal, but loses that name on its junction with the Maese, at Brommel. Below Warcum, it divides into 4 principal branches, forming the isles of Ysselmonde, Voorn, and Overflackee; the most Northern branch is called the Merwe, and passing by Rotterdam and Schiedam, is joined by the branch from the S side of Ysselmonde, and enters the German Ocean below the Briel: the other two branches make their exit at Helvoetsluys and Goree. The other stream which had branched off to the N W below Emmerick, retains its name; but another soon branches off to the N, takes the name of Yssel, and enters the Zuider Zee, below Campen. The old river proceeds W by Rhenen to Wyck-by-Duerstede, when it again divides into two streams; that to the left is called the Leck, and enters the Merwe, above Rotterdam. The branch to the right, which retains its name, but is now an inconsiderable stream, passes on to Utrecht, Woerden, and Leyden, and is literally choked up by mountains of sand, near the village of Catwyck.

Rhine Lower, a circle of the empire of Germany, which extends from the circle of Suabia, S, to that of Westphali, N. It contains the electorates of Mentz, Treves, and Cologne, and the palatinate of the Rhine.

Rhine Lower, a department of France, containing the late province of Lower Alsace. Strasburg is the capital.

Rhine Upper, a department of France, containing the late province of Upper Alsace. Colmar is the capital.

Rhine Upper, a circle of the empire of Germany, which includes the territories of Hesse-Cassel, Hesse-Darmstadt, Hesse-Rheinfeld, Hesse-Homburg; the counties of Nassau, Solms, Hanau, Spanheim, Wied, Westerburg and Waldeck, with the abbies of Fulde and Hirschfeld, the imperial towns of Franckfort, Fridberg, and Wetzlar; the bishoprics of Spire and Worms, and the duchy of Deux Ponts.

Rhine, Palatinate of the, an electorate of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, bounded N by the Archbishoprics of Mentz and Treves, E by Franconia and Suabia, and W and S by France. The principal rivers are the Rhine and Neckar. It has suffered more by the wars with France, than all the provinces of Germany put together; for, in the last century, Louis XIV ordered the whole country to be laid waste by fire and sword. Heidelberg is the principal town, but Manheim is the electorate residence. This electorate is also called the Lower Palatinate, to distinguish it from the Upper Palatinate of Bavaria.

Rhoda, a village on the bank of the Nile, on the site of the ancient city Antinous, inhabited by bad Moors, Christians and Turks. Here magnificent ruins of parian marble, surprise the travaller.

[Bruce.]

Rhodes, an island of the Mediterranean, on the S side of Natolia, 40 miles long and 15 broad. The air is good, and the soil is dry and sandy; but the numerous springs which water it, render it extremely fertile. Corn thrives there admirably. Its yellow and heavy grain affords a flour as white as snow, which makes excellent bread. If half of the country capable of raising it were cultivated, the Rhodians would have far more than sufficient for their consumption, and might export to foreign countries. The number of families in the whole island, is estimated at 4700 Turks, 2500 Greeks, and 100 Jews, in all 7300, or about 36,500 inhabitants.

Rhodes, a city and capital of the island of Rhodes, built by Hippodamus, a famous architect, of Miletus, 3 leagues in circumference; the beauty of its harbours, says Strabo, of its streets and walls, and the magnificence of its monuments, render it so much superior to all other cities, as to admit of no comparison. The celebrated colossus of Rhodes, dedicated to the sun, was the work of Chares, of Lindus, a pupil of Lysippus, and was 70 cubits high; it was thrown down by an earthquake,

earthquake, 56 years after it was first erected. It is said to have cost 300 talents, a sum which the Rhodians gained by the sale of the warlike engines left by Demetrius, when he raised the siege. Moawiah, the general of the Caliph Othman, when he took Rhodes, destroyed the statue, and sold the broken pieces to a jew of Edessa, near 900 years after its fall; other arts flourished in this renowned city. Their schools attained so high a degree of celebrity, that they were resorted to by some of the greatest men of Rome; among whom were Marcus Brutus, Cicero, Cato, Cassius, Cæsar, and Pompey. Alexander, who regarded this city as the first in the universe, chose here to deposit his last will. The modern town, built on the ruins of the ancient city, occupies only a quarter of its extent, and possesses no remarkable antiquities. Not even the smallest remains of the theatre, temples, and portico, are to be discovered. Statues, colossuses, paintings, all have been destroyed or carried off. To wide and skilfully disposed streets; to those regularly ranged edifices, where each front presented the same order of architecture, have succeeded narrow and winding lanes, and houses without taste, regularity or decoration. The Knights of Rhodes have left various traces of their residence in the island. Their armorial ensigns, and some busts of the grand masters, sculptured in relief, on marble, decorated the fronts of several buildings. The walls and towers they erected still subsist, and bear the glorious marks of their obstinate defence. The church of St. John has been converted into a mosque. The vast hospital, in which Christian charity received the faithful from all parts of the world, and furnished them with succours, at this day serves as a granary for the Turks. Rhodes has only two harbours. The smallest faces the E, and is called *Darca*. Rocks, at a small distance from each other, in the front, block the entrance, and only leave room for one vessel to pass. Moles, raised on each side, defend it from the wind. The Turks, who, since the conquest of the island, have not removed from it a single grain of sand, suffer it gradually to choak up. There is only water enough for merchant ships, and even they, are obliged to unload a part of their cargo, before they can enter it. The other harbour is large; it bears the name of Rhodes; and in this, frigates of 30 guns may anchor. Vessels are here defended from the westerly winds, which, in these latitudes, prevail 9 months in the year, lon. 28 25 E, lat. 36 25 N.

Rhodes, a town of Africa, in Tunis, on an eminence, between the lake of Tunis and the sea, at a distance from some hills, where Hanno was defeated by Regulus, lon. 28 35 E, lat. 36 24 N. [Adams, Thevenot.]

Rhone, a large river of Europe, which rises in Switzerland; issuing from the glacier of Furca, between two rocky mountains. Crossing the Vallais, it runs through the lake and city of Geneva, and separating France from Savoy, passes to Lyons, Vienne, Tournon, Valence, Viviers, Pont St. Esprit, Avignon, Beaucaire, Tarascon, and Arles, and falls into the Mediterranean, by several mouths.

Rhone, Mouths of the, a department of France, containing part of the late province of Provence. Aix is the capital.

Rhone and Loire, a department of France, including the late provinces of Forez and Lyonois. The capital is Lyons.

Rhyaidergowy, a town in Radnorshire, S Wales. Its name signifies the Fall of Wye, that river being here precipitated in a cataract: 20 miles W N W New Radnor, and 177 of London.

Rhyney, see *Runney*.

Ribas, a town, 8 miles from Madrid.

Ribemont, a town of France, department of Aisne: 10 miles W by S St. Quentin.

Riberia Grande, a town of St. Jago, the principal of the Cape de Verd Islands, with a good harbour, a bishop's see, and 4 or 500 houses. It is between two high mountains, lon. 23 24 W, lat. 15 0 N.

Ribnitz, a town of Lower Saxony, duchy of Mecklenburg, with a nunnery for noble women. It is on a bay of the Baltic: 12 miles N Rostock.

Richelieu, a town of France, department of Indre and Loire, with a fine palace and an extensive park. It was built by cardinal Richelieu, in 1637. The streets are straight, and it contains a handsome square. It is on the Amable and Vide: 27 miles N Poitiers, and 152 S W Paris.

Richmond, a borough in the N riding of Yorkshire, England, it has a castle, on an inaccessible mount, and two churches; sends two members to parliament, is governed by a mayor, and has a manufacture of woollen stockings, caps, &c. 40 miles N W York, and 230 N N W London.

Richmond, a village in Surry, England, with a bridge of five arches over the Thames: 9 miles W S W London, distinguished by its beautiful royal gardens, which, in summer, are open every sunday;

day; and in these is a noble observatory. Here is an extensive royal park, called Richmond, or the New Park; surrounded by a brick wall.

Richmondshire, a district in the N riding of Yorkshire, England, formerly a county of itself. It abounds in romantic situations, and is noted for the neatness and industry of its inhabitants, who manufacture knit stockings, and other coarse goods. Many lead mines are wrought in this district, of which Richmond is the chief town.

Rickmansworth, a town in Hertfordshire, England: 18 miles W N W London.

Rieti, an ancient town of Italy, in the duchy of Spoleto, with a bishop's see, on the river Velino, near the lake Rieti: 27 miles S by E Spoleto, and 37 N E Rome.

Rieux, a town of France, department of Upper Garonne: 25 miles S W Toulouse, 83 W Narbonne.

Riez, a small, but populous town of France, department of the Lower Alps. It is in a plain, abounding with good wine, and excellent fruits: 35 miles N E Aix, and 50 N E Toulon.

Riga, a government of Russia. See *Livonia*.

Riga, a strong and populous town of Russia, capital of the government of Livonia. Next to Petersburg, it is the most commercial place in the Russian empire: 500 ships have been loaded here in a year. The trade is chiefly carried on by foreign merchants, who are resident here, and those belonging to an English factory, enjoy the greatest share of it. The principal exports, are corn, hemp, flax, iron, timber, masts, leather, and tallow. Within the fortifications are 9000 inhabitants, and in the suburbs 15,000, beside a garrison of 1000 men. Here is a floating wooden bridge, over the Dwina, 2600 feet long and 40 broad: in winter, when the ice sets in, it is removed; and in spring, it is replaced: 5 miles from the mouth of the Dwina, and 250 S E Stockholm, lon. 24 25 E, lat. 56 53 N. [Coxe, Hanway.]

Rimini, an ancient and populous town of Italy, in Romagna, with a bishop's see, an old castle, a strong tower, and many remains of antiquity. It is in a fertile plain, on the gulf of Venice: 20 miles S E Ravenna, and 145 N by E Rome.

Rimogen, a town of Westphalia, duchy of Juliers, on the Rhine, remarkable for several Roman antiquities.

Rinceping, a town of Denmark, in N Jutland, on the W coast: 50 miles N by W Ripen.

Ringsted, an ancient town of Denmark, in the isle of Zealand, where the kings of Denmark formerly resided, and were buried: 30 miles S W Copenhagen.

Ringwood, a town of Hampshire, England, which has a considerable manufacture of worsted knit hose. It is on the Avon: 30 miles S W Winchester, and 91 W by S London.

Rintlen, a town of Westphalia, with a university. It is subject to the landgrave of Hesse Cassel, on the Weser: 15 miles S Minden, and 35 S W Hanover.

Rio-de-Mirando, a river of Spain, which rises in the mountains of Asturias, and separating that province from Galicia, enters the bay of Biscay, at Rivadeo.

Rio-Grande, a river of Africa, which runs from E to W through Negroland, and falls into the Atlantic Ocean, in 11 degrees N latitude.

Riom, an ancient town of France, department of Puy de Dome, on a hill, in a pleasant country: 8 miles N E Clarmont, and 115 S Paris.

Rions, a town of France, department of Gironde, on the Garonne: 18 miles S E Bourdeaux.

Ripa Transone, a populous and strong town of Italy, in the Marquisate of Ancona, with a bishop's see: 5 miles W of the gulf of Venice, 8 S Fermo.

Ripen, a seaport of Denmark, in N Jutland, capital of a diocese of the same name, with a bishop's see, a castle, two colleges, and a public library. The tombs of several kings of Denmark are in the cathedral, which is a very handsome structure. The harbour is at a small distance, at the mouth of the river Nipsaa, in a country which supplies the best beeves in Denmark: 55 miles N W Sleswick, and 60 S by W Wiburg.

Ripley, a town in the W riding of Yorkshire, England, on the Nyd: 23 miles W N W York, and 221 N by W London.

Ripon, an ancient borough in the W riding of Yorkshire, England. It was once famous for its religious houses, and has now a collegiate church, adorned with 3 lofty spires. It is noted for its manufacture of hard wares, particularly spurs, and the market place is one of the finest squares of the kind in England. It is governed by a mayor, sends two members to parliament: 28 miles N W York, and 218 N N W London.

Riquier, an ancient town of France, department of Somme, on the Cardon: 5 miles N E Abbeville, and 95 N Paris.

Risborough, a town in Buckinghamshire, England:

England : 20 miles S Aylesbury, and 37 W N W London.

Ritberg, a town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, capital of a county of the same name, with a castle. It is on the Embs . 12 miles N W Paderborn.

Riva, a strong town of Germany, in the bishopric of Trent : 17 miles S W Trent.

Rivadavia, a town of Spain, in Galicia, at the confluence of the Minho and Avia, in a territory that produces the best wine in Spain : 15 miles W S W Orense, lat. 42 13 N.

Rivadeo, a seaport of Spain, in Galicia, on a rock, at the mouth of the Rio-de-Mirando : 45 miles N N E Lugo, lon. 6 47 W, lat. 43 38 N.

Rivallo, a town of Naples, in Terra di Lavora, on a mountain : 20 miles from Naples.

Rivesaltes, a town of France, department of the Eastern Pyrennees, and late province of Roussillon, famous for fine wine : 8 miles N Perpignan.

Rivoli, a town of Piedmont, with a magnificent castle : 9 miles W Turin.

Rivolo, a town of Italy, in the Veronese, on the lake Garda : 20 miles N W Verona.

Roa, a strong town of Spain, in Old Castile, with a citadel. It is on the Douero, in a country fertile in corn and wine : 10 miles S W Aranda, and 70 N Madrid.

Roanne, a populous and commercial town of France, department of Rhone and Loire. It is on the Loire, where it begins to be navigable for barks. Hence the merchandise of Lyons, Marseilles, and the Levant, is conveyed down the Loire, and by the canal of Briare, into the Seine, and thence to Paris : 50 miles N E Clermont, and 210 S E Paris, lon. 4 12 E, lat. 46 13 N.

Robben Island, sometimes called Penguin Island, a barren, sandy island, near the Cape of Good Hope, lon. 18 22 E, lat. 33 50 S.

Robil, a town of Lower Saxony, duchy of Mecklenburg, on the river Muretz.

Robin-Hood's Bay, on the coast of the N riding of Yorkshire, England, S E of Whitby, about one mile broad. Here is a village of fishermen, who supply the city of York, and all the adjacent country, with herrings, and all sorts of fish, in their season ; they have well-boats, in which are kept large quantities of crabs and lobsters, lon. 0 12 W, lat. 54 25 N.

Rocca-d'Anfo, a strong town of Italy, on the lake Idro : 25 miles S E Trent.

Rocca-d'Annone, and *Rocca-d'Abbazze*, two forts of Italy, in Montferrat, each of which is seated on a mountain, in the road from Asti to Alexandria.

Rochdale, a town in Lancashire, England. It is in a vale, on the river Roch, at the foot of the Yorkshire Hills ; and has flourishing manufactures of bays, serges, and other woollen goods, which extend 10 miles N of the town. Part are sent to London, but vast quantities are exported to Portugal : 55 miles W S W York, and 195 N N W London.

[England delineated.]

Roche, a town of Switzerland, subject to the canton of Bern, which has here a director of the salt works. Roche is memorable for the residence of the celebrated Haller, who filled that office from 1758 to 1766.

Roche, or *Roche-en-Ardennes*, an ancient town of the Netherlands, in the duchy of Luxemburg, with a strong castle, on a rock, near the river Ourte : 22 miles S Liege, and 32 N W Luxemburg.

Roche Bernard, a town of France, department of Morbihan, on the river Vilaine : 23 miles E Vannes.

Roche Chourt, a town of France, department of Upper Vienne, with a castle on the top of a mountain, on the declivity of which the town is seated, near a small river that falls into the Vienne : 60 miles S by E Poitiers, and 189 S by W Paris.

Roche Macheran, a town of the Netherlands, duchy of Luxemburg, with a strong castle : 15 miles N E Luxemburg.

Roche Posay, a town of France, department of Indre and Loire, remarkable for its mineral waters : 25 miles S Loches.

Roche-sur-Yon, a town of France, department of Vendee, near the Yon : 20 miles N W Luçon, and 202 S W Paris.

Rochefort, a seaport of France, department of Lower Charente, with a commodious harbour, one of the most famous in France. It was built by Lewis XIV, in 1664, 15 miles from the mouth of the Charente, the entrance of which is defended by several forts. The streets are broad and strait ; the houses low, but regular ; and it is supposed to contain 10,000 inhabitants. It has a magnificent hospital, vast barracks, the finest hall of arms in France, a noble arsenal, a rope yard, a foundery for cannon, and all the other magazines necessary for the construction and equipment of ships of war :

war: 18 miles S S E Rochelle, and 127 S W Paris, lon. 0 54 W, lat. 46 3 N. [Wraxall.]

Rochefort, a town of the Netherlands, duchy of Luxemburg, with a caſtle, ſaid to have been built by the Romans. It is ſurrounded by rocks: and is 15 miles S E Dinant, and 50 N W Luxemburg.

Rochefoucault, a town of France, department of Charente, with a caſtle: 12 miles N E Angouléme, and 208 S by W Paris.

Rochelle, a fortified town of France, department of Lower Charente, with a commodious and ſafe harbour. It was lately a biſhop's ſee, and contains 16000 inhabitants, 2000 being proteſtants. It has 5 gates; and the houſes are ſupported by piazzas, under which perſons may walk in all weathers. Lewis XIII took this place from the proteſtants in 1628, after a ſiege of 13 months, during which the inhabitants ſuffered all the horrors of famine, only 4000, out of 15,000 ſurviving the ſiege. To prevent the Engliſh throwing in ſuccours by ſea, cardinal Richelieu conſtructed a prodigious mole, 4482 feet in extent. The inhabitants carry on a conſiderable trade; eſpecially in wines, brandy, ſugar, ſalt, paper, linen, and ſerges. Rochelle is ſeated on the bay of Biſcay, has 15,000 inhabitants: 67 miles N by E Nantes, and 220 S W Paris, lon. 1 4 W, lat. 46 9 N. [Wraxall.]

Rocheſter, a city in Kent, England, on the Medway, over which is a ſtone bridge. It is governed by a mayor, and ſends two members to parliament. It is an ancient place, and was formerly much larger than at preſent. Its caſtle, now in ruins, once rendered it of great importance; and here alſo are ſome remains of a priory. Rocheſter is a biſhop's ſee, and has, beſide the cathedral, three pariſh churches. It conſiſts chiefly of one principal ſtreet, which is wide, and paved. The inhabitants are chiefly tradeſmen and innkeepers; no ſort of manufacture being carried on here. It has two free ſchools, one called the King's, and the other the City School. Here is alſo an almſhouſe for 6 poor travellers, who are ſupplied with a ſupper, a bed, and a breakfaſt, with fourpence to carry them forward on their journey; but they are to ſtay no longer than one night; and an inſcription over the door intimates, that rogues and proctors are excepted. The corporation has juriſdiction over the great oyſter fiſhery in the ſeveral creeks of the Medway. Rocheſter is parted from Stroud on the W by its bridge, and it is contiguous to Chatham on the E: 27 miles N W Canterbury, and 30 S E London.

Rochford, a town in Eſſex, England: 40 miles E by N London.

Rochlitz, an ancient town of Saxony, in the territory of Leipſic, with a caſtle, copper mines, and a handſome bridge over the Muldaw.

Rockingham, a town in Northamptonſhire, England: 12 miles S Oakham, and 84 N by W London.

Rockinghauſen, a town of Germany: 26 miles W Worms.

Rockiſaw, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Pilſen: 11 miles E Pilſen.

Rocroy, a town of France, department of Ardennes, in a plain, ſurrounded by foreſts: 26 miles N Rethel.

Rodoſto, a populous ſeaport of Turkey in Europe, in Romania, with a Greek biſhop's ſee. It is on the ſide of a hill, on the ſea of Marmora: 62 miles S W Conſtantinople, lon. 27 37 E, lat. 41 1 N.

Rodez, an ancient town of France, department of Aveiron. Here are four great annual fairs, where mules are ſold for Spain; and ſome manufactures of grey cloths and ſerges. It is a biſhop's ſee; and the ſteeple of the cathedral is remarkable for its height, and much admired for its architecture. It is in the midſt of mountains, on a hill, at the foot of which flows the rapid Aveiron: 30 miles W by S Mende, lon. 2 39 E, lat. 44 21 N.

Roer, a river of Weſtphalia, which riſes in the duchy of Juliers, paſſes by the town of that name, and falls into the Maeſe, above Ruremonde. There is another river of this name which falls into the Rhine, below Duiſburg.

Roeux, a town of the Netherlands, in Auſtrian Hainault: 8 miles N E Mons.

Rohaczow, a town of Lithuania, capital of a diſtrict of the ſame name; at the confluence of the Dnieper and Ordrwa: 37 miles N W Rzezica, and 158 N Kiof, lon. 30 40 E, lat. 53 2 N.

Rohan, a town of France, department of Morbihan on the Aouſt: 20 miles N Vannes.

Rohilcund, or *Rohilla*, a territory of Hindooſtan Proper, whoſe inhabitants are called Rohillas. It lies E Delhi, and is ſubject to the nabob of Oude, by whom it was conquered in 1774. Bereilly is the capital.

Rolduc, a town of the Netherlands, duchy

duchy of Limburg, capital of a territory of the ſame name, with a caſtle: 7 miles N Aix-la-Chapelle.

Rom, or *Roem*, an iſland of Denmark, on the E coaſt of S Jutland: 5 miles in length, and half as much in breadth, and contains a few villages.

Romagna, a province of Italy, in the Eccleſiaſtical State, bounded N by the Ferrareſe, S by Tuſcany and Urbino, E by the gulf of Venice, W by the Bolognese and Tuſcany. It is fertile in corn, wine, oil, fruits and paſtures. It has alſo mines, mineral waters, and ſalt works, which make its principal revenue. Ravenna is the capital. This country forms a part of the new Ciſpadana republic, and was ſurrendered by the pope, Feb. 19, 1797.

Romain, Motier, a town of Swiſſerland, in the Pays de Vaud, capital of a bailiwick, with a caſtle; at the foot of a high mountain in a narrow valley, through which flows the river Diaz.

Romania, a province of Turkey in Europe, 200 miles long and 150 broad; bounded N by Bulgaria, E by the Black Sea, S by the Archipelago and the ſea of Marmora, W by Macedonia and Bulgaria. It was formerly called Thrace, and is the largeſt of all the Turkiſh provinces in Europe. It is fruitful in corn and paſtures; and there are mines of ſilver, lead, and alum. It is divided into three governments, namely: Kirkel, of which Philipoli is the capital; Galipoli, whoſe capital is of the ſame name; and Byzantium, of which Conſtantinople is the capital.

Romano, a ſtrong and populous town of Italy, in Bergamoſco. It carries on a great trade in corn, and is ſeated on a river that runs between the Oglio and Serio.

Romans, an ancient town of France, department of Drome, in a fine plain, on the river Iſere: 22 miles S W Grenoble, and 30 S Vienne.

Rome, a city of Italy, and at one time capital of the world; founded by Romulus, in the year 748 before Chriſt; ſituated on 7 hills, on the ſide of the Tiber; 10 miles in circumference. The names of the hills were Palatinus, Capitolinus, Aventinus, Janiculus, Cœlius, Eſquilinus, and Quirinalis. At this time it is the reſidence of the pope, and the capital of his dominions, ſituated in the province called *Campagna*. It contains 81 pariſhes. 200,000 inhabitants, including ſtrangers, 2827 prieſts, 3847 monks, 1910 nuns, 1665 ſtudents, and 1470 paupers. The ſtreets are large and handſome, but not kept in good repair. It is divided into 14 quarters or wards called riones, in which are found a great number of beautiful ſquares, ſuperb palaces, and magnificent churches. The ſtreet called Corſo is the moſt frequented. Here the nobility diſplay their equipages during the carnival, and take the air in the evenings, in fair weather. The ſhops on each ſide are 3 or 4 feet higher than the ſtreet; and there is a path for the conveniency of foot paſſengers, on a level with the ſhops. The palaces, of which there are ſeveral in this ſtreet, range in a line with the houſes, having no courts before them. The Strada Felice, and the Strada di Porta Pia, are alſo very long and noble ſtreets. There are no lamps lighted in the ſtreets at night; and all Rome would be in utter darkneſs, were it not for the candles which the devotion of individuals ſometimes place before the ſtatues of the Virgin: theſe appear glimmering, at vaſt intervals, like ſtars in a cloudy night. The footmen carry dark lanterns behind the carriages of people of the firſt diſtinction. This darkneſs, it may be ſuppoſed, is not unfavourable to aſſignations among the inferior people: and when a carriage, with a lantern behind it, accidently comes near a couple who do not wiſh to be known, one of them calls out *volti la lanterna*, turn the lantern; and is immediately obeyed. Rome exhibits a ſtrange mixture of magnificent and intereſting, and of common and beggarly, objects; the former conſiſt of palaces, churches, fountains, and the remains of antiquity; the latter comprehend all the reſt of the city. The church of St. Peter, in the opinion of many, ſurpaſſes, in ſize and magnificence, the fineſt monuments of ancient architecture. Its length is 730 feet; the breadth 520; and the height, from the pavement, to the top of the croſs, which crowns the cupola, 450. A complete deſcription of this church, and of its ſtatues, baſſo-relievos, columns, and various other ornaments, would fill volumes. The Pantheon is the moſt perfect of the Roman temples which now remain, and in ſpite of the depredations it has ſuſtained from Goths, Vandals, and Popes, is ſtill a beautiful monument of Roman taſte. The pavilion of the great altar, which ſtands under the cupola of St. Peter, and the 4 wreathed pillars of Corinthian braſs which ſupport it, were formed out of the ſpoils of the

the Pantheon, which, after all, and with the weight of 1800 years upon its head, has ſtill a probability of outliving its proud capacious rival. From the circular form of this temple, it has obtained the name of the Rotundo. Its height is 150 feet, and its breadth nearly the ſame. There are no windows; the central opening in the dome admitting a ſufficiency of light. The rain which falls through this aperture, immediately drills through holes, which perforate a large piece of porphyry, that forms the center of the pavement. Being converted into a Chriſtian temple, the Pantheon, originally erected to the honor of all the gods, is now dedicated to the Virgin, and to all the martyrs and ſaints. As the Pantheon is the moſt entire, the Amphitheatre of Veſpaſian is the moſt ſtupendous monument of antiquity in Rome. About one half of the external circuit ſtill remains; from which a pretty exact idea may be formed of the original ſtructure. By a computation of Mr. Byres, it could contain 85,000 ſpectators. The Campidoglio is an elegant ſtructure, raiſed on part of the ruins of the ancient Capitol. But the antiquities of Rome are too numerous to be minutely deſcribed. We ſhall, therefore, paſs over the ancient Forum, now a *cow market*; the beautiful column of Trajan, 120 feet high, on the top of which is the ſtatue of St. Peter, inſtead of that of Trajan, &c. The church of St. John Lateran, the Romans ſay, is the moſt ancient of all the churches of Rome, and the mother of all the churches in Chriſtendom. To this church, every new pope conſtantly goes firſt, in a magnificent proceſſion, to take poſſeſſion of the holy ſee. The pope has 3 ſuperb palaces, of which the principal is the Vatican, near St. Peter's church, containing, it is ſaid, upwards of 4400 apartments, many of them painted by the moſt eminent maſters. The library of this palace is the largeſt and moſt complete in the world; rich, eſpecially, in manuſcripts, of which there are upwards of 40,000, in all languages, and of all ages. In Rome, the connoiſſeur will meet with innumerable paintings by the greateſt maſters, and with the fineſt works of ſculpture, &c. The caſtle of St. Angelo ſerves more to keep the city in awe, than to repel any foreign attack. Rome is ſeated on the Tiber: 410 miles S S W Vienna, 600 S E Paris, 730 E by N Madrid, and 760 W Conſtantinople. lon. 12 55 E, lat. 41 54 N. [Adam, Moor, &c]

Romelia, the general name given by the Turks to their European dominions.

Romhilden, a town of Franconia, with a caſtle: 8 miles S E Henneberg.

Romney, New, a town in Kent, England. It is one of the cinque ports, and once contained 5 churches and a priory; but ſince the ſea has retired, it is reduced to a ſmall place: 71 miles S E London.

Romney Marſh, a vaſt tract of rich, wet land, which occupies the moſt ſouthern part of Kent, between Dungeneſs and Rye haven. All animals are fattened here to an extraordinary ſize, and many bullocks are ſent hence to the London market; but it is deemed a very unhealthy tract.

Romont, a ſtrong town of Swiſſerland, in the canton of Friburg, on a mountain: 10 miles from Friburg, and 12 from Bern.

Romorentin, a town of France, department of Loir, and Cher, with a caſtle. On one of its gates is inſcribed *Roma Minor*, but there is nothing to juſtify this appellation. On the contrary, were it not for its manufactures of ſerges and cloths, which are very good, this place would be ſcarcely known: 45 miles E Tours, and 100 S by W Paris.

Ronciglione, a town of Italy, in the patrimony of St. Peter, capital of a ſmall diſtrict of the ſame name; on the Tercia, 12 miles S Viterbo, and 24 N N W Rome.

Ronda, a ſtrong town of Spain, in Granada, with a caſtle: 20 miles N W Gibralter.

Roobule, a large populous town on the Danube. The neighbourhood is covered with vineyards. [Jackſon.]

Roquebrune, a town of Italy, with a caſtle, near the ſea: 3 miles from Monaco.

Roquemaure, a town of France, department of Gard on a craggy rock, near the Rhone: 22 miles N E Niſmes.

Roſana, a town of Lithuania, near the Zolva: 20 miles S W Novogrodec.

Roſchad, a populous commercial town of Swiſſerland, in a bailiwick of the abbey of St. Gallen, with a caſtle on a mountain, on the lake of Conſtance.

Roſchild, a town of Denmark, in the iſle of Zealand, with a biſhop's ſee, and a univerſity. The church is the moſt ancient in Denmark. It is at the bottom of a ſmall bay: 15 miles W Copenhagen.

Roſcommon, a county of Ireland, in Connaught, bounded E by Longford N by Sligo and Leitrim, S by Galway, W by Galway

Galway and Mayo. It is a level fruitful country, and by the help of good husbandry yields excellent corn. It contains 59 parishes; and sends 8 members to parliament.

Roscommon, a borough of Ireland, in a county of the same name: 80 miles W Dublin.

Rose Castle, in Cumberland, England, a seat of the bishop of Carlisle, near Inglewood Forest.

Roses, a seaport of Spain, in Catalonia, with a citadel, on the bay of Roses, in the Mediterranean: 15 miles N E Gironna. It was taken by the French, January 5, 1795, lon. 3 1 E, lat. 42 16 N.

Rosetto, a populous town of Egypt, on the W branch of the Nile. The third town of Egypt for commerce. The Egyptians call it Rashid, and consider it one of the pleasantest places in the country. It has a great manufacture of striped and other coarse linens; but its chief business is the carriage of goods hence to Cairo; for all European merchandise is brought hither from Alexandria, by sea, and carried hence by boats to Cairo. The Europeans have their vice consuls and factors here. The town is near 2 miles in length, and consists of 2 or 3 long streets. The hills about the town appear as though they had once been the barriers of the sea. The fine country of Delta opposite, and two beautiful islands below the town, afford a delightful prospect. To the north are pleasant gardens adorned with citron, orange, and palm trees. About 2 miles N on the W of the river is the castle, built of brick, and cased with stone; it is a square building with round towers. It is 25 miles N E Alexandria, and 160 N N W Cairo, lon. 30 45 E, lat. 31 30 N.

[Pococke, Sonini.]

Rosheen, a country of Asia, lying W of the kingdom of Burmah, to which it is subject.

Rosienne, a town of Samogitia: 70 miles S Mittau, and 188 N E Warsaw.

Rosiers-aux-Salines, a town of France, department of Meurthe, famous for its salt-works: 9 miles S E Nanci, and 170 E Paris.

Rosoy, a town of France, department of Seine and Marne, with a magnificent castle: 15 miles S Meaux.

Ross, a seaport of Ireland, county of Cork. It is united to Cork as an episcopal see, and is on a bay of the Atlantic: 20 miles S W Kinsale.

Ross, a town in Hertfordshire, England: 12 miles S E Hereford, and 115 W by N London.

Ross-shire, a county of Scotland, bounded N by Sutherlandshire and the frith of Dornoch, S by Invernesshire. The N W part is mountainous and dreary; the E is variegated with woods, lakes, and rivers. The hills feed black cattle, sheep, and goats. In the woods are stags, roes, and the beautiful bird, called the Cock of the Wood; it is of a bright azure colour, and almost as large as a common turkey. On the tops of the high rocky mountains is found the ptarmigan, a simple bird, not quite the size of a partridge. It is often indebted for its safety to its grey colour, which resembles the stones among which it lodges. In winter its colour changes to a pure white, like the snow in which it often buries itself.

Rossano, a strong and populous town of Naples, in Calabria Citeriore, with an archbishop's see, on an eminence, surrounded by rocks: 3 miles from the gulf of Venice, and 136 S E Naples.

Rostock, a fortified town of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Mecklenburg, with a university, a good harbour, a strong citadel, and an arsenal. Here are several handsome churches, and it was formerly one of the Hanseatic towns. It is divided into three parts, the Old, the New, and the Middle Town. It is still imperial, under the protection of the duke of Mecklenburg, and is seated on a lake: 3 miles from the Baltic, 12 N Custrow, and 60 E Lubec, lon. 12 15 E, lat. 54 8 N.

Rostof, a large town of Russia, with an archiepiscopal see: 95 miles N E Moscow, lat. 57 5 N.

Rota, a town and castle of Spain, at the entrance of the bay of Cadiz: 7 miles N Cadiz.

Rota, an island of Asia, one of the principal of the Ladrones.

Rotenburg, a free imperial town of Franconia: 15 miles N W Anspach.

Rotenburg, a town of Suabia, belonging to the house of Austria, remarkable for its mineral waters. It is on the Neckar: 7 miles W Tubingen, lon. 8 55 E, lat. 48 28 N.

Rotenburg, a town of Hesse Cassel, with a castle: 25 miles S Cassel.

Rothbury, a town in Northumberland, England: 9 miles S W Alnwick.

Rotherham, a town in the W riding of Yorkshire, England, it is famous for considerable iron-works in its neighbourhood: 31 miles N Nottingham, and 160 N by W London.

Rothsay, a borough of Scotland, capital of

of the isle of Bute. On its E side it has an excellent harbour and pier. Here is an ancient castle, once a royal palace, which gives the title of duke to the prince of Wales, as it long did, before the union, to the heir-apparent of the crown of Scotland: 70 miles W Edinburgh, lon. 5 17 W, lat. 55 50 N.

Rothwell, a town in Northamptonshire, England: 15 miles N N E Northampton, and 79 N N W London.

Rotterdam, a city of the United Provinces, in Holland, with one of the finest harbours in the Netherlands. It is the most considerable place in Holland; for size, beauty of its buildings, and trade, next to Amsterdam. There are so many deep canals, that ships may unload at the very doors of the warehouses. The townhouse, the bank, and the arsenals are magnificent. The English have here an Episcopal and a Presbyterian church. It is more frequented by the British merchants than Amsterdam, because the harbour is sooner freed from ice, and a single tide, in two or three hours, will carry a vessel into the open sea. Some of the houses are built in the old Spanish style with the gable ends embattled in front; but there is a great number of modern brick houses, which are lofty and spacious, particularly on that magnificent quay called the Bomb Tees. On this quay is a handsome Jewish synagogue. Erasmus was born in this city, and his statue, in bronze, stands in an open place, at the head of one of the canals; and in a narrow street, leading from the statue to the great church, is still shown the house in which he was born, with an inscription, in front, to his honor. Rotterdam received the French troops, Jan. 23, 1795. It is seated on the Merwe (the most northern branch of the Maese:) 13 miles S E Hague, and 30 S S W Amsterdam, lon. 4 28 E, lat. 51 56 N.

[Hanway.]

Rotweil, a free imperial city of Suabia, in alliance with the Swiss cantons since the year 1513. A mile and a half from this place is a famous abbey, where they receive none but noble women. It is on the Neckar, near its source: 27 miles S S W Tubingen.

Rouen, a city of France, department of Lower Seine. It is the capital of the department, and seated on the N side of the Seine. The streets are narrow, crooked, dirty, and consist of wooden houses; notwithstanding which, it is one of the most opulent and important places in France. It is two leagues and a half in circuit, and (its six suburbs included) is computed to contain 73,000 inhabitants. Among the public buildings, the most distinguished are, the Great Hall of the Palace, in which the late parliament of Rouen met; the old castle; and the principal church, ornamented with three towers, in one of which is the great bell, which bears the name of cardinal George d'Amboise, a minister, whose memory is much respected in France. It weighs 40,000 lbs. and is one foot thick; its circumference is 32 feet, and its height and breadth 10 feet; the clapper alone weighs 710 lbs. Near this church, which is not the only remarkable one, is the public library. The steeple of the late Benedictines of St. Owen is an elegant Gothic structure. The linens of Rouen, particularly what are called the *Siamoise*, are much esteemed. There are also manufactures of cloth, and a manufacture of oil of vitriol, the only one in France. The suburb of St. Sever, on the other side of the Seine, communicates with the city by a bridge of boats, which rises and falls with the tide, and is made to open, so as to admit the passage of ships. It is paved, and is 270 paces long. Rouen is the birthplace of the two Corneilles, and of Fontenelle: 50 miles S W Amiens, and 70 N W Paris, lon. 1 10 E, lat. 49 27 N.

[Wraxall.]

Rovere, or *Roverdo*, a town of Austria, and in the Tirol, on the Adige, at the foot of a mountain, defended by two large towers and a strong castle. The Austrians were defeated near this place, in September 1796, by the French, who took possession of the town; but they were obliged to abandon it in November following: 8 miles S Trent, lat. 46 0 N.

Rouergue, a late province of France, in the government of Guienne, bounded W by Querci, S by Languedoc. It is not very fertile, but feeds a number of cattle, and has mines of copper, iron, alum, vitriol, and sulphur. It now forms the department of Aveiron.

Rovigno, a populous town of Venetian Istria, with two good harbours, and quarries of fine stone. It is in a territory which produces excellent wine, on a peninsula, on the western coast: 8 miles S Parenzo, lon. 14 2 E, lat. 45 16 N.

Rovigo, a town of Italy, capital of the Polesino di Rovigo, on the Adige; 21 miles S Padua, and 37 S W Venice.

Rouffekart, a town of France, depart-

ment

ment of the North: 10 miles N E Ypres, and 20 S E Oſtend.

Rouſſillon, a late province of France, bounded E by the Mediterranean, N by Lower Languedoc, S by Catalonia, from which it is ſeparated by the Pyrennees. See *Pyrenees Eaſtern*.

Roxburgſhire, a county of Scotland, ſometimes called Teviotdale; bounded N by Berwickſhire, E and S by Northumberland and Cumberland. From N to S it extends 30 miles, and nearly the ſame from E to W. The principal rivers are the Tweed, Teviot, and Liddel. The face of the country exhibits a rough, irregular appearance of moraſſes, hills, and mountains, interſperſed with narrow vallies, well watered, and fertile in corn. The hills feed great numbers of ſheep and cattle.

Roxent, Cape, or *Rock* of *Liſbon*, a remarkable mountain and promontory in Portugal, at the N entrance of the Tajo: 22 miles W Liſbon.

Royan, once a large town of France, department of Lower Charente, famous for a ſiege maintained by the Hugenots againſt Lewis XIII, in 1622. It is now almoſt in ruins, on the Garonne: 30 miles S Rochelle.

Royes, a ſtrong town of France, department of Somme. Some mineral waters were diſcovered here a few years ago: 12 miles N W Noyon, and 60 N by E Paris.

Royſton, a town in Herts, England: 37 miles N London.

Rubiera, a ſmall but ſtrong town of Italy, one of the keys of the Modeneſe; 8 miles N W Modena.

Rudelſtadt, a town of Upper Saxony, in Thuringia, a caſtle near the Salta.

Rudeſheim, a town in the electorate of Mentz: 3 miles from Bingen, celebrated for its wine.

Rudolfwerd, a ſtrong town of Germany, in Carniola, with an abbey; on the Gurk, in a country fertile in good wine: 45 miles S E Laubach, lat. 46 8 N.

Ruffiac, a town of France, department of Upper Rhine: 7 miles S Colmar, and 9 N W Baſle.

Ruffec, a town of France, in the department of Charente, and late province of Angoumois, ſeated on the Anche: 24 miles N Angouleme.

Ruſiſco, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Kayor, ſituated on the ſea coaſt. The name is a corruption of *Rio-freſco*, given by the Portugueſe. It contains about 300 houſes, and the inhabitants carry on a conſiderable trade with Europeans in ſlaves, ſkins, gum, ivory, oſtrich feathers, indigo, cotton, &c.

Rugby, a town in Warwickſhire, England, has a famous free ſchool: 11 miles S E Coventry, and 85 N N W London.

Rugley, a town in Staffordſhire, England, on the Trent: 10 miles S E Stafford, and 126 N W London.

Rugen, an iſland of the Baltic, on the coaſt of Swediſh Pomerania, oppoſite Stralſund, 23 miles long and 15 broad, has 27 pariſhes. It is ſtrong both by art and nature, and abounds in corn and cattle. The chief town is Bergen, lon. 14 40 E, lat. 54 23 N.

Rugenwald, a town in Pruſſian Pomerania, with a caſtle: 8 miles from the Baltic, and 35 N E Colberg, lon. 16 27 E, lat. 54 35 N.

Rumford, a town in Eſſex, England: 12 miles E N E London.

Rumilly, a town of Savoy, on an elevated plain: 5 miles from Annecy.

Rumney, ſee *Romney*.

Rumſey, a corporate town in Hampſhire, England. It is governed by a mayor, has a manufacture of ſhaloons, and ſeveral paper and corn mills: 8 miles N N W Southampton, and 74 W by S London.

Runnymead, a celebrated mead, near Egham in Surry, where king John was compelled to ſign Magna Charta and Charta de Foreſta. See *Wrayſbury*. On this mead are annual horſe races.

Rupel, a river of the Auſtrian Netherlands, formed by the junction of the Senne and Demer, below Mechlin. After receiving the Canal from Bruſſels, it joins the Scheld, at Rupelmonde.

Rupelmonde, a town of Auſtrian Flanders, on the Scheld, oppoſite the mouth of the Rupel: 8 miles S W Antwerp, and 22 N E Ghent.

Rupin, or *Rapin*, a town in the marquiſate of Brandenburg, capital of a duchy of the ſame name, with an ancient caſtle. It is a place of conſiderable trade, has a manufacture of cloth, and is noted for brewers: 35 miles N W Berlin.

Ruremonde, a ſtrong town of Auſtrian Guelderland, with a biſhop's ſee. It has been taken and retaken ſeveral times; particularly 1793, by the French, who were obliged to evacuate it ſoon after, but took it again the next year. It is near the confluence of the Maeſe and Roer: 12 miles S Venlo, and 70 N E Mechlin.

Ruſſia, a large empire, partly in Aſia, and partly

partly in Europe; bounded N by the Frozen Ocean; S by Great Tartary, the Caſpian Sea, and Perſia; E by the ſea of Japan; W by Sweden, Poland, and the Black Sea. There were 3 countries that had the name of Ruſſia; Red Ruſſia, White Ruſſia, which comprehends Lithuania; and Black Ruſſia, and hence his imperial majeſty takes the title of emperor of all the Ruſſias. This empire, excluſive of the late acquiſitions from the Turks and from Poland (ſee *Poland*) forms a ſquare, whoſe ſides are about 2000 miles each. The ſeas of Ruſſia are, the Baltic, the White Sea, the Frozen Ocean, the Black Sea, and the Caſpian Sea. There are alſo five large rivers; the Dnieper, Volga, Don, Dwina, and Oby. A country of ſuch vaſt extent muſt lie in different climates, the ſoil and productions muſt be as different. The moſt fertile part is near the frontiers of Poland; the inhabitants here are able to ſupply their neighbours with corn: the N part is not only colder, but very marſhy, and overrun with foreſts, inhabited chiefly by wild beaſts. Beſide domeſtic animals, there are wild beeves, reindeer, martens, white and black foxes, weaſels, ermines, and ſables, whoſe ſkins make the beſt furs in the world. Thoſe that hunt theſe creatures for their ſkins, uſe no fire arms, for fear of ſpoiling them. They had very few vines, before Peter the Great cauſed them to be planted in different places. In Ruſſia, are large quantities of cotton and ſilk (with which they make all ſorts of ſtuffs) ſkins, furs, Ruſſia leather, talc, tallow, hemp, Ruſſia cloth, honey, wax, and almoſt all the merchandiſe of China, India, Perſia, Turkey, and ſome European countries. This vaſt empire was divided by the late empreſs, into 41 Governments; viz. Peterſburg, Olonetz, Wiburg, Revel, Riga, Pſkof, Novogorod, Tver, Smolenſko, Polotſk, Mohilef, Orel, Kaluga, Moſcow, Tula, Rezan, Volodimir, Yaroſlaf, Vologda, Archangel, Koſtroma, Niſhnei-Novogorod, Kaſan, Simbirſk, Penza, Tambof, Voronetz, Kurſk, Novogorod-Severſkoi, Tchernigof, Kiof, Kharkof, Catharinenſlaf, Caucaſus, Saratof, Uſa, Viatka, Perm, Tobolſk, Kolyvan, and Irkutzk; all which ſee. The inhabitants in general, are robuſt, well ſhaped, and of pretty good complexion. They are great eaters, and very fond of brandy. They uſe bathing, but ſmoke no tobacco, leſt the ſmoke ſhould diſhonor the images of the ſaints, which they have in great veneration; however, they take a great deal of ſnuff, made of the tobacco brought from the Ukraine. Formerly no Ruſſians were ſeen in other countries, and they ſeldom or never ſent ambaſſadors to foreign courts; but now the gentlemen are more polite, and ſtudy the intereſts of different nations. Their armies are always very numerous. They had no men of war, nor merchant ſhips, before the reign of Peter the Great; but, in the late reign, powerful Ruſſian ſquadrons appeared, not only in the Baltic, but in the Black Sea, and in the Mediterranean. They have images in their churches; and the prieſts give a paſſport to thoſe that are dying, addreſſed to St. Nicholas, who is deſired to entreat St. Peter to open the gates of heaven, as they have certified that the bearer is a good chriſtian. The church is governed by a patriarch, under whom are the archbiſhops and biſhops. Every prieſt is called a *papa*, or pope, and of theſe there were 4000 in Moſcow only. Formerly he was thought a learned man who could read and write; but Peter the Great undertook to introduce the arts and ſciences; and, in 1724, the firſt univerſity was founded in Ruſſia; and there is alſo an academy of ſciences at Peterſburg, ſupplied with ſome of the beſt profeſſors in Europe. A perſon may travel cheap, and with great expedition in Ruſſia, both in ſummer and winter, eſpecially in the ſledges during the latter ſeaſon. The draught horſes are extremely ſwift, and the roads very good, particularly in the winter time, between the principal cities of this country. It is nothing extraordinary to go with poſt horſes from Peterſburg to Moſcow, which is about 440 miles, in 72 hours; and a commodious ſledge, drawn by a pair of poſt horſes, for this diſtance may be hired for 14 or 15 rubles. Not one third of the Ruſſian empire is ſufficiently peopled, or properly cultivated. The number of inhabitants who pay the pole tax and furniſh recruits, is computed at near 13,000,000, and of the whole to near 27,000,000. The better claſs of females wear velvet boots. The dreſs of the higher ranks is after the French and Engliſh faſhion; and all muſt have a covering of fur ſix months of the year. Thus equipped, the prince and the peaſant are hurled in their chaiſes and ſledges, through the dreary Scythian winter. The ſovereign of Ruſſia, is abſolute. He was formerly called grand duke, which is now the title of the heir apparent; he afterward aſſumed the title of czar, a corruption from Ceſar, emperor;

emperor; from some fancied relation to the Roman emperors; on account of which they also bear the eagle as a symbol of their empire. The first who bore the title of *czar*, was Basil, son of Basilides, who freed his country from its subjection to the Tartars, about the year 1470. Perhaps no country ever exhibited, in so short a time, the wonders that may be effected by the genius and exertions of one man. Peter the Great at his accession to the throne, found his subjects of all ranks involved in the grossest ignorance and barbarism; his numerous armies, ferocious and undisciplined; and he had neither merchant ships nor men of war; which, added to the remoteness of her situation, rendered the influence of Russia in the politics of Europe of little consideration. Peter civilized his barbarous subjects, disciplined his armies, built cities and fortresses, and created a navy. These national improvements have been continued since his time, and Russia now holds a rank among the nations of Europe, of which human foresight, at the commencement of the last century, could have formed no conception. Petersburg is the capital of the whole empire.

Ruthin, a town in Denbighshire, N Wales, in a vale, on the river Clwyd. It is 15 miles S W Holywell.

Rutlandshire, the smallest county of England, bounded W and N W by Leicestershire, N and N E by Lincolnshire, S and S E by Northamptonshire. It lies in the diocese of Peterborough, contains 48 parishes 3260 houses, 20,000 inhabitants, two market towns, sends two members to parliament. The air is very good, and the soil rich. Oakham is the county town.

Rutigliano, a town of Naples, in Terra di Bari: 5 miles S E Bari.

Ruttunpour, a city of the peninsula of Hindoostan, in Oriffa, and the capital of one of the Western Mahratta chiefs, lon. 82 36 E, lat. 22 16 N.

Ruvo, a populous town of Naples, with a bishop's see: 16 miles W Bari.

Ryacotta a town of Hindoostan, in the Mysore country. This town was taken by the British in the month of July, 1791. It was strong, and well furnished with guns, ammunition and provision for its defence.

Rye, a borough in Sussex, England. It is an appendage to the cinque ports, governed by a mayor and jurats, and sends two members to parliament. Its port is so choked up with sand, that it can admit small vessels only. It exports corn, malt, hops, and other productions of the county; and its fishermen send considerable supplies to the London markets: 28 miles S S E Maidstone, 63 S E London.

Ryegate, a borough in Surry, England: 21 miles S W London.

Ryswick, a village in Holland, between Hague and Delft, where the prince of Orange has a palace. It is remarkable for a treaty concluded here in 1697, between England, Germany, Holland, France, and Spain.

Rzeczica, a town of Lithuania, capital of a territory of the same name, at the confluence of the Wyedszwek and Dnieper: 125 miles N Kiof, lon. 31 5 E, lat. 50 32 N.

S

Sa, a town of Egypt, 3 leagues from the Nile, supposed to be the ancient Sais, the asylum and tomb of Osiris.

Saadah, a strong and populous town of Arabia Felix, where the Turkey leather is made: 140 miles W N W Sanaa, lon. 44 55 E, lat. 17 50 N.

Saasa, a town of Syria, in the country beyond the river Jordan, supposed to be the place where Nimrod was buried: 40 miles N W Sarchad.

Saba, a town of Persia, in Irac-Agemi, on the road from Sultania to Kom, lon. 52 15 E, lat. 34 56 N.

Sabanga, a lake in Turkey in Asia, of a triangular form, about 6 miles long.

Sabia, a kingdom on the E coast of Africa, bounded N by Sofala, E by the Mosambique, S by unknown regions, W by Manica. It has mines of gold, and many elephants.

Sabia, a cape of Tripoli, at the bottom of the gulf of Sidra.

Sabina, a province of Italy, in the Ecclesiastical State; bounded N by Umbria, E by Naples, S by Campagna di Roma, W by the patrimony of St. Peter, abounding in oil and wine. Magliano is the capital.

Sabioncello, a peninsula of Dalmatia, in the republic of Ragusa. It lies S of the gulf of Narenta, and N of a channel which separates the islands of Curzola and Melida.

Sabionetta, a strong town of Italy, in the Milanese, capital of a duchy of the same name, with a castle. It belongs to the

the houſe of Auſtria: 20 miles E Cremona. lon. 10 30 E, lat. 45 0 N.

Sable, an ancient and populous town of France, department of Sarte, with a caſtle. In the neighbourhood are ſome quarries of black marble: 25 miles N E Angers, and 135 S W Paris.

Sables d'Orlonné, a commercial town of France, department of Vendée, with a port capable of containing veſſels of 150 tons. It is on the bay of Biſcay, 32 miles W Lucon, lat. 46 30 N.

Sableſtan, a province of Perſia, bounded N by Candahar, E by Hindooſtan, W by Segeſtan. It is a mountainous country, little known to Europeans.

Saboe, a province on the Gold Coaſt. Here is a Dutch fort. It has 4 batteries and 18 pieces of cannon, near which lies the populous village of Morree. The inhabitants are fiſhermen, 4 or 500 of whom go out in their canoes every morning. Every fifth fiſh is a toll to the Dutch factor. [Moor.]

Sacca, ſee *Xacca*.

Sacala, a diſtrict and village of Abyſſinia; the village is 6 miles diſtant from the head of the Nile. [Bruce.]

Saccai, a ſtrong city and ſeaport, one of the moſt famous in Japan, with ſeveral caſtles, temples, and palaces. It is on the ſea, and has a mountain on one ſide, which ſerves as a rampart: 300 miles S W Jedo, lon. 134 5 E, lat. 35 0 N.

Saffoon River, a river of China, over which is a bridge of one arch, 400 cubits in length, and 500 above the water!!

Safia, a trading town of Morocco, with a caſtle. The Portugueſe were long in poſſeſſion of it, but they forſook it in 1641. It is ſurrounded by ſeveral eminences which command the town, lon. 8 58 W, lat. 32 28 N.

Sagan, a town of Sileſia, capital of a principality of the ſame name. It has double walls, a caſtle, and priory of the Auguſtine order: 62 miles N W Breſlaw, lon. 15 22 E, lat. 51 42 N.

Saghalien-oula, a river of E Chineſe Tartary, which enters the ſea of Kamtchatka, oppoſite the iſland of Saghalien-oula-hata.

Saghalien-oula-hata, an iſland in the ſea of Ochotſk, in about 145 E lon. and from 50 to 54 N lat. It belongs to the Ruſſians. See *Saghalin*.

Saghalien-oula-hotun, a city of E Chineſe Tartary, in the department of Tcitcicar, on the S ſide of the Saghalien-oula. It is rich and populous, and very important on account of its ſituation, as it ſecures to the Mantchew Tartars the poſſeſſion of extenſive deſerts covered with woods, in which a great number of ſables are found, lon. 127 25 E, lat. 50 0 N.

Saghalin, an iſland in the ſea of Ochotſk, in lat. 52. Its length from N to S is 69 leagues; breadth from E to W 20. It has ſeveral rivers, and excellent harbours. Here are beautiful ſables and foxes. The Northern part is mountainous, and dreary. The ſouthern is pleaſant.

[Beneyowſki.]

Sagres, a ſtrong town of Portugal, in Algarva, with a harbour and a fort: 4 miles W Cape St. Vincent, and 125 S Liſbon.

Sahagun, a town of Spain, in Leon, with a rich abbey. It is in a fertile plain, on the river Sea: 17 miles from Placentia, lon. 5 25 W, lat. 42 33 N.

Sahara, a deſert or ocean of ſand, N of Ludamar, in Africa, equal in extent to half of Europe. Its W diviſion, between Fezzan and the Atlantic, is about 1600 miles in length, and 800 in breadth. This whole region is almoſt deſtitute of inhabitants, except in certain ſpots where vegetation appears. On theſe, a few miſerable Arabs, who wander from one well to another, find a ſcanty paſturage for their flocks. The E part has more numerous ſpots, or iſlands of great fertility and population. The few wild animals which inhabit theſe forlorn regions, are the antelope and oſtrich, and on the ſkirts of the deſert, where water is more plentiful, are found lions, panthers, elephants, and wild boars. The camel is the only domeſtic animal that dwells here. Many of the iſlanders in this ocean of ſand, never ſaw any part of the globe, but the ſands which ſurround them, nor do they conceive there are any other people on the earth. The moderns have loſt the knowledge of ſome of theſe iſlands, which were known to the ancients. Poſſibly there may be others which have never yet been diſcovered.

[Park, diſcoveries in Africa.]

Sai, a large town of Africa, near the Niger. It is completely ſurrounded by 2 deep ditches, at about 200 yards from the walls. On the top of the trenches are a number of ſquare towers. The whole has the appearance of a regular fortification. [Park.]

Said, a town of Upper Egypt, on the Nile: 150 miles S Cairo, lon. 31 20 E, lat. 27 32 N.

Saintes, an ancient and large, but not populous town of France, department of Lower

Lower Charente. There are ſeveral monuments of antiquity, of which the moſt famous are the amphitheatre, the aqueducts, and the triumphal arch on the bridge over the Charente. The caſtle, built on a rock, is deemed impregnable, and the cathedral has one of the largeſt ſteeples in France. It is on an eminence, 37 miles SE Rochelle, and 262 S S W Paris. [Wraxall.]

Saintonge, a late province of France, bounded E by Agoumois and Perigord, N by Poitou and Aunis. The river Charente runs through the middle of it, and renders it one of the fineſt and moſt fertile provinces in France, abounding in all ſorts of corn and fruits; and the beſt ſalt in Europe is made here. It now forms, with the late province of Aunis, the department of Lower Charente.

Sal, one of the Cape de Verd iſlands, 42 miles in circumference, lying to the E of St. Nicholas. It has its name from the great quantity of ſalt made here from the ſea water, which overflows part of it from time to time. The land is low, there are 5 hills, the ſea abounds with fiſh. It is 300 miles W of the coaſt of Africa, lon. 22 56 W, lat. 16 38 N. [Roberts.]

Sala, or *Salberg*, a town of Sweden, in Weſtmania, near which is a very large ancient ſilver mine. It is on a river: 30 miles W Upſal, 50 N W Stockholm.

Salamanca, an ancient and populous city of Spain, in Leon, with a biſhop's ſee, and a famous univerſity, conſiſting of 24 colleges. The ſtructure called the Schools, where the ſciences are taught, is very large and curious. There were formerly 7000 ſtudents, when the Spaniſh monarchy was in a flouriſhing condition; and there are now upward of 4000, who are all clothed like prieſts, having their heads ſhaved, and wear caps. Here are magnificent churches, a large public ſquare, fine fountains, and every thing that can contribute to the beauty and commodiouſneſs of the city. The cathedral is one of the handſomeſt in Spain; and there are ſeveral fine convents, with churches belonging to them, adorned with images, and ſome with curious pictures. It is partly on a plain, and partly on hills, and is ſurrounded by a wall. It has 7000 houſes. The river Tormes, which waſhes its walls, has a bridge over it, of 25 arches, 300 paces long, built by the Romans. Without the walls is a fine Roman cauſeway: 37 miles SE Miranda, and 88 N W Madrid, lon. 5 16 W, lat. 41 8 N.

Salanakem, a town of Sclavonia, on the Danube: 20 miles N W Belgrade.

Salberg, ſee *Sala*.

Saleſto, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Tunis, on the E coaſt, near the Mediterranean; near it are the remains of a large caſtle, built probably to defend a neighbouring bay: 16 miles S S E Lempta, lon. 11 3 E, lat. 35 13 N.

Salenche, a town of Savoy, on the Arve: 12 miles S Cluſe.

Salerno, a ſeaport of Naples, capital of Principato Citeriore, with an archbiſhop's ſee, a caſtle, and a univerſity, principally for medicine. The ſchool of Salerno was formerly in great repute, on account of the Arabians or Saracens, who reſorted to it in great numbers, under the laſt princes of the Longobardi. It was from them that the inhabitants of Salerno learnt Philoſophy, and eſpecially phyſic, for which the Arabians, at that time, were much celebrated: 27 miles S E Naples, lon. 14 53 E, lat. 40 35 N.

Salers, a town of France, department of the Cantal, among the mountains: 9 miles N Aurillac.

Salies, a town of France, department of the Lower Pyrennees, remarkable for its ſprings of ſalt water, from which the white ſalt is made: 7 miles W Orther.

Salignac, a town of France, department of Upper Vienne: 10 miles S by W Limoges.

Salignas, a town of Spain, in Biſcay, on the Deva, at the foot of a mountain: 28 miles S S E Bilboa.

Salines, a town of Cyprus, once a place of commerce and ſplendor, now ſolitary. Here is a citadel and a moſque; the Greeks and Latins have churches here. [Mariti.]

Salini, one of the Lipari Iſlands, in the Mediterranean. It conſiſts of 2 high mountains joined together at the baſe, and lies N W of the iſland of Lipari.

Salins, a conſiderable town of France, department of Jura, with a ſtrong fort. It is remarkable for its ſalt works, the largeſt of which is in the middle of the town, and is like a little fortified place. It is in a fertile valley: 20 miles S Beſançon, and 200 S E Paris.

Saliſbury, or *New Sarum*, a city in Wiltſhire, England, of which it is the capital, with a biſhop's ſee. It is ſurrounded by the Avon and its contributary rivers, and is rendered particularly clean by a ſmall ſtream flowing through every ſtreet.

Sa

It has a fine cathedral, crowned by a ſpire, the loftieſt in the kingdom. The town hall is a handſome building, and ſtands in a ſpacious market place. Saliſbury is governed by a mayor, ſends 2 members to parliament, and has a manufacture of flannels and linſeys, and another of hardware and cutlery. Here is alſo a hoſpital for the reception of miniſters, poor widows; and 3 charity ſchools: 21 miles N E Southampton, and 83 W by S London. [England Delineated, Bowen.]

Saliſbury Plain, in Wiltſhire, England, extends 25 miles E to Wincheſter, and 25 W to Shaftſbury, and, in ſome places, is from 35 to 40 miles in breadth. There are ſo many croſs roads on it, and ſo few houſes to take directions from, that Thomas, earl of Pembroke, planted a tree at each mileſtone from Saliſbury to Shaftſbury, for the traveller's guide. That part of it above the city is a chalky down; the other parts are noted for feeding numerous flocks of ſheep, ſome of which contain from 3000 to 5000 each. In this plain, beſide the famous Stonehenge, are traces of many Roman and Britiſh antiquities.

Sallee, a ſeaport of Africa, in the kingdom of Fez, with a harbour and ſeveral forts. Its harbour is one of the beſt in the country, and yet, on account of a bar that lies acroſs it, ſhips of the ſmalleſt draught are forced to unload, and take out their guns, before they can get into it. There are docks to build ſhips, but they are ſeldom uſed, for want of ſkill and materials. It is divided into the Old and New Town, by the river Guero; and has long been famous for its pirates, which make prizes of all Chriſtian ſhips that come in their way, except there is a treaty to the contrary: 100 miles W Fez, and 150 S Gibralter, lon. 6 31 W, lat. 34 0 N.

Salm, a town of France, department of Meurthe, with a caſtle: 20 miles W Straſburg, and 55 S E Nanci.

Salo, a town of Italy, in the Breſciano; taken by the French in Auguſt, 1796: 17 miles N E Breſcia, lat. 45 38 N.

Salobrena, a ſeaport of Spain, in Granada, with a caſtle. It carries on a great trade in ſugar and fiſh, and is ſeated on a rock, near the mouth of a river of the ſame name: 36 miles S Granada.

Salon, a town of France, department of the Mouths of the Rhone, on the canal of Craponne: 20 miles N W Aix.

Salona, a ſeaport of Venetian Dalmatia, on a bay of the gulf of Venice. It was formerly a conſiderable place, and its ruins ſhow that it was 10 miles in circumference: 18 miles N Spalatro, lat. 44 10 N.

Salone, a town of Livadia, with a biſhop's ſee. The inhabitants are Chriſtians and Mahometans, Jews are not ſuffered to live here. It is on a mountain, on the top of which is a citadel: 20 miles N E Lepanto, lat. 38 50 N.

Salonichi, the ancient Theſſalonica, a ſeaport of Turkey in Europe, capital of Macedonia, with an archbiſhop's ſee. It is 10 miles in circumference, and a place of great trade, carried on principally by the Greek Chriſtians and the Jews, the former of which have 30 churches, and the latter as many ſynagogues: the Turks alſo have a few moſques. It is ſurrounded by walls, and defended on the land ſide by a citadel, and near the harbour by 3 forts. It is at the bottom of a gulf of the ſame name, partly on the top, and partly on the ſide of a hill, near the river Vardar: 50 miles N Lariſſa, and 240 W Conſtantinople, lon. 23 8 E, lat. 40 41 N.

Salſes, a ſtrong caſtle of France, department of the Eaſtern Pyrennees on a lake of the ſame name, among mountains: 10 miles N Perpignan.

Salſette, an iſland of the Deccan of Hindooſtan, lying off the coaſt of Concan, N of Bombay, from which it is ſeparated by a channel half a mile over, fordable at low water. It is about 15 miles ſquare, pleaſantly ſituated, and fertile in rice, fruits, and ſugar canes. It has ſubterraneous temples, cut out of the ſolid rock, in the manner of thoſe of Elephanta. In 1773, the Engliſh conquered it from the Mahrattas; and it has proved a valuable acquiſition to Bombay, which formerly depended on foreign ſupplies for its ſubſiſtence.

[Groſe.]

Salſonna, a town of Spain, in Catalonia: 44 miles N W Barcelona, lat. 41 56 N.

Saltaſh, a borough in Cornwall, trades in malt, is governed by a mayor, and ſends two members to parliament: 6 miles N W Plymouth.

Saltcoats, a ſeaport town of Scotland, on the Frith of Clyde. It is one of the principal watering places in the country, and accommodation is found for 300 to 500 ſtrangers, who reſort here in the ſummer for the benefit of ſea bathing. Coals are dug near the town to the average amount of 23,000 tons; and the quantity of ſalt made yearly is 3262 bolls.

Beſides

Beſides the coal trade and the manufacture of ſalt, ſome merchant's ſhips have been built here, not only for the port, but for other towns; here is likewiſe a rope yard, and a manufacture of ſail cloth; the inhabitants are 2325 : 22 miles S W Glaſgow, and 10 N N W Ayr.

Salt Hill, a village in Berks, noted for its fine ſituation and elegant inns; on the road to Bath : 22 miles W London.

Salt Sea. See *Aſphaltites Lake*.

Saltza, a town in the duchy of Magdeburg; it has ſalt pits : 12 miles S S E Magdeburg.

Saltzburg, an archbiſhopric in the circle of Bavaria. It is a mountainous country, but pretty fertile, and contains mines of copper, ſilver, and iron.

Saltzburg, an ancient and populous city of Germany, capital of an archbiſhopric of the ſame name. It is well built, and defended by a caſtle on a mountain. The archbiſhop, who is a ſovereign prince, has two noble palaces; one for ſummer, and the other for winter; the latter contains 163 apartments, all richly furniſhed, without reckoning the halls and galleries. The univerſity depends on the Benedictine monks. The cathedral is very fine, and contains 5 organs. Near Saltſburg are productive ſalt works. It is on both ſides the river Saltz : 45 miles S by W Paſſaw, and 155 W by S Vienna.

Salvador, St. the capital of the kingdom of Congo, with a large palace, where the king and a Portugueſe biſhop reſide. It is on a craggy mountain : 240 miles E by S Loango, lon. 15 39 E, lat 4 50 S.

Salvages, ſmall uninhabited iſlands, between the Canary Iſlands and Madeira : 27 leagues N Point Nago in Teneriff, lon. 15 54 W, lat 30 0 N.

Salvaterra, a town of Portugal, in Eſtramadura, with a royal palace, ſeated on the Tajo, lat. 38 59 N.

Salvaterra, a ſtrong town of Portugal, in Beira : 12 miles N E Alcantara.

Salvatierra, a town of Spain, in Galicia, on the Minho : 56 miles S Compoſtella.

Salvatierra, a town of Spain, in Biſcay, at the foot of Mount St. Adrian : 30 miles E by S Vittoria.

Saluzzo, a town of Piedmont, capital of a marquiſate of the ſame name, with a biſhop's ſee, and a caſtle. The cathedral is magnificent and rich. It is on an eminence, at the foot of the Alps, near the Po : 22 miles S by W Turin.

Samandrachi. See *Samothracia*.

Samarand, a populous town on the eaſtern part of the iſland of Java.

Samarcand, an ancient and populous city of Aſia, in the country of the Uſbeck Tartars, with a caſtle and a univerſity. It was the ſeat of Tamerlane the Great. It carries on a trade in excellent fruits, and is near the Sogde, which runs into the Amo : 138 miles E by N Bokhara, lon. 69 0 E, lat. 39 50 N.

Samar, Philippina, or *Tandago*, one of the Philippine Iſlands, S E of that of Luconia, from which it is ſeparated by a ſtrait. It is 320 miles in circumference, and is full of craggy mountains, but in the vallies the ſoil is extremely fertile, eaſily cultivated, and rewards the induſtry of the labourer with at leaſt forty fold. Beſides other grain, the Indians ſow a conſiderable quantity of rice, but which is wholly intended for the uſe of the parochial clergy, the ſettlement of Manilla, and the governor of the province. The common food of the natives conſiſt chiefly in a ſpecies of potatoes, yams, and a root named gaby.

Samathan, a town of France, department of Eure, with a ſtrong caſtle on a mountain. It is in a valley, on the Save : 5 miles N Lombez.

Sambre, a river of the Netherlands, which riſes in Picardy, and paſſing by Landrecy, Maubeuge, Thun, and Charleroy, falls into the Maeſe, at Namur.

Samen, a province of Abyſſinia : 80 miles in length, and 30 in breadth. It is in great part poſſeſſed by Jews. Here Gideon and Judith, king and queen of that nation, and as they ſay, of the houſe of Judith, ſtill maintain their ancient ſovereignty, and religion from very early times. [Bruce.]

Samogitia, a province of Poland, bounded N by Courland, E by Lithuania, W by the Baltic, and S by W Pruſſia. It is full of foreſts and high mountains, which feed a great number of cattle, and produce abundance of honey. Here are alſo horſes, in high eſteem. The inhabitants are clownifh, but honeſt; and they will not allow a young woman to go out in the night without a candle in her hand, and two bells at her girdle. Roſienne is the principal town.

Samos, an iſland of the Archipelago, on the coaſt of Natolia, E of the iſle of Nicaria. It is 32 miles long and 22 broad, and extremely fertile. It abounds with partridges, wood cocks, ſnipes, thruſhes, wood pigeons, turtle doves, wheaters, and excellent poultry. The inhabitants are clothed in the Turkiſh manner, except a red coif, and their hair hanging down

down their backs, with plates of silver, or block tin, fastened to the ends. They have abundance of melons, lentils, kidney beans, muscadine grapes, and white figs, four times as big as the common sort, but not so well tasted. Their silk is very fine, and the honey and wax admirable. They have iron mines, and most of the soil is of a rusty colour; they have also emery stone, and all the mountains are of white marble. The inhabitants, about 12,000, are chiefly Greeks, and have a bishop who resides at Corea, lon. 27 13 E, lat. 37 46 N.

Samothrasia, now called *Samandrachi*, a small island of the Archipelago, between Stalimeni and the coast of Romania, N of the isle of Imbro: 17 miles in circumference, and pretty well cultivated, lon. 25 17 E, lat. 40 34 N.

Samoyedes, once a numerous and powerful nation of Tartary. They are now strangely dispersed; some of them are found in small detached bodies among the mountains to the W of Lake Baikal; others are supposed to be within the Chinese frontiers; others are scattered among the deserts, which extend along the Frozen Ocean; and some nearly as far to the W as Archangel. They have no longer the use of horses, because the climate of their present country renders their subsistence impossible; but they still preserve the manners of a pastoral people, and retain the use of moveable habitations, with which they wander from place to place. They neither have, nor appear ever to have had, any kind of regular government. Their traditional songs mention only certain heroes, who, in better times, led their ancestors to battle. The songs form their principal amusements; but the exploits they celebrate are never likely to be renewed. Their nerves are so irritable, that a sudden and unexpected noise will frequently throw them into convulsions. They have a large head, a flat face, high cheek bones, small eyes, a wide mouth, a yellow complexion, strait black hair, and little or no beard.

Sampaka, a large town in Ludamar.

Samso, or *Samsoi*, an island of Denmark, on the E coast of N Jutland: 8 miles long and 3 broad, and very fertile, lon. 10 33 E, lat. 56 2 N.

Samson, St. a town of France, department of Eure: 5 miles from Pontaudemer.

Sanaa, a large and populous town, capital of Arabia Felix, and in Yemen Proper. On mount Nikkum, near the town, are the ruins of a castle which the Arabs suppose was built by Shem, the son of Noah. It is seated among the mountains, and fine orchards: 240 miles N N E Mocha, and 450 S E Mecca, lon. 46 35 E, lat. 17 28 N. [Niebuhr.]

Sancerre, a town of France, department of Cher. The wines produced in its environs are scarcely inferior to those of Burgundy. It is on a mountain near the Loire: 22 miles N W Nevers, and 110 N Paris.

Sancian, an island of China, on the coast of Quan tong: 40 miles in circumference, and famous for being the burying place of St. Francis Xavier, whose tomb is to be seen on a small hill.

Sancoins, a town of France, department of Cher on the Argent. 15 miles S W Nevers.

Sanda, an island of Scotland, one of the Orknies, lying N E of that called Mainland, and has 1772 inhabitants.

Sandecz, a strong town of little Poland, in the palatinate of Cracow. There are mines of gold and copper in its territory. 32 miles S E Cracow.

Sando, an island of Japan, on the N coast of Niphon, with a town of the same name. It is 87 miles in circumference, lon. 139 30 E, lat 38 35 N.

Sandomir, a strong town of Little Poland, capital of a palatinate of the same name, with a castle, on a hill, on the Vistula: 75 miles E Cracow, and 112 S Warsaw.

Sandown Castle, a castle of Kent, N of Deal; built for the security of the coast.

Sandugal, a town of Portugal, in Beira: 12 miles S S E Guarda.

Sanduliet, a town of Austrian Brabant, on the Scheld. 12 miles N W Antwerp.

Sandwich, a town in Kent, England. It is one of the cinque ports, governed by a mayor and jurats, and sends two members to parliament. It has 3 churches, and about 1500 houses, most of them old and of wood, others with brick and flints. It is walled; but the walls are much decayed, though four of the gates are still standing. This was once a town of considerable trade, but it is much decayed, on account of the river Stour, on which it is seated, being so choked up with sand, as to admit only small vessels: 13 miles E Canterbury, and 67 E by S London.

Sandwich Bay, a bay of the island of St. Georgia, in the Southern Ocean, lon. 36 12 W, lat. 54 42 S.

Sandwich Island, a fine large island in the

the Pacific Ocean, discovered by captain Carteret in 1767. It is separated from New Ireland by St. George's Strait, and from New Hanover by Byron's Strait, lon. 149 17 E, lat. 2 53 S.

Sandwich Land, a barren and desolate country in the Southern Ocean, near the island of S Georgia. The mountains are of a vast height, their summits constantly wrapped in clouds, and their bases covered with snow to the water's edge. It is doubtful whether the different projecting points form one connected land, or several distinct islands. Southern Thule, the most southern extremity of it that was seen, lies in 27 45 W lon. and 59 34 S lat. This is the greatest S lat. ever yet explored, on which account this part received its appellation.

Sanguesa, a town of Spain, in Navarre, on the Arragon: 20 miles S E Pampeluna.

Sanpoo, see *Burrampooter*.

Sanore-Bancobour, a town of Hindoostan, in the kingdom of Mysore: 117 miles E by N Goa, lon. 75 44 E, lat. 15 39 N.

Sanquhar, a borough in the district of Nithsdale, in Dumfriesshire, Scotland. It is remarkable for its coal trade, and a manufacture of worsted mittens and stockings. It is on the Nith: 24 miles N Dumfries, and has 2600 inhabitants.

Sansanding, a very large town of Bambarra, in Africa, containing from 8 to 10,000 inhabitants. It is a place much resorted to by the Moors, who bring salt from Beeroe, and beads, and coral from the Mediterranean, to exchange for gold dust, and cotton cloth.

Santa Cruz, a seaport on the E side of Teneriff, on a fine bay of the same name, defended by many small batteries and a strong fort. The town is irregularly built; the principal street is broad, and has more the appearance of a square than a street: at the upper end, is the governor's house, and at the lower a square monument, commemorating the appearance of Nuestra Senora (Our Lady) to the Guanches, the original inhabitants of the island. The outskirts of the town have more the appearance of a place deserted, than a place of trade; for many of the houses are either left half built, or have fallen to decay, lon. 16 16 W, lat. 28 27 N.

Santa Cruz, a seaport on the coast of Morocco, with a fort. The Moors took it from the Portuguese, in 1536. It is at the extremity of Mount Atlas, on Cape Aguer, lon. 10 7 W, lat. 30 38 N.

Santa Maria, the most southerly of the Azores Islands in the Atlantic, about 30 miles in circumference. It has a strong natural rampart of high mountains and steep rocks, with which it is quite surrounded, in a manner so connected, close, and regular, as requires not the assistance of art, nor of castles, garrisons, fences, or fortifications. The interior parts are fertile, populous, and well cultivated, supplying all the conveniences of life in great abundance. What merits attention, as it constitutes a great part of the commerce of the island, is an ingenious porcelain manufacture, in which China ware is well imitated, and the commodity brought to a considerable degree of perfection. Santa Maria la Prainha is the chief town, besides which there are several villages. The number of inhabitants is about 5000, lon. 25 9 W, lat. 36 57 N.

Santaren, a town of Portugal, in Estramadura, on a mountain, near the river Tajo, in a country fertile in wheat, wine, and oil: 55 miles N E Lisbon.

Santen, a town of Westphalia, duchy of Cleves. It has a handsome catholic church, wherein is an image of the Virgin, which, they pretend, performs a great many miracles. It is on the Rhine: 15 miles S E Cleves.

Santillana, a seaport of Spain, capital of Asturias de Santillana, on the bay of Biscay: 50 miles E Oviedo, and 200 N W Madrid.

Santorini, an island of the Archipelago, N of Candia, S of Nio. It is 8 miles in length and nearly as much in breadth; and near it are 3 or 4 other small islands, each of which bears evident marks of a volcanic origin. It produces plenty of barley, cotton, and wine, in which, and the cotton manufactures, its trade consists. Fruit is scarce, except figs, and it has neither oil nor wood. The inhabitants are all Greeks, about 10,000 in number, and though subject to the Turks, they choose their own magistrates. Pyrgos is the capital. The Latins, and Greeks, each have a bishop here. The Greeks have a church. Most of the Latins dwell in caves, cut out of the rock. The inhabitants live meanly, their want of wood is so great, that they buy it by the pound from Nio, and consequently bake but twice in a year. They have neither fish nor flesh, but live on pease, beans, eggs, and biscuit. At a distance the dark shores make a dismal appearance, lon. 26 1 E, lat. 36 10 N. [Pococke.]

Stone,

Saone, Upper, a department of France, including part of the late province of the Isle of France. The capital is Vesoul.

Saone and Loire, a department of France, including part of the late province of Burgundy. Macon is the capital.

Saorgio, a town of Piedmont, in the county of Nice, on the summit of a rock, on one side nearly enclosed by the Roia, a river mentioned by Lucian and Pliny; and on the other by the Bendola, thus forming a peninsula. It contains about 4000 inhabitants. On the opposite side of the Roia is a sharp rock, nearly inaccessible, and insulated on all sides: on the summit of which is an ancient fortress, called *Male-Mort*, and defended by 3 towers, near the town is, a fort, supposed to be impregnable, called *St. George*, in which is placed a garrison. This town was taken by the troops of the French Republic, in the month of May, 1794. It contains two parochial and three other churches: 17 miles N E Nice, and 5 and a half S Tenda.

Sapienza, a small island and cape, near the S coast of the Morea. The pirates of Barbary conceal themselves behind it, to surprise vessels which come from the gulf of Venice, or the coast of Sicily, lon. 21 35 E, lat. 36 50 N.

Saracens, a people celebrated some centuries ago, who came from the deserts of Arabia; *Sarra* in their language signifying a desert. They were the first disciples of Mahomet, and, within 40 years after his death, conquered a great part of Asia, Africa, and Europe. They kept possession of Spain, till 1511, when they were expelled. They maintained a war in the Holy Land, a long time, against the Western Christians, and at length drove them out of it. There are now no people known by this name, for the descendants of those who conquered Spain are called Moors.

Saragossa, a city of Spain, in Arragon, with an archbishop's see, a university, and a court of inquisition. It is adorned with many magnificent buildings, and there are 17 large churches, and 14 handsome monasteries, and others less considerable. The Ebro divides the city, and on its banks is a handsome quay, which serves for a public walk. The Holy street is the largest, and so broad, it may be taken for a square; and here they had their bull fights. The cathedral is a spacious Gothic building; but the finest church is that of Neustra Senora del Pilar, and a place of the greatest devotion in Spain. They tell us, that the Virgin, yet living, appeared to St. James, who was preaching the gospel, and left him her image, with a handsome pillar of jasper: it is shown in this church, which they pretend is the first in the world built to her honor. This image stands on a marble pillar, with a little Jesus in her arms, illuminated by 50 lamps. The ornaments of this image are the richest that can be imagined, for scarce any thing is to be seen but gold and jewels; and a vast number of people come in pilgrimage hither. The town house is a sumptuous structure, in the hall are the pictures of all the kings of Arragon, and in the corner of it St. George on horseback, with a dragon of white marble under him. Saragossa is seated in a large plain, where the Ebro receives two other rivers, and over it are two bridges, one of stone and the other of wood, which last has been thought the most beautiful in Europe. It is 137 miles W Barcelona, and 150 N E Madrid, lon. 0 28 W, lat. 41 53 N.

Saratof, a government of Russia, formerly a province of Astracan. It is inhabited only by Muscovite soldiers. This garrison is designed to bridle the Calmuc Tartars, who sometimes make war against the czar. It is divided into 12 districts, that of the same name is the principal.

Saratof, a town of Russia, capital of the government of that name, on the side of a mountain, near the river Volga: 220 miles S Kasan, and 300 N W Astracan, lon. 49 25 E, lat. 52 4 N.

Sarbourg, a town of France, department of Meurthe, at the foot of a mountain: 15 miles E Marsal, and 50 S E Metz.

Sarbourg, a town in the electorate of Treves, on the Sare: 8 miles S Treves.

Sarbruck, a town of France, department of Moselle, on the Sare: 14 miles E S E Sarlouis, and 40 E by N Metz.

Sardam, a seaport of N Holland, where there are vast magazines of timber for building ships, and naval stores, with a great number of shipwrights; and here is seen the hut in which Peter the Great resided, while he worked as a shipwright in this town. It is on the Wye: 7 miles N W Amsterdam, lon. 4 45 E, lat. 52 28 N.

Sardinia, an island of the Mediterranean: 142 miles from N to S, and 80 from E to W. The soil is fertile in corn, wine, oranges, citrons, and olives. On the coast is a fishery for anchovies and coral, of which large quantities are sent to Genoa and Leghorn. Beeves and sheep

are

are numerous, as well as horſes, which are good for labour and the road. They are fed in the little iſlands about it, which abound in game; and in that of Aſnaria are a great number of turtles. The air is very unhealthy, from the marſhy land. Here are mines of ſilver, lead, ſulphur, and alum; and they make much ſalt. This iſland has undergone various revolutions: in 1708 it was taken by the Engliſh for the emperor Charles VI; and in 1720 ceded to the duke of Savoy, as an equivalent for that of Sicily. It was then erected into a kingdom: but his Sardinian majeſty keeps his court at Turin, the capital of his Piedmonteſe territory. He has a viceroy at Cagliari, the capital of this iſland.

Sardo, a town of Turkey, in Aſia, in Natolia. It was formerly called Sardis, and was the capital of Lydia, under the famous king Croeſus. It was afterward one of the 7 churches of Aſia, celebrated in the book of Revelation, but was deſtroyed by an earthquake in the reign of Tiberius. It now contains only a few wretched huts. However, here is a large caravanſary, where there are handſome lodgings for travellers, it lying in the great road from Smyrna to Aleppo, and the Turks have a moſque, formerly a chriſtian church. The inhabitants are now almoſt all ſhepherds, who feed their flocks in the neighbouring plains. There are alſo a few chriſtians, who employ themſelves in gardening, but they have neither church nor prieſt. So fatal are the threatnings of God againſt ſin. Long ſince, he ſaid to this people, "I will come on thee as a thief," to ruin and deſtroy, "and thou ſhalt not know what hour I will come." Sudden was their deſtruction. It is 70 miles E Smyrna, lon. 28 30 E, lat. 38 44 N.

Sare, a river of France, which runs N into Germany, and falls into the Moſelle, a little above Treves.

Sargans, a town of Swifferland, capital of a county of the ſame name, in the canton of Zuric, with a caſtle on a rock. It ſtands on the top of a hill; and near it are mineral ſprings.

Sargel, a large and ancient ſeaport of Africa, in Tremeſen, with a caſtle, on the ſea coaſt: 25 miles S S W Algiers, lon. 2 15 E, lat. 36 30 N.

Sarguemine, a town of France, department of Moſelle, on the Sare: 9 miles S by E Sarbruck, lat. 49 8 N.

Sari, a village of Perſia, in which are 4 temples of the Gebers or, worſhippers of fire. They are rotundas of ſtone, 30 feet in diameter, 120 feet high. It ſtands on a cauſeway built about 2 centuries ſince, extending from the Caſpian beyond Aſtrabad, 300 miles long; in ſome places the pavement is 20 yards broad, with a ditch on each ſide. [Hanway.]

Sark, a little iſland belonging to Great Britain, lying between Gurnſey and Jerſey, on the coaſt of Normandy, and has 300 inhabitants.

Sarlat, a town of France, department of Dordogne. It is a poor place, ſurrounded by mountains, having 4,500 inhabitants: 87 miles E by N Bourdeaux.

Sarlouis, a ſtrong town of France, department of Moſelle, on the iſthmus of a peninſula, formed by the river Sare: 20 miles E Thionville, and 32 N E Metz.

Sarno, a river of the kingdom of Naples, which riſes near Sarno, and falls into the bay of Naples.

Sarno, a town of Naples, in Principato Citeriore, with a biſhop's ſee; on the Sarno: 12 miles N E Salerno, and 20 S E Naples.

Saros, a ſtrong caſtle in Upper Hungary, in a county of the ſame name: 5 miles N N W Eperies.

Sarphea, anciently Sarepta, a city of Paleſtine, on the coaſt between Tyre and Sidon. It is intereſting to ſome on account of its being the reſidence of Elijah, in a time of famine: to others for the excellence of its wines. Great ruins on the ſhore, ſhow what the city once was. To avoid the pirates the inhabitants have removed to the ſummit of a hill, further from the water. It is now only a neat pleaſant village, ſtanding chiefly on one handſome ſtreet. It was formerly the ſee of a biſhop, and had a noble church, dedicated to the Prophet Elijah, on the ſpot where it was ſuppoſed he had dwelt. This has been deſtroyed, and a moſque built on the place. [Bowen.]

Sarreal, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, on the Francoli, in the neighbourhood of which are quarries of alabaſter, ſo tranſparent that windows are glaized with it, lon. 2 0 E, lat. 41 30 N.

Sarp, or *Sarpen*, a town of Norway, in the province of Chriſtianſand; near this place is a great caſcade, or waterfall, which king Harald Gille, in 1134, firſt uſed for the execution of criminals, by throwing a vaſſal of king Magnus, down this dreadful cataract. There is an eminence called *Konigſtugel*, cloſe by the caſcade, which is ſo called, becauſe three kings, who were father, ſon and grandſon,

ton, once ſtood upon it to view this ſurpriſing cataract; it drives 17 mills, and the noiſe of it is plainly heard at the diſtance of 20 miles from the place: 10 miles W S W Frederichſtadt.

Sarſana, a town of Italy, in Romagna, with a biſhop's ſee: 20 miles S W Rimini, and 138 N W Rome.

Sart, a town of Natolia, anciently called *Sardis*, the capital of Lydia, and the reſidence of the kings: it was deſtroyed by an earthquake, and afterwards rebuilt by Tiberius. It is at preſent inhabited by ſome Turks and a few Greeks: 30 miles E N E Smyrna.

Sarte, a department of France. It takes its name from a river which joins the Maine and the Loir, above Angers. The capital is Mans

Sarum, Old, an ancient borough in Wilts, which, though now reduced to a ſingle farm houſe, ſends two members to parliament. It once covered the ſummit of a ſteep hill, and was ſtrongly fortified; but nothing is to be ſeen except the ruins and traces of the walls. It is a little to the N of Saliſbury, lon. 1 42 W, lat. 51 7 N. [Bowen.]

Sarwerden, a town of France, department of Moſelle on the Sare: 18 miles S Sarbruck.

Sarwar, a town of Lower Hungary, capital of a county of the ſame name, on the Raab: 50 miles W by N Buda, lat. 47 30 N.

Sarzana, a ſtrong town of Genoa, with a biſhop's ſee. It was given to the Genoeſe by the great duke of Tuſcany, in lieu of Leghorn. It is at the mouth of the Magra: 50 miles S E Genoa.

Saſeram, a town of Hindooſtan Proper, in Bengal, at the foot of a mountain, near a great lake, in the middle of which is an iſland with the magnificent mauſoleum of the emperor Shere Shah, which had a fine bridge leading to it; but both are greatly decayed: 40 miles from Benares, lon. 86 44 E, lat. 26 10 N.

Suſſari, a city of Sardinia, capital of the territory of Lugari, with a caſtle and an archbiſhop's ſee. Near it are gold and ſilver mines. It contains 30,000 inhabitants, and is famous for a fountain called Roſſel, which is ſaid to be more magnificent than the beſt at Rome. It is ſeated in a plain: 6 miles N Alghero, lon. 8 39 E, lat. 40 46 N.

Saſſebes, a ſtrong town of Tranſylvania, capital of a county of the ſame name; ſeated at the confluence of two rivers, which fall into the Maroch, lon 26 40 E, lat. 46 26 N.

Saſſignan, a group of iſlands between Kamtchatka, and America. They are in number, Behring's iſland, Copper iſland, Otma, Samyra, or Shemya, and Anatka, ſee *Aleutian Iſlands*.

Sas-van-Ghent, a ſtrong town of Dutch Flanders. It has fine ſluices, and is ſeated on a canal, which communicates with Ghent, about 8 miles N from it. It was built by the inhabitants of Ghent, as a bulwark to that town, but was taken, in 1644, by the Dutch, from whom the French took it in 1794, lat. 51 11 N.

Saſſuolo, a town of Italy, in the Modeneſe, with a ſtrong caſtle: 10 miles S W Modena.

Satalia, a ſtrong ſeaport of Natolia, on the coaſt of Caramania. It is divided into three towns, and has a ſuperb moſque, which was formerly a church. The country around is very fertile; and the citrons and oranges are excellent: 150 miles W by S Cogni, and 265 S by E Conſtantinople, lon. 32 21 E, lat. 37 1 N.

Satgong, or *Satagong*, a village of Hindooſtan Proper, in Bengal. In the 16th century it was a large city, in which the European traders in Bengal had their factories. It is on a creek of the Hoogly River: 4 miles N W Hoogly.

Sava, a city of Perſia, on a ſandy plain, ſurrounded by a wall, 2 miles in circumference. Perſian hiſtory relates that the whole region was once a ſalt lake. The tradition of the country is, that the prophet Samuel is buried W of the city. Over his grave there is a fine mauſoleum, in the middle of a magnificent moſque. Nine leagues to the E of Sava, are ſeen the ruins of Rey. Perſian geographers ſay that in the 9th century, it was divided into 96 quarters, each of which had 46 ſtreets, 400 houſes, and 10 moſques; that the city contained 4600 colleges, 16600 baths, 15000 minarets belonging to moſques, 12000 mills, 1700 canals, and 13,000 caravanſaries. It was called the ſpouſe of the world, and the market of the univerſe, lat. 35 35 N. [Chardin.]

Savage Iſland, an iſland in the South Pacific Ocean, about 11 leagues in circumference, diſcovered by captain Cook, in 1774. The name was given on account of the behaviour of the inhabitants, which was rude and inhoſpitable. Captain Cook ſays, the iſland is of a round form and good height; and hath deep waters cloſe to its ſhores. All the ſea coaſt, and as far inland as we could ſee, is wholly covered with trees, ſhrubs, &c.

among

among which were some cocoanut trees: but what the interior parts may produce, is unknown. To judge of the whole garment by the skirts, it cannot produce much: for so much as we saw of it, consisted wholly of coral rocks, all overrun with woods and bushes. Not a bit of soil was to be seen; the rocks alone supplying the trees with humidity. The inhabitants were, probably, not numerous. They seemed to be stout well made men, were naked, except round the waists, and some of them had their faces, breast, and thighs painted black, lon. 169 37 W, lat. 19 1 S.

Save, a river of Germany, which separates Sclavonia from Croatia, Bosnia, and Servia, and falls into the Danube, at Belgrade.

Savendroog, a strong fortress of the kingdom of Mysore, in Hindoostan. It is on the top of a vast rock, rising half a mile in perpendicular height, from a base of above 8 miles in circumference, and divided at the summit by a chasm, that forms it into two hills; these having each its peculiar defences, serve as two citadels, capable of being maintained, independently of the lower works, which are also wonderfully strong. Notwithstanding this, it was taken by the English, in 1791, after a siege of 7 days: 18 miles W Bangalore.

Saverdun, a town of France, department of Arriege, on the Arriege: 25 miles S S E Toulouse.

Saverne, a town of France, department of Lower Rhone, with a palace, the occasional residence of the late archbishops of Strasburgh. It is at the foot of Mont Vosges, in a small country, which produces plenty of wine: 18 miles N W Strasburgh, and 120 E Paris.

Savigliano, a strong town of Piedmont, capital of a territory of the same name, with a rich Benedictine abbey. It is on the Maira: 5 miles W Fossano, and 26 S Turin.

Saulgen, a town of Suabia, capital of a county of the same name, which belongs to the baron of Walburg.

Saulieu, a town of France, department of Cote d'Or: 25 miles W Dijon, and 142 S E Paris.

Saumur, a considerable town of France, department of Maine and Loire, with an ancient castle. Here is a famous bridge over the Loire, consisting of 12 elliptic arches, each 60 feet in diameter: 22 miles S E Angers, and 160 S W Paris.

[Wraxall.]

Saunder's-Isle, an island near S Georgia, in the Southern Ocean, lon. 26 38 W, lat. 58 0 S.

Savona, a populous and strong town of Genoa, with 2 castles, a bishop's see, and several fine churches. The Genoese, fearing that it would hurt their trade, ruined the harbour, and rendered it unfit for large vessels. It was taken by the French in 1795. The surrounding country abounds in silks and all sorts of fruits. It is on the Mediterranean: 20 miles S W Genoa, lat. 44 18 N.

Savoniers, a town of France, in the department of Indre and Loire: 5 miles from Tours. Near it are caverns, famous for their petrifactions.

Savoy, a duchy of Europe, between France and Italy, 83 miles long, and 67 broad; bounded N by the lake of Geneva, which separates it from Switzerland; E by the Alps, which divide it from Piedmont and Vallais; W by the Rhone, which parts it from Bresse, and S by Dauphiny and Piedmont. The air is cold on account of high mountains, which are almost always covered with snow, but the soil is pretty fertile. The mountains which are not covered with snow in winter, abound with pastures that feed a vast number of cattle. There are also stags fallow deer, roebucks, wild boars, bears, marmots, white hares, red and grey partridges, woodcocks and pheasants. The lakes are full of fish, and the principal rivers are the Isere, Arc and Arve. The French invaded this country in 1792, and the same year, the National Convention decreed, that it should be an 84th department of France, by the name of Mont Blanc. Chamberry is the capital.

Savu, an island in the Pacific Ocean. Its length is 20 or 30 miles. A great plenty of various kinds of provisions are found on the island. The natives are short, with black hair and brown complexions. The houses are from 20 to 400 feet in length, set on posts 4 or 5 feet from the ground. The natives are robust, healthy and long lived. They furnish the Dutch, who have a resident here, with supplies of rice and maize for their spice islands. They are of pure morals. Robberies rarely happen, murders never. All difficulties are immediately settled by the arbitration of the chief. Adultery and fornication are almost wholly unknown, lon. 237 30 W, lat. 10 35 S.

Sauves, a town of France, department of Gard, on the Vidoure: 12 miles S W Alais.

Sauveterre,

Sauveterre, a town of France, department of Lower Pyrennees: 20 miles W N W Pau.

Sauveterre, a town of France, department of Aveiron: 12 miles S E Villefranche.

Saxenhagen, a town of Weſtphalia, county of Schawenburg: 20 miles N W Hanover.

Saxmundham, a town of Suffolk, England: 29 miles N E Ipſwich.

Saxony, Upper, one in the nine circles of the German Empire; bounded E by Pruſſia, Poland and Sileſia; S by Bavaria, Bohemia and Franconia; W by the circles of the Upper Rhine and Lower Saxony, and N by the Baltic and Lower Saxony. The elector of Saxony is the director. It comprehends the electorate of Saxony, or Saxony Proper, the principality of Anhalt, the landgravate of Thuringia, the marche of Brandenburg, and the duchy of Pomerania; and theſe are ſubdivided into many diſtricts, noticed in their proper places.

Saxony, Lower, one of the nine circles of the German empire; bounded N by the Baltic and the duchy of Sleſwic; W by the German Ocean and Weſtphalia; S and E by the circles of the Upper Rhine and Upper Saxony. The directors of this circle are the dukes of Magdeburgh, Bremen and Brunſwick-Lunenburgh. It comprehends the archbiſhopric of Magdeburgh, the biſhopric of Hildeſheim, the archbiſhopric of Bremen, the biſhoprics of Halberſtadt, Schwerin, Ratſburg, Lubec and Sleſwic; the duchies of Brunſwick-Lunenburgh, Lawenburgh and Mecklenburgh; the principality of Verden, the counties of Reinſtein and Blauburg, and the free cities of Hamburgh, Lubec, Goſlar, Mulhauſen and Northauſen.

Saxony, Proper, or the electorate of Saxony, in the circle of Upper Saxony, is bounded N by the marche of Brandenburg; E by Lower Luſatia; S by Miſnia, and W by the principality of Anhalt. It is 75 miles long and 62 broad, and is a very fertile and trading country, abounding in mines. It is cut into two unequal parts by the river Elbe, and divided into three principal parts, viz. The duchy of Saxony, of which Wittemberg is the capital; Luſatia, of which Bautzen is the capital; and Miſnia, the capital of which (and of the whole electorate) is Dreſden.

Saycock, one of the iſlands of Japan, divided from Niphon by a narrow channel. The Dutch factors are permitted to reſide in the little iſland of Diſnia, which is on the W ſide of this: lon. 132 28 E, lat. 34 0 N.

Sayd. See *Sidon.*

Saypan, or *St. Joſeph*, one of the Mariana iſlands, in the Eaſtern Indian Sea, about 20 miles in circumference. On the W ſide of this iſland lies a ſafe port called *Cantanhitda*. After Guam, this is the largeſt and was formerly the beſt peopled of all theſe iſlands. The country is diverſified with hills and plains, looks very green and pleaſant at a diſtance, and is no leſs beautiful when examined more at leiſure, as it affords all the neceſſaries of life, in the utmoſt plenty, and is bleſſed with a fertile ſoil and a ſerene climate, lat. 14 30 N.

Schagen, or *Scagerif*, a promontory of N Jutland, in Denmark, at the entrance of the paſſage out of the ocean into the Categate, lon. 10 6 E, lat. 57 16 N.

Scala, a decayed town of Naples, in Principato Citeriore, with a biſhop's ſee: 6 miles N Amalfi, lon 14 44 E, lat. 40 34 N.

Scalanova, a ſeaport town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the province of Natolia. It is a handſome town, well built and paved. Chriſtians are only permitted to live in the ſuburbs, where the Greeks have a church. The place contains 1000 families of Turks, 600 of Greeks, 10 of Jews, and 60 of Arminians. The trade is not conſiderable and conſiſts chiefly in wine, raiſins, corn and leather. It was the Neapolis of the Mileſians, and ſome marble monuments are yet exiſting: 40 miles S S E Smyrna, lat. 37 52 N.

[Tournefort.]

Scalitz, or *Scala*, a town of Upper Hungary, in the county of Poſon. There is a very advantageous paſſage by it, from Moravia to Hungary: 50 miles N Preſburg.

Scanderoon. See *Alexandretta.*

Scania. See *Schonen.*

Scaro, or *Scaren*, a town of Sweden, in W Gothland, ſeated on the lake Wenner: 66 miles N E Gottenburgh, lat. 58 16 N.

Scarborough, a ſeaport and borough in the N riding of Yorkſhire, England. It is on a ſteep rock, near which are ſuch craggy cliffs that it is almoſt inacceſſible on every ſide. On the top of this rock, is a large green plain, with a little well of freſh water ſpringing out of the rock. It is greatly frequented on account of its mineral waters, called the Scarborough

Spa

Spa, and alſo for ſea bathing; on which account it is much improved in the number and beauty of its buildings. Scarborough ſends 2 members to parliament, has a good harbour, poſſeſſes a conſiderable trade, and is much engaged in the fiſheries: 36 miles N E York, and 237 N London, lon. 0 15 W, lat. 54 18 N.

Scardona, a fortified town of Turkiſh Dalmatia, on the Cherca, with a biſhop's ſee: 35 miles N W Spalatro, lon. 17 1 E, lat. 44 29 N.

Scarlino, a ſeaport of Tuſcany, with a caſtle, on the ſeacoaſt: 5 miles S Maſſa, and 10 E N E Piombino.

Scaro, a town of the iſland of Santorini, with a biſhop's ſee, lon. 25 58 E, lat. 36 10 N.

Scarpanto, an iſland of the Archipelago, 22 miles long and 8 broad, S W Rhodes, and N E Candia. There are ſeveral high mountains; but it abounds in cattle and game, and has mines of iron, quarries of marble, and ſeveral good harbours. The Turks are maſters of it, but the inhabitants are Greeks, lon. 27 40 E, lat. 35 45 N.

Scarpe, a river of France, which waſhes Arras, Douay, and St. Amande, and falls into the Scheld.

Schaffhauſen, the ſmalleſt canton of Swiſſerland, bounded N and W by Suabia, E by the canton of Zuric and the biſhoprick of Conſtance, and on the S by the ſame and Thurgaw. It is but 5 leagues in length and 3 in breadth, and contains 30,000 inhabitants. The revenues of the ſtate are not very conſiderable. The reformation was introduced here in 1529. The clergy are paid by the ſtate; but their income is barely ſufficient for their maintenance; the beſt living being only 100l. and the worſt 40l. a year. The profeſſors of literature alſo, who are taken from the clergy, are paid by government; and a ſchool is ſupported at the public expenſe. Sumptuary laws are in force here, as well as in moſt parts of Swiſſerland; and no dancing is allowed except upon particular occaſions. The principal article of trade is wine, the country abounding in vineyards; and as the canton affords but little corn, it is procured from Suabia in exchange for wine.

Schaffhauſen, a town of Swiſſerland, capital of a canton of the ſame name. It is on the Rhine, and owes its origin to the interruption of the navigation of that river by the cataract at Lauffen: huts being at firſt conſtructed, for the conveniency of unloading the merchandiſe from the boats, by degrees increaſed to a large town. It was formerly an imperial town, and was admitted a member of the Helvetic confederacy in 1501, and its territory forms the twelfth canton in rank. The inhabitants are computed to be 6000. Though a frontier town, it has no garriſon, and the fortifications are weak; but it has a famous wooden bridge over the Rhine. This river being extremely rapid here, had already deſtroyed ſeveral ſtone bridges of the ſtrongeſt conſtruction, when Ulric Grubenman, a carpenter, offered to throw a wooden bridge, of a ſingle arch, over the river, which is near 400 feet wide. The magiſtrates, however, required that it ſhould conſiſt of 2 arches, and that he ſhould, for that purpoſe, employ the middle pier of the old bridge. He has done ſo; but has contrived to have it a matter of doubt, whether the bridge is ſupported by the middle pier. The ſides and top of it are covered; and it is a kind of hanging bridge: the road, which is almoſt level, not being carried, as uſual, over the top of the arch, but (if the expreſſion may be uſed) let into the middle of it, and there ſuſpended. Schaffhauſen is 22 miles N by E Zuric, and 39 E Baſil, lon. 3 41 E, lat. 47 39 N. [Coxe.]

Schalholt, a town of Iceland, with a biſhop's ſee and a college: lon. 22 20 W, lat. 64 40 N.

Schamachya, a town of Perſia, capital of Schirvan. It was formerly very large, but is now decayed, above 6000 houſes having been thrown down by an earthquake. It has manufactures of ſilks and cottons, and is ſeated on the W ſide of the Caſpian Sea: 250 miles N E Tauris, lon. 37 5 E, lat. 40 50 N.

Schantz Sterney, a fortreſs in the Ruſſian government of Wiburgh, on the Neva, a little E Peterſburg, lon. 31 15 E, lat. 60 0 N.

Scharding, a town of lower Bavaria, on the Inn: 7 miles S E Paſſaw.

Scharnitz, a fortified town of Germany, in the Tirol. It is a paſſage of great importance, on the confines of Bavaria: 12 miles N Inſpruck.

Scharm, or *Djjerm*, a ſeaport of Arabia, in the Red Sea, ſpacious and deep, ſurrounded with ſharp rocks. Inſtead of anchors, a cable faſtened to the land is made uſe of. The town is ſituated on a mountain. This place is ſuppoſed by ſome to have been the ancient Eziongeber: 67 miles S S W Medina.

Schawenburg,

Schawenburg, a territory of Weſtphalia: 22 miles long and 10 broad, belonging to the landgrave of Heſſe Caſſel.

Scheld, a conſiderable river of the Netherlands, which riſes in Picardy, France, paſſing by Cambray, Bouchain, Valenciennes, Conde, Tournay, Oudenard, Ghent, Dendermond and Antwerp, it divides into 2 branches below Fort Lillo. One of theſe, called the Eaſtern Scheld, runs by Bergen-op-zoom; the other, the Weſtern Scheld, proceeds to Fluſhing, and both forming ſeveral iſlands, enter the German Ocean. In 1647, Philip IV of Spain acknowledged the independence of the ſeven United Provinces, and ceded to them the ſovereignty of the Scheld; ſtipulating, moreover, that no large ſhip ſhould go directly to Antwerp, but ſhould unlade its cargo in Holland. Notwithſtanding this, in 1785, the Emperor Joſeph II ordered a veſſel, with the imperial flag, to proceed down the river from Antwerp, and another up the river, to that city, from Oſtend. Both theſe refuſing to be detained by the Dutch, were fired upon, and ſtruck their colours immediately. The emperor, in purſuance of a previous declaration to that effect, conſidered this as a declaration of war, and proceeded to take meaſures accordingly; but, by the good offices of the court of Verſailles, he was prevailed upon to give up the point, on the Dutch ſending a deputation to Vienna, to make an apology for the inſult to his flag, and conſenting to pay a large ſum of money as an indemnification for the expenſes he had incurred in the preparation for war. In 1792, when the French took Antwerp, they inſiſted upon opening the navigation of this river, on the plea that all rivers were free, and that the conſequent right of navigating it, could not be ceded by any treaty whatever. This, with their invaſion of Holland, drew that country and Great Britain into the general coalition againſt them, at the commencement of 1793.

Schelejtadt, a ſtrong town of France, department of Upper Rhine, on the Ill: 20 miles S W Straſburg.

Schella, a town of Upper Hungary, on the Waag: 25 miles N E Preſburg.

Schellenburg, a fortreſs of Bavaria: 22 miles W Ingolſtadt.

Schelling, an iſland of the United Provinces, in Frieſland, at the entrance of the Zuider Zee, lon. 5 10 E, lat. 53 20 N.

Schemnitz, a town of Upper Hungary, one of the ſeven mountain towns, with 3 caſtles. It is famous for mines of ſilver and other metals; as alſo for its hot baths. Near it is a high rock of ſhining blue ſtone, mixed with green, and ſome ſpots of yellow: 50 miles N E Preſburg. It has about 10,000 inhabitants, two-thirds of whom are Proteſtants.

Schenck, a fortreſs of Dutch Guelderland, on the point where the Rhine divides into two branches, the Rhine and Wahal. It is of great importance, as the centre of communication between Holland and Germany: 13 miles E Nimeguen, lon. 5 26 E, lat. 51 55 N.

Schening, a town of Sweden, in E Gothland, in a fertile country: 10 miles S E Waſtena, lon. 15 47 E, lat. 58 42 N.

Scher, a town of Suabia, belonging to the baron of Walberg, on the Danube: 36 miles S W Ulm.

Scherding, a town of Bavaria, on the Inn: 8 miles S by W Paſſaw.

Scheve, a town of Denmark, in N Jutland, on the gulf of Virk-Fund.

Schiedam, a town of the United Provinces in Holland, on a canal, which communicates with the Maeſe: 4 miles E by S Rotterdam.

Schilta, a ſtrong town of Upper Hungary, in the county of Neitra, on the river Waag.

Schintznach, a town of Swiſſerland, canton of Bern, remarkable for its agreeable poſition on the Aar, and its tepid mineral waters. Near it, on a lofty eminence, are the ruins of the famous caſtle of Hapſburg.

Schiras, a famous city of Perſia, in Farſiſtan, and the capital of all Perſia. It is 3 miles in length, but not ſo much in breadth: and is ſeated at the end of a ſpacious plain, ſurrounded by high hills, under one of which the town ſtands. The houſes are built of bricks, dried in the ſun; the roofs are flat and terraced. There are 15 handſome moſques, tiled with ſtones of a bluiſh green colour, and lined within with black poliſhed marble. There are many large and beautiful gardens, ſurrounded by walls 14 feet high, containing various kinds of fine trees, with fruits almoſt of every kind. The wines of Schiras are not only the beſt in Perſia, but, ſome think, in the whole world. In 1778 the ſeat of government was transferred from Iſpahan to this place: 225 miles S Iſpahan, lon 54 20 E, lat. 29 40 N.

Schleuſongen, a town of Franconia, in the province of Henneburg, on the river Schleus.

Schluſſelburg, a town and fortreſs of Ruſſia,

Ruſſia, containing about 300 houſes, and 2800 inhabitants, ſituated on the Neva, near lake Ladoga; the fortreſs is ſituated on an iſland, in the river. It was taken from the Swedes in the year 1702. It has been frequently uſed as a ſtate priſon, and ſeveral great perſons have been confined there, as Maria, ſiſter, and Eudocia, firſt wife of Peter the Great; count Piper, miniſter to Charles XII of Sweden; Biren, Duke of Courland, and Prince Ivan: 36 miles E Peterſburg.

Schmiberg, a town of Sileſia, duchy of Jaur. Almoſt all the inhabitants are Smiths, whence the place takes its name. It is at the foot of a mountain, near the ſource of the Bauber.

Schomberg, a town of Germany, in the electorate of Treves, on the mountain: 15 miles from Limbourg.

Schoneck, or *Schneick*, a town in the electorate of Treves, with a caſtle, on the Nyms: 27 miles N Treves.

Schonen, *Scania*, or *Skonen*, a province of Sweden, bounded W by the Sound, which ſeparates it from Zealand, N by Halland and Smoland; E and S by Bleckingen and the Baltic. It is a fertile country, Lunden is the capital. It has 600,000 inhabitants.

Schongaw, a town of Bavaria, on the Lech: 30 miles S Augſberg.

Schoonhoven, a ſtrong town of the United Provinces, in Holland, with a commodious haven, on the Leck: 14 miles E Rotterdam.

Schorndorf, a town of Suabia, duchy of Wirtemburg, with a ſtrong caſtle. Here are ſalt ſprings, from which much ſalt is made. This place was poſſeſſed by the French in Auguſt 1796: 11 miles E Stutgard.

Schouten, iſlands in the Pacific Ocean, near the coaſt of New Guinea. They were diſcovered by William Schouten, a Dutchman, in 1616, lon. 135 25 E, lat. 0 46 S.

Schouwen, an iſland of the United Provinces in Zealand, N E the iſle of Walcheren: 15 miles in length, and 6 in breadth, Zirickzee is the capital.

Schreiberſhau, a village of Sileſia. It contains about 350 houſes, and 1600 inhabitants. What is ſingular in this country, theſe inhabitants, like the country towns in New England, are ſcattered over an extent of ſeveral miles ſquare.

[Adams' Letters.]

Schwalbach, a village of the Upper Rhine, and county of Naſſau, frequented for its mineral waters, which are of a ſimilar nature to thoſe of Spa. It is on the Aa: 9 miles N Mentz.

Schwartz, a town in the Tirol, famous for its mines of different metals. It is on the Ill: 14 miles N E Inſpruc.

Schartzburg, a town and caſtle of Upper Saxony, in Thuringia, capital of a county of the ſame name, belonging to a Prince of the houſe of Saxony. It is on the Schwartz: 22 miles S E Erfurt and 35 N Cullembach.

Schwartzemburg, a town of Franconia, capital of a principality of the ſame name, with a caſtle, on the Lec: 25 miles N W Nuremburg.

Schweidnitz, a town of Sileſia, large, handſome, and well built. It is fortified, but ſtands on a large plain. The proteſtants here are four to one Catholic. Yet all the magiſtrates are of the Catholic Religion. No Jews are allowed to reſide here, here are 4 cloiſters, almoſt deſtitute of inhabitants. Nearly 5000 people aſſemble for divine Worſhip in the Lutheran church, every Sabbath. It is on an eminence, on the river Weiſtritz 22 miles S W Breſlaw, and 27 S E Lignitz, lon. 16 54 E, lat. 50 46 N.

[Adams' Letters.]

Schweinfurt, a ſtrong and imperial town of Franconia, with a palace, where the ſenators meet, who are 12 in number. The inhabitants are proteſtants, and carry on a large trade in wine, woollen and linen cloth, gooſequills, and feathers. This town was taken by the French in July 1796, but they were obliged to abandon it in September following. It is on the river Maine: 25 miles W Bamberg, lon. 10 25 E, lat. 50 15 N.

Schweitz, a canton of Swiſſerland, bounded on the W by the Lake of the Four Cantons, S by the canton of Uri, E by that of Glarus, N by thoſe of Zuric and Zug. This canton, with that of Uri and Underwalden, threw off the yoke of Auſtria in 1308; and formed a perpetual alliance in 1315, which was the grand foundation of the Helvetic confederacy. The name of Schweitzerland, Switzerland, or Swiſſerland, which originally comprehended only theſe 3 cantons, was afterward extended to all Helvetia. It derived that appellation, either from the canton of Schweitz, as being the moſt diſtinguiſhed by the revolution of 1308, or becauſe the Auſtrians called all the inhabitants of theſe mountainous parts by the general denomination of Schweitzers. The government of Schweitz and Uri,

Uri, till the late revolution, was entirely democratical, and nearly the ſame. They contain, including their ſubjects, 50,000 ſouls; and, in caſe of neceſſity, could furniſh above 12,000 militia. The ſame kind of ſoil, and the ſame productions, are common to the two cantons. The whole country being rugged and mountainous, conſiſts chiefly of paſture, raiſes little corn, and has no wine: but this ſoil, naturally barren, has been improved by the natives to a great degree of fertility. Luxury is ſcarcely known in theſe cantons; and a purity of morals prevails, which can ſcarcely be imagined by the inhabitants of great and opulent cities. The Roman Catholic religion is here excluſively eſtabliſhed. [Coxe.]

Schweitz, a town of Swifferland, capital of the canton of that name, near the Waldſtætter Sea, on the ſlope of a hill, and at the bottom of 2 high, ſharp, and rugged rocks, called the Schweitzer Haken. The church is a large, magnificent building: 10 miles S E Lucern, lon. 8 30 E, lat. 46 55 N.

Schweitz, Lake. See *Waldſtætter Sea.*

Schwerin, a town of Lower Saxony, capital of the duchy of Mecklenburgh Schwerin. It is divided into Schwerin, the New Town, the iſland of Schelf, and the Moor, which are all nearly encircled by a beautiful lake. The cathedral is a fine Gothic pile, with a lofty ſpire. The ducal palace and gardens are on an iſland in the lake, and have communication with the town by a draw bridge: 35 miles W by S Guſtrow, lat. 53 48 N.

Schwoinburg, a town of Denmark, on the S coaſt of the iſland in Funen: 23 miles S S E Odenſee.

Sciati, an iſland of the Archipelago, near the coaſt of Janna, N Negropont, and almoſt at the entrance of the gulf of Salonichi: 22 miles in length, and 8 in breadth.

Sciglio, or *Scilla.* See *Scylla.*

Scilly, a cluſter of iſlands and rocks, almoſt 10 leagues long, W of the Land's End in Cornwall, and are eaſily diſcerned from it. Of theſe only 5 or 6 are inhabited. They are ſuppoſed formerly to have produced much tin, but are now chiefly known as a reſort for ſeafowl, and a place of ſhelter for ſhips in bad weather. The inhabitants principally ſubſiſt by fiſhing, burning kelp, and acting as pilots. The chief of the iſlands is St. Mary's, which has a good port, is the beſt cultivated, and contains moſt of the inhabitants. In this iſland, and in 2 or 3 others, are various antiquities, particularly the remains of a temple of the Druids, and ancient ſepulchres; but the greateſt ornament is the lighthouſe, which, with the gallery, is 51 feet high, and a very fine column. The Scilly rocks have been fatal to numbers of ſhips entering the Engliſh Channel. One of the moſt diſaſtrous events of this kind happened in 1707, when admiral ſir Cloudeſley Shovel, with 3 men of war, periſhed with all their crews, lon. 6 46 W, lat. 49 56 N.

Scilly, a group of iſlands or ſhoals, in the S Pacific Ocean, diſcovered by captain Wallis in 1767, and deſcribed as extremely dangerous, lon. 155 30 W, lat. 16 28 S.

Scio. See *Chio.*

Sciout, one of the beſt cities of Egypt, 2 miles from the river. The governor of the province reſides here. It is finely ſituated on an eminence, in the midſt of a fruitful country. A large lake near the city is ſupplied by a canal, over which is a bridge of 3 Gothic arches. Gardens extend 2 miles ſouthery from this well built city. A biſhop reſides here with about 500 chriſtians. Their church is a league diſtant; the hills E are cut into a great number of grottos.

Sciros, an iſland of the Archipelago, W of Metelin. It is 15 miles long and 8 broad, and a mountainous country, but has no mines. The vines make the beauty of the iſland, and the wine is excellent; nor do the natives want wood. It contains only the village and convent of St. George, both built on a conical rock, 10 miles from the harbour of St. George. The ſuperior of the convent exerciſes deſpotic ſway over the inhabitants, whoſe ſuperſtition is more exceſſive than that of the other Greeks in the Archipelago.

Sclavonia, a country of Europe, between the rivers Save, Drave, and Danube. It is divided into 6 counties, and belongs to the houſe of Auſtria. It was formerly a kingdom, and is 75 miles in breadth, and 300 in length, from the frontiers of Auſtria to Belgrade. The eaſtern part is called Ratzia, and the inhabitants Raſcians. Theſe form a particular nation, and are of the Greek church. The language of Sclavonia is the mother of four others, namely thoſe of Hungary, Bohemia, Poland and Ruſſia.

Scone, a village in Perthſhire, Scotland, on the E ſide of the Tay, N by W of Perth. Here is the ancient royal palace (now a ſeat of the earl of Mansfield) in which the kings of Scotland were crowned; in the

the celebrated ſtone chair, now in Weſtminſter abbey : 30 miles N Edinburgh.

Scopelo, an iſland of the Archipelago, 5 miles E Sciata, and 17 N Negropont, at the entrance of the gulf of Saloniehi, 10 miles long and 5 broad. It is very fertile, produces plenty of good wine, and contains 12,000 inhabitants, who are almoſt all Greeks.

Scopia, or *Uſcapia*, a town of Turkey in Europe, in Bulgaria, with an archbiſhop's ſee. It is on the Vardar, over which is a bridge of 12 arches ; 67 miles W S W Soffa, lat. 42 10 N.

Scotland, or *North Britain*, the northern of the two kingdoms into which the iſland of Great Britain was formerly divided. It is bounded W by the Atlantic Ocean, N by the N Sea, E by the German Ocean, S E by England, S by the Iriſh Sea. To Scotland, alſo, appertain the iſlands on its weſtern coaſt, called the Hebrides, or Weſtern Iſlands, and thoſe to the N E called the Orkney and Shetland Iſlands. From N to S it extends 270 miles ; and its greateſt breadth is 150, but in ſome places not above 30. Nature ſeems to have pointed out 3 grand diviſions in Scotland. The North, the middle, and the South. The N diviſion is chiefly an aſſemblage of vaſt, dreary mountains ; not, however, without ſome fertile vallies on the northern and eaſtern ſhores. The Middle diviſion is traverſed, in different directions, by many great ranges of mountains ; and though cultivation here is alſo found chiefly on the eaſtern ſhore, yet of this diviſion, as well as of the former, the arable land bears a ſmall proportion to the mountainous and barren tracts. The S diviſion has a great reſemblance to England, and with reſpect both to the general aſpect of the country, and to the progreſs of cultivation, exhibits every kind of rural variety. The principal rivers are the Spey, Don, Tay, Tweed, Clyde, Forth, Northern Dee, Eſk, Annan, Nith, and Southern Dee. The climate is various ; but in general, the air is very healthy. The products of the country are grain, flax, woods of oak and fir, coal, lead, iron, freeſtone, limeſtone, ſlate, the moſt beautiful marble, fine rock cryſtals, pearls, variegated pebbles, &c. It feeds vaſt herds of cattle and flocks of ſheep : they are both ſmall, but much valued for the delicacy of their fleſh ; and the fleece of the latter emulates the fineſt Spaniſh wool. It is in the high grounds that the cattle are ſo diminutive; for, in many parts of the country, the horſes and cows are not excelled in ſize and beauty by thoſe of the Engliſh breed. Scotland is divided into 33 counties ; namely, Shetland and Orkney, Bute, Caithneſs, Sutherland, Roſs, Cromarty, Nairne, Inverneſs, Murray, Banff, Aberdeen, Kincardine, Angus, Perth, Fife, Kinroſs, Clackmanna, Striling, Dumbarton, Argyle, Renfrew, Ayr, Wigton, Kirkcudbright, Dumfries, Roxburgh, Selkirk, Peebles, Lanerk, Linlithgow, Edinburgh, Haddington, and Berwick. Theſe ſend one member each to parliament, except Bute and Caithneſs, Cromarty and Nairne, Kinroſs and Clackmannan, which ſend members in conjunction : ſo that the counties ſend 30 members, which with 15 ſent by the boroughs, make the 45 members ſent by Scotland. The eſtabliſhed religion is the preſbyterian. With reſpect to the trade and manufactures, they are noticed under the reſpective cities and towns. Edinburgh is the capital.

Scouten, an iſland on the N coaſt of New Guinea. It is fertile and populous. The inhabitants are ſomewhat advanced in civilization, rather of an olive than black complexion, wearing often their hair long, and carrying on a conſiderable traffic. They are ſtout and enjoy a healthy climate, lat. 1 0 S. [Dampier.]

Scutari, a ſtrong and populous town of Turkey in Europe, capital of Upper Albania, with a biſhop's ſee, on the lake Zeta, at the mouth of the river Bocana : 20 miles N E Antivari, and 47 N W Albanopolis, lon. 19 25 E, lat. 42 35 N. [Bowen.]

Scutari, a town of Turkey in Aſia, in Natolia, with a good harbour, on the E ſide of Conſtantinople, of which it is conſidered as a ſuburb, being directly oppoſite. It contains a handſome moſque, fine gardens, and is built on the ſide of a hill, lon. 29 4 E, lat. 41 0 N. [Jackſon.]

Scylla, a rock near the Faro of Meſſina, on the coaſt of Calabria, oppoſite the famous Charybdis. It is about a mile from the entrance of the Faro, and forms a ſmall promontory, which runs a little out to ſea, and meets the whole force of the waters as they come out of the narroweſt part of the ſtraits. The head of this promontory is the famous Scylla of the ancient poets. It does not come up to the formidable deſcription that Homer gives of it, nor is the paſſage ſo wondrous narrow and difficult as he makes it ; but it is probable that its breadth is greatly increaſed ſince his time, by the violent impetuoſity,

petuosity, of the current; and this violence must always have diminished in proportion as the breadth of the channel increased. There are many small rocks that show their heads near the base of the large ones. These are probably the dogs that are described as howling round the monster Scylla. There are likewise many caverns that add greatly to the noise of the water, and tend to increase the horror of the scene. The rock is near 200 feet high, and there is a kind of castle or fort on its summit.

Scylla, or *Sciglio*, a town of Sicily, on the side of the rock Scylla. In the terrible earthquake of 1783 (see *Calabria*) a wave of the sea, which had swept the country for three miles, carried off, on its return, 2743 of the inhabitants, with the prince at their head; 10 miles N E Messina. [Adam.]

Scyra, an island of the Mediterranean, 36 miles in circumference. The Latins are the most numerous, and have several churches. Capuchins are diligent in preaching, catechising and hearing confessions; hence the people in general, and the women in particular, appear very devout. There are but few trees; provisions are plenty. [Pococke.]

Seaford, a borough and seaport in Sussex, England, which sends two members to parliament: 8 miles S S E Lewes, and 59 S by E London.

Sea of Galilee, a lake of delightful waters in Palestine. It is 6 miles wide from E to W, and 18 from N to S. It is beheld by christians with veneration, from being frequented by Christ and his apostles. It abounds with delicate fish. [Mariti, Bowen.]

Seaton, or *Port Seaton*, a seaport in Haddingtonshire, Scotland. Here is a ruinous palace, in which Mary queen of Scots occasionally kept her court, after her return from France. In the chapel are several curious monuments of marble. Seaton has a considerable trade in salt and coal, and is on the frith of Forth: 9 miles E Edinburgh.

Sebastian, St. a populous seaport of Spain, in Biscay. It is seated at the foot of a mountain, on the top of which is a strong citadel; and the harbour is secured by two moles and a narrow entrance for the ships. The city covers about 35 acres of ground; the houses are high, the streets narrow, and the number of inhabitants 10,000. It is surrounded by a double wall, and is fortified toward the sea. It carries on a great trade, particularly in iron, steel and wool. St. Sebastian was taken by the French in 1794: 50 miles E Bilboa, and 50 N W Pampeluna, lon. 1 56 W, lat. 43 24 N.

Sebastian, Cape St. a cape at the N W extremity of Madagascar, lon. 46 25 E, lat. 12 30 S.

Sebenico, a strong seaport of Venetian Dalmatia, capital of a county of the same name, with a bishop's see, a fort and a castle. The Turks have often attempted in vain to take it. It is near the mouth of the Cherca, in the gulf of Venice: 25 miles S E of Zara, lon. 16 46 E, lat. 44 17 N.

Sebourg, a town of France, department of the North: 12 miles E Valenciennes.

Sebu, on this island the Spaniards have a town with a good harbour, called Jesus. The island produces cotton, onions, tobacco, bees wax, &c. It is 60 miles long, 24 broad. Here Magellan first set up the Spanish standard, and here this first circumnavigator of the world was killed by the natives, after the king and his court had been baptized. See *Cebu*. [T. B.]

Seckaw, a town in Upper Stiria, with a bishop's see: 9 miles N Judenburgh, and 90 S W Vienna.

Seckingen, a town of Suabia, one of the forest towns. It belongs to the house of Austria, and is on an isle formed by the Rhine: 6 miles S E Rheinfelden, and 27 W Schaffhausen.

Seckington, a village in Warwickshire, England, near Tamworth. On the N side of its church are the ruins of a fort, and near it an artificial hill, 45 feet high.

Sedan, a strong town of France, department of the Ardennes. It is one of the most important keys in the kingdom, and has a strong castle, an arsenal, a foundery of cannon, and a manufacture of black cloths of a superior quality. The famous marshal Turenne was born in the castle. Sedan is seated on the Maese: 26 miles S E Charlemont, and 135 N E Paris.

Seeching, a town in Norfolk, England, on a small navigable river: 4 miles S Lynn, and 93 N E London.

Seez, an ancient and considerable town of France, department of Orne, with a bishop's see. It is in a fine country, near the source of the Orne: 12 miles N Alencon, and 102 W by S Paris.

Segalien, a great river of Tartary, which enters the ocean, lat. 53 N.

Segeberg, a town in the duchy of Holstein, with a castle, on a high mountain, consisting of limestone, large quantities of which are carried to Hamburg and Lubec:

bec: 22 miles S Kiel, and 28 N Hamburg.

Segedin, a ſtrong town of Lower Hungary, with a caſtle: 50 miles S E Colocza.

Segeſtan, a province of Perſia, bounded N by Korafan and Balck; E by Candahar and Sableſtan; S by Mackeran; S W by Kerman; W by Covheſtan and Farſiſtan.

Segeſwar, a town of Tranſylvania, capital of a county of the ſame name, built in the form of an amphitheatre, on the ſide of a hill near the river Kokel: 47 miles N Hermanſtadt.

Segna, a ſtrong ſeaport, capital of Hungarian Dalmatia, with a biſhop's ſee. It is on the gulf of Venice: 100 miles N W Spoletto.

Segni, an ancient town of Italy, in Campagna di Roma, with a biſhop's ſee. It is ſaid that organs were firſt invented here. It is on a mountain: 12 miles S E Paleſtrino, and 32 E Rome.

Sego, the capital of Bambarra, and conſiſts of four diſtinct towns, two on the northern banks of the Niger, called Sego Korro, and Sego Roo, and two on the ſouthern, called Sego Soo Korro and Sego. See Korro. They are all ſurrounded with high mud walls; the houſes are of clay, of a ſquare form, with flat roofs; ſome are two ſtories high, many are white-waſhed. Moſques are ſeen in every quarter. Sego contains 30,000 inhabitants; the king of Bambarra conſtantly reſides at Sego. [Park.]

Segorbe, a town of Spain, in Valencia, with a biſhop's ſee. It is between two mountains, in a ſoil fertile in corn and wine, and where there are quarries of fine marble: 27 miles N W Valencia, and 150 E Madrid.

Segovia, an ancient and populous city of Spain, in Old Caſtile, with a biſhop's ſee, and a caſtle. It is ſurrounded by a ſtrong wall, flanked with towers and ramparts, and is ſupplied with water by a Roman aqueduct, 3000 paces in length, and ſupported by 177 arches of a prodigious height, conſiſting of 2 rows, one placed above the other. Here the beſt cloth in Spain is made, from the fine Spaniſh wool, ſo much eſteemed in other countries. This is one part of their trade, and another is, very fine paper. The cathedral ſtands on one ſide of the great ſquare, and contains the ſtatue of the Virgin in maſſy ſilver. The Alcazar is ſeated in the higheſt part of the town, and has 16 rooms richly adorned with tapeſtry, and ornaments of marble and porphyry. The royal chapel is magnificently gilded, and embelliſhed with very fine paintings. The moſt remarkable ſtructure is the Mint, ſeated in a valley, ſurrounded by a river on which are mills employed in coining. Segovia is on a mountain, near the river Arayadda: 45 miles N W Madrid, lon. 3 44 W, lat. 40 57 N.

Segovia, Nueva, a town in the iſle of Luconia, and one of the largeſt in the Philippines, with a biſhop's ſee. It is at the N end of the iſland, near the mouth of the Cagayan: 240 miles N Manilla, lon. 120 59 E, lat. 18 39 N.

Segra, a river of Spain, which riſes in the Pyrennees, and runs S W through Catalonia, paſſing by Puy Cerda, Urgel, Balaguer, Lerida, and Mequinenza, where it falls into the Ebro.

Segura, a town of Portugal, in Beira, with a caſtle on a mountain. It is near the rivers Elia and Tajo: 8 miles S E Caſtel Branco, and 30 N W Alcantara.

Segura, a town of Spain, in New Caſtile and territory of La Mancha, among the mountains of Segura: 35 miles N E Baeza.

Segura, a river of Spain, which riſes in the mountains of Segura, in New Caſtile, and croſſing Murcia, and the South part of Valencia, falls into the Mediterranean.

Seiks, a powerful nation of Hindooſtan Proper, conſiſting of ſeveral ſmall independent ſtates, that have formed a kind of federal union. They poſſeſs the whole of Lahore, the principal part of Moultan, and the W part of Delhi. This tract extends 400 miles from N W to S E, and is from 150 to 200 broad in general. Little is known concerning the ſtate of their government and politics; but the former is repreſented as being mild. In their mode of making war, they are unqueſtionably ſavage and cruel. Their army conſiſts almoſt entirely of horſe, of which they are ſaid to be able to bring at leaſt 100,000 into the field. The Seiks, like the Hindoos, are perfectly tolerant in matters of faith, and require only a conformity in certain ſigns and ceremonies; but, unlike the Hindoos, they admit proſelytes; although thoſe from among the Mahometans are the leaſt eſteemed. The Seiks are now become one of the moſt powerful ſtates in Hindooſtan. Their capital is Lahore.

Seine, a river of France, which paſſes by Troyes, Melun, Paris, and Rouen, falls

falls into the Engliſh Channel, at Havre de Grace.

Seine, Lower, a department of France, including part of the late province of Normandy. Rouen is the capital.

Seine and Marne, a department of France, including part of the late province of the Iſle of France. Meaux is the capital.

Seine and Oiſe, a department of France, including part of the late province of the Iſle of France. Verſailles is the capital.

Seineſheim, a town of Franconia, with a caſtle: 33 miles N W Nuremburg.

Seir, or *Hor*, a mountain in Arabia Petrea, which formerly bounded Judea on the S, and ſeparated it from Idumea. It is now called Sardeny, and is 140 miles E Cairo, in Egypt.

Selby, a town in the W riding of Yorkſhire, England. It is on the Ouſe, a place of ſome trade: 12 miles S York, and 182 N by W London.

Seleſbia, anciently *Seleucia*, a town of Turkey in Aſia, in Caramania: 10 miles from the ſea, 58 W Teraſſo.

Seleucia Iſber, an ancient epiſcopal town of Syria, on the ſea coaſt: 8 miles N Antioch

Selinſtadt, a town of Germany, in the electorate of Mentz, formerly imperial: 14 miles E Francfort, and 27 E Mentz.

Selivrea, a town of Turkey in Europe, in Romania, with an archbiſhop's ſee. It was a large place, but is now much decayed. It is on the ſea of Marmora: 35 miles W Conſtantinople.

Selkirk, a borough of Scotland, the county town of Selkirkſhire. It has a manufacture of boots and ſhoes: 30 miles S Edinburg.

Selkirkſhire, a county of Scotland, bounded N by Edinburghſhire. The principal rivers are the Tweed, Ettrick, Yarrow, and Gala.

Selles, a town of France, department of Loir and Cher, with a caſtle, on the Cher, over which is a bridge: 12 miles S E Blois, and 105 S S W Paris.

Seltz, a town of France, department of Lower Rhine, on the Rhine: 270 miles E Paris.

Seltzer, Lower, a village of Germany, 10 miles from Francfort, on the Maine; celebrated for a ſpring of mineral water, which is exported, in great quantities to other countries.

Semendriah, a town of Turkey in Servia, with a citadel, on the Danube: 20 miles S E Belgrade.

Semigallia, the E part of the duchy of Courland, ſeparated by the river Maſza, from Courland Proper. Mittau is the capital.

Seminari, a town of Naples: 22 miles N E Reggio, lat. 38 20 N.

Semlin, a town of Sclavonia, W ſide of the Danube and Save, oppoſite Belgrade.

Sempach, a beautiful lake of Swiſſerland, in the canton of Lucern, 3 miles long and 1 broad.

Sempach, a town of Swiſſerland, in the canton of Lucern; celebrated for the battle which eſtabliſhed the liberty of the Swiſs, and in which Leopold duke of Auſtria was defeated and ſlain. The anniverſary of this battle, which happened July 9, 1386, is commemorated with great ſolemnity, both at Sempach and Lucern. Sempach is ſeated on a lake of the ſame name: 7 miles N W Lucern.

Semur, a town of France, department of Cote d'Or, with a caſtle. It has a manufacture of cloth, and is on the Armaçon, over which are two bridges: 37 miles N Autun, and 135 S E Paris.

Semur-en-Briennois, an ancient town of France, department of Saone and Loire: 40 miles N W Lyons, and 175 S Paris.

Seneffe, a town of Auſtrian Brabant: 4 miles S Nivelle; famous for a battle gained by the French over the prince of Orange, in 1674.

Senegal, a river of Negroland, which overflows like the Nile, and much about the ſame time of the year. It is 40 days before it comes to the height, when the channel is difficult to find by thoſe who go up it in boats. The French once ſent 30 men up this river, who rowed 1000 miles, undergoing great hardſhips, inſomuch that only 5 returned alive. It diſcharges itſelf into the Atlantic, in lat. 16 N. Nothing can be more beautiful than the banks of this river. Lofty trees, vocal with ſongs of birds, opening grounds, where the lion and elephant roam, where flowering ſhrubs perfume the gales, delight the traveller's eye. [Park.]

Senegal, a kingdom on the above river, which was formerly conſiderable, but is now reduced into a very narrow compaſs. It is populous and full of trees, but the ſoil being ſandy, they never ſow till the rainy ſeaſon comes on, in June; and get in their harveſt in September. The French had a fort and factory, in an iſland at the mouth of the river, and were entire maſters of the gum trade. It is called Fort Louis, was taken by the Engliſh, in 1758, and confirmed to them by the peace of 1763; but, in 1783, it was

was restored to France, lon. 16 31 W, lat. 15 53 N.

Senegambia, a kingdom of Africa, extremely fertile, in the vicinity of Gambia. The country produces the richest honey, pepper, ginger, and a great variety of fruits. It is a woody country, some of the trees rising to a prodigious height. The calabash tree is sometimes 65 feet in circumference, the height only 60. The palm tree rises 80 feet, the ceyba 120. [Watt, Winterbottom.]

Senez, a town of France, department of the Lower Alps: 46 miles N E Aix, and 49 N W Nice.

Senlis, an ancient town of France, department of Oise. The cathedral has one of the highest steeples in France. It is on the side of a hill, on the river Nonette, almost surrounded by a large forest: 20 miles N W Meaux, and 27 N E Paris.

Sennar, a town of Africa, capital of a kingdom of the same name. See *Nubia*. It is 5 miles in circumference, and contains near 100,000 inhabitants. The houses are all one story high, with flat roofs; but the suburbs contain only cottages covered with reeds. The palace is surrounded by high walls, of bricks, dried in the sun, but is only a confused heap of buildings. The heats are almost insupportable in the day time, except in the rainy season, which begins in April, and continues 3 months, at which time the air is unwholesome. The commodities are elephants' teeth, tamarinds, civet, tobacco, and gold dust. There is a market near the palace, where slaves are sold: the females sit on one side, the males on another, and the Egyptian merchants buy great numbers of them every year. The women of quality have slight garments of silk, and wear rings of various metals on their hair, arms, legs, ears, and fingers. Women of a low rank, and girls, have clothes wrapped round them from the waist to the knees. The men go almost naked. The merchandise required at Sennar are spices, paper, brass, hardware, glass beads, and a black drug, with which they colour their eyelids and eyebrows. It is seated on an eminence, near the river Nile, lon. 30 0 E, lat. 15 4 N. The soil in the vicinity is rich, rendering, as they say, 300 for one. They have had a mode of inoculating for the small pox from time immemorial. The Nile is here a mile in width. The trade is not great. They have no manufactures. Their principal consumption is blue cotton cloth, for which they pay in gold. No horse, mule, ass, sheep, bullock, dog, cat or poultry, can live within several miles of the city. No tree flowers, excepting the lemon, lon. 33 30 30 E, lat. 13 39 36 N. [Bruce.]

Sens, an ancient town of France, department of Yonne, with a bishop's see. The metropolitan church is a handsome Gothic structure. The dauphin and dauphiness, parents of Lewis XVI, were interred in this church; and here was lately their monument, a master piece of Coustou's, crowned by two urns united, expressive of the unalterable affecton of this virtuous pair. It was the last request of the unfortunate monarch, their son, to the National Convention, that his remains might be interred with theirs; a request which they refused. Sens is seated in a fertile country, at the confluence of the Vanne with the Yonne: 25 miles N Auxerre, and 65 S E Paris, lon. 3 22 E, lat. 48 12 N.

Seraio, a town of Turkey, in Europe, capital of Bosnia: 110 miles S W Belgrade, lon. 18 5 E, lat. 44 24 N.

Serampour, a town of Hindoostan Proper, in Bengal, on Hoogly river, a small distance above Calcutta. It is a Danish settlement, and carries on a considerable trade.

Seravalle, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Milan: 24 miles N Genoa.

Sercelli, a seaport of Algiers, W Algiers, lon. 2 20 E, lat. 36 50 N.

Serchio, a river of Italy, which crosses the valley of Carfagnana, in Lucca, and falls into the Tuscan sea: 5 miles from the mouth of the Arno

Serfo, or *Serfante*, an island of the Archipelago: 50 miles N W Naxia. It is 8 miles long and 5 broad, and full of mountains and rocks, in which are mines of iron and load stone. The inhabitants are Greeks and have but one town, called St. Nicholo, which is a poor place, lon. 25 10 E, lat 37 19 N.

Seringapatam, a city of Hindoostan, capital of Mysore, on an island of the river Cauvery. The mausoleum of Hyder Ali is one of the most magnificent objects in the place: it is on the S angle of the island, surrounded by a grove of beautiful cypress trees. The city is strongly fortified; notwithstanding which, lord Cornwallis, in 1792, here compelled Tippo Sultan to sign a treaty, by which he sacrificed half of his dominions, and a vast sum of money, to the E India Company and their allies: 290 miles W by S Madras, lon. 76 46 E, lat. 12 31 N.

Serongo.

Seronge, ſee *Sirong*.

Serpo, a ſtrong town of Portugal, in Alentejo, on a rugged eminence, with a caſtle: 3 miles from the Guadiana, and 83 S E Liſbon, lat. 37 47 N.

Serres, a town of France, department of the Upper Alps: 15 miles S W Gap.

Servia, a province of Turkey in Europe: 190 miles long and 95 broad; bounded N by the Danube and Save, which ſeparate it from Hungary, E by Bulgaria, W by Boſnia, S by Albania and Macedonia. It is divided into 4 ſangiacates; two of which were ceded, in 1718, to the Auſtrians, who reſtored them to the Turks, in 1739, by the treaty of Belgrade. The names of them are Belgraſle, Semendriah, Scupia, and Cratowo. Belgrade is the capital.

Servolo, a caſtle of Auſtrian Iſtria, on a high mountain: 4 miles from Trieſt. Near it is a famous cavern, in which the ſparry exudations have formed various figures of blue and white colours.

Seſſa, an ancient town of Naples, in Terra di Lavora, with a biſhop's ſee: 30 miles N Naples.

Seſti-di-Pinente, a town of Genoa: 5 miles W Genoa.

Seſto, a town in the Milaneſe, on the Teſin, where it iſſues from the lake Maggiore: 25 miles W N W Milan.

Seſtos, a ſtrong caſtle of Turkey in Europe, in Romania, on the ſtrait of Gallipoli. See *Dardanelles*.

Seſtri-di-Levante, an ancient town of Genoa: 30 miles W Genoa.

Se-tchuen, a province of China, bounded N by Chen-ſi, E by Hou-quang, S by Koei-tcheou, and W by Thibet. It is watered by the great river Yang-tſe kiang, and is rich, not only on account of the great quantity of ſilk it produces, but its mines of iron, tin, and lead, as well as its amber, ſugar canes, and lapis lazuli. It likewiſe abounds in muſk, rhubarb, &c. Tching-tou-fou is the capital.

Setimo, a town of Piedmont, on the Po: 8 miles N Turin.

Setines, ſee *Athens*.

Setlege, a river of Hindooſtan Proper, the moſt eaſterly of the 5 eaſtern branches of the Indus. About midway between its ſource and the Indus, it receives the Beyah, and joins the Indus a great way to the S of Moultan.

Settle, a town in the W riding of Yorkſhire, England, on the Ribble, over which is a bridge: 28 miles E by N Lancaſter.

Seven Iſlands, iſlands in the Frozen Ocean, lon. 18 48 E, lat. 80 31 N. Among theſe iſlands captain Phipps, with the Race horſe and Carcaſs, were ſurrounded by the ice, from the 31ſt of July to the 10th of Auguſt 1773, when a briſk wind at N N E effected their deliverance.

Sevenoaks, a town in Kent, England. It obtained its name from ſeven large oaks which were near it when it was firſt built. Here is an hoſpital for the maintenance of aged people, with a freeſchool, firſt erected by ſir William Sevenoaks, lord Mayor of London, 1418, who is ſaid to have been a foundling, charitably educated by a perſon of this town. Queen Elizabeth having augmented the revenues of the ſchool, it was called Queen Elizabeth's School; and the whole was rebuilt of ſtone in 1727: 6 miles N W Tunbridge, and 23 S S E London.

Sever, St. a town of France, department of Landes on the Adour: 20 miles E Dax, and 65 S by E Bourdeaux.

Severino, St. a fortified town of Naples, in Calabria Citeriore, with an archbiſhop's ſee; ſeated on a craggy rock, on the river Neeto: 8 miles from the ſea, and 45 S E Roſſano, lon. 17 14 E, lat. 39 15 N.

Severino, St. a town of Italy, in the marquiſate of Ancona, with a biſhop's ſee. It has fine vineyards, and is between two hills, on the river Petenza: 6 miles N W Tolentino, lon. 13 6 E, lat. 43 16 N.

Severino, St. a town of Naples, in Principato Citeriore, on the river Sarno.

Severn, a river, which riſes in Wales, and runs acroſs Montgomeryſhire, Shropſhire, Worceſterſhire, into Glouceſterſhire. In its courſe it waters Llanydloſs, Newton, Welſhpool, Shrewſbury, Bridgenorth, Bewdley, Worceſter, Upton, Tewkeſbury, and Glouceſter; and entering the ſea, its mouth is called the Briſtol Channel. This river has a communication with the Thames by a canal. See *Thames*.

Severn, Vale of, a ſpacious and extenſive vale in Glouceſterſhire, which borders both ſides of the river Severn, and whoſe fertile paſtures furniſh that cheeſe for which the country is ſo famous. In this vale the air is very mild, even in winter. See *Eveſham, Vale of*.

Severndroog, an iſland of Hindooſtan Proper: 60 miles S Bombay. Here was a ſtrong fort that belonged to Angria the pirate

pirate which was taken by commodore James, in 1756. See *Shooter's Hill.*

Severo, a town of Naples, in Capitanata, with a biſhop's ſee, in a plain: 75 miles N E Naples.

Severus' Wall, commonly called Graham's Dike, in the W of Scotland. It is a work of the Romans, ſuppoſed to be done by the emperor, whoſe name it bears, to prevent the incurſions of the Picts and Scots. It began at Abercorn, on the frith of Forth: 4 miles N E Linlithgow, and ran W to the frith of Clyde, ending at Kirkpatrick, near Dumbarton.

Seville, an ancient and conſiderable city of Spain, capital of Andaluſia, and a biſhop's ſee. It is on the Guadalquiver, and takes up more ground than Madrid, although it has not ſo many inhabitants. It is of a round form, and fortified with ſtrong walls, flanked by high towers. The Moors built an aqueduct, ſtill to be ſeen, 6 miles in length. The cathedral is the largeſt in Spain: the ſteeple is of curious workmanſhip, and extremely high, conſiſting of 3 towers, one above another, with galleries and balconies. Of the convents, that of St. Francis is the moſt curious, adorned with a handſome public ſquare, in the midſt of which is a fine fountain. The univerſity conſiſts of many colleges; and the profeſſors enjoy rich penſions. The royal palace, called Alcazar, was partly built after the antique, by the Moors, and partly in the modern taſte, by king Pedro; it is a mile in extent, and flanked by large ſquare towers, built with ſtones, taken from the ancient temple of Hercules. The exchange is a ſquare building of the Tuſcan order, each front 100 feet in length, and 3 ſtories high. The townhouſe is adorned with a great number of ſtatues, and there is a large ſquare before it, with a fine fountain in the middle. There are 120 hoſpitals, richly endowed. The ſuburb ſtands on the other ſide of the river, over which is a long bridge of boats. In this ſuburb the houſe of the Inquiſition is placed; and there are public walks, where moſt of the inhabitants go to take the air. The ſituation of Seville, renders it one of the moſt commercial towns in Spain. All the trade of that kingdom with the New World, centered originally in its port. Formerly the galleons and the flota took their annual departure hence; but the port of Cadiz having been found more commodious, they have ſailed from that place ſince 1720. Such vaſt employment did the American trade give at one period, that in Seville alone there were no fewer than 16,000 looms in ſilk and woollen work, and 130,000 perſons were employed in theſe manufactures; but, before the end of the reign of Philip III, the looms of Seville were reduced to 400. The country about it is extremely fertile in corn, wine, &c. and there is abundance of oil; for to the W of the river is a grove of olive trees, 30 miles in length. Seville is 45 miles from the Atlantic, 112 W Granada, 212 S by W, Madrid, lon. 5 22 W, lat. 37 32 N.

Sevres, Two, a department of France, including part of the late province of Poitou. It is ſo named from two rivers. St. Maixent is the capital.

Sewalick, Mount, a chain of mountains that borders on the level country, on the N of the province of Delhi, in Hindooſtan Proper. At Hurdar, the Ganges forces its way through this ridge into the plains of Hindooſtan.

Seyſſel, a town of France, department of Ain. It is divided by the Rhone, (which here begins to be navigable) into two parts; of which the eaſtern was ceded to the king of Sardinia, by the treaty of Turin, in 1760. It is 14 miles N E Belley, lon. 7 45 E, lat. 46 6 N.

Sezanne, a town of France, department of Marne: 27 miles N W Troyes, and 65 S E Paris.

Shaftſbury, a borough in Dorſetſhire, England. It is on a hill, where water is ſo ſcarce, that the poor get a living by fetching it from a great diſtance; but it enjoys a ſerene wholeſome air, and has a fine proſpect. It ſends two members to parliament, is governed by a mayor, and had formerly 10 pariſh churches, which are now reduced to 3: 25 miles N N E Dorcheſter, and 102 W by S London.

Sham, ſee *Damaſcus.*

Shangalla, a people bordering on Abyſſinia, all ſhepherds, and hunters. They are of gigantic ſtature, and remarkable ſtrength. Exceſſively fond of muſic, and poetry, Arabs, and Abyſſinians receive their minſtrels from them.

[African Diſcoveries.]

Shannon, the largeſt river in Ireland, which iſſues from Lough Allen, in the county of Leitrim, and running S, divides the provinces of Leinſter and Connought: it then turns S W, paſſes by the city of Limerick, and falls into the Atlantic Ocean, between the counties of Clare and Limerick.

Sharon,

Sharon, several places in Palestine were so called. The country from Cæsaria to Joppa, also the region between Mount Tabor, and the lake of Tiberias, was called Sharon. There was also a city of the same name. Those districts were fertile, remarkable for roses, and good pasturage.

[Topog. Dict.]

Shap, a village in Westmorland, England, at the source of the Loder, between Orton and Penrith. It had once a famous abbey, built in 1119; but it is now of little note, except for some great stones, like pyramids, placed almost in a direct line, for a mile together, at 8, 10, and 12 yards distance, of such immense weight, that carriages now in use could not support them. The abbey stood about a mile W from the church, of which little remains, except the tower at the W end of the destroyed church, and the ruins of an old bridge.

Shappinsha, one of the Orkney Islands, lying N E Mainland.

Sheerness, a fort in Kent, England, seated on the N point of the isle of Shepey, at the principal mouth of the Medway: 3 miles N Queenborough. The buildings belonging to it, in which the officers lodge, make a little neat town, and there is also a yard, a dock, and a chapel, lon. 0 48 E, lat. 51 28 N.

Sheffield, a large and populous town in the W riding of Yorkshire, England. It has been long celebrated for its various hard ware manufactures, which consist particularly of cutlery ware, plated goods, and buttons. Here are also lead works and a silk mill. It is on the Don, which is navigable within 2 or 3 miles of the town, and its neighbourhood abounds with coal. It has two large churches, and a spacious market place, furnished with neat shops for butchers, &c. 54 miles S S W York, and 161 N N W London, lon. 1 29 W, lat. 53 20 N.

Shefford, a town in Bedfordshire, England: 8 miles S E Bedford, and 41 N by W London.

Shefnal, a town in Shropshire, England: 9 miles N E Bridgenorth, and 136 N W London.

Sheilds, South and *North*, two seaports, one in the county of Durham, and the other in Northumberland, England; remarkable for being the mart where ships take in their loading of coal, and where they make large quantities of salt. They are seated on each side of the Tyne: 10 miles E Newcastle.

Sheib, Ammer, a name given to a collection of villages on the Nile. They are composed of miserable huts, containing about 1000 men, having but few horses, but mostly mounted on camels.

[Bruce.]

Sheobem, now called Naplosa or Naplouse, a town of Palestine. It stands in a valley between Mount Gerizim and Ebal, half way between the Mediterranean, and Jordan. It is the seat of a Sangiac and capital of a territory containing 100 villages. It is fallen from its ancient state, and consists of two parallel streets under Gerizim. It is well built, and full of people.

[Bowen, Maundrell.]

Shepey, an island of Kent, England, at the mouth of the Thames, separated from the main land by a branch of the Medway, called the E Swale. It yields plenty of corn, and feeds numerous flocks of sheep. It contains the borough of Queenborough, and the fort of Sheerness

Shepperton, a village in Middlesex, England, seated on the Thames: 4 miles S S E Staines. It is much resorted to by the lovers of angling, and near it part of a Roman camp is still visible.

Shepton Mallet, a town in Somersetshire, England, and a considerable manufacture of second cloths, the principal material of which is fine English wool; 17 miles S W Bath, 114 W London.

Sherborn, a town in Dorsetshire, England. Here is a famous free school, founded by Edward VI; two large silk mills: and a conduit of excellent water, which is constantly running. It is 16 miles N by W Dorchester, and 118 miles W by S London.

Sherborn, a town in the W riding of Yorkshire, England: 14 miles S W York, and 181 N by W London.

Sherborough, a fort of Guinea, at the mouth of Sherborough River. It belongs to the English, and is 100 miles S E Sierra Leone, lon 11 0 W, lat. 6 0 N.

Shershell, a town in a province of Algiers. It is a mile in circuit, consisting of low tiled houses. It is built on the ruins of a great city. The fine capitals, columns, cisterns, and pavements now discovered, prove its former magnificence. The inhabitants are now famous for their manufacture of earthen vessels, steel, and iron. Here are the ruins of an ancient aqueduct, whose solid and lofty arches may compare with those of Carthage. Two aqueducts have withstood the assaults of mouldering time, and now bring water to the town, the wells being brackish.

The

The city was defended from the ravages of the ſea by a ſtrong wall, 40 feet high, two miles long. This was probably the Julia Cæſarea of the Romans.

[Shaw.]

Shetland, the general name of about 40 iſlands, lying 100 miles N N E Caithneſs-ſhire, in Scotland, between 59 56 and 61 11 N lat. The names of the principal are Mainland, Yell, Unſt, and Fula, or Thule. See *Mainland* and *Orcades*. The Auroræ Boreales, or *Merry Dancers*, as they are called in theſe Iſlands, are the conſtant attendants of clear evenings, and prove great reliefs amid the gloom of the long winter nights. They commonly appear at twilight, near the horizon, of a dun colour, approaching to yellow, ſometimes continuing in that ſtate, for ſeveral hours, without any apparent motion; after which they break out into ſtreams of ſtronger light, ſpreading into columns, and altering ſlowly into ten thouſand different ſhapes, varying their colours from all the tints of yellow to the moſt obſcure ruſſet. They often cover the whole hemiſphere, and then make the moſt brilliant appearance. Their motions, at theſe times, are amazingly quick: and they aſtoniſh the ſpectator with the rapid change of their form. They break out in places where none were ſeen before, ſkimming briſkly along the heavens; are ſuddenly extinguiſhed, and leave behind a uniform duſky tract. This again is brilliantly illuminated in the ſame manner, and as ſuddenly left a dull blank. In certain nights, they aſſume the appearance of vaſt columns; on one ſide of the deepeſt yellow, on the other declining away till it becomes undiſtinguiſhed from the ſky. They have generally a ſtrong tremulous motion from end to end, which continues till the whole vaniſhes. According to the ſtate of the atmoſphere, they differ in colours: they often aſſume the colour of blood, and make a very dreadful appearance. Shetland, with Orkney, forms one of the counties of Scotland.

Shin, Loch, a l in the mountains of Sutherlandſhire, cotland, 81 miles in circuit. From this lake iſſues a rapid ſtream, which flows into the frith of Dornoch.

Shipton, an ancient town in Worceſterſhire, England, on the Stour: 14 miles W Banbury, and 83 N W London.

Shoa, an inland kingdom of Africa, diſtinguiſhed for excellent horſemen.

Shogle, a town of Syria, ſeated on the Aſi, anciently called Orontes, over which is a bridge of 13 arches. Here all travellers are entertained 3 days gratis. It is on the road from Aleppo and Sayd, or Sydon: 18 miles S by E Antioch, and 45 S W Aleppo, lon. 36 40 E, lat. 35 20 N.

Shoomſka, one of the Kurile Iſlands, 3 leagues S of Cape Lopatka, in Kamtchatka. Its inhabitants are a mixture of natives and Kamtchadales: ſee *Kuriles*.

Shooter's Hill, a village in Kent, England, on a hill ſo called: 8 miles E S E London.

Shoreham, a borough in Suſſex, England. It ſends 2 members to parliament, and is commonly called New Shoreham. It is on an arm of the ſea, which makes it a place of ſome trade, and many ſmall veſſels are built here: 16 miles N W Newhaven, and 56 S by W London.

Shrewſbury, a borough in Shropſhire, England, capital of that county. It is on a peninſula formed by the Severn, over which are two bridges, and is ſurrounded by a wall, with 3 gates. Here was formerly a caſtle and abbey, both now in ruins. It contains five churches, is governed by a mayor, and ſends two members to parliament. It is the chief mart for a coarſe kind of woollen cloth, called Welſhwebs, and for all ſorts of Welſh commodities, which are generally bought in a rough ſtate at Welſhpool, and finiſhed here. It is alſo famous for its excellent brawn: 36 miles W Litchfield, and 160 N W London.

Shropſhire, or *Salop*, a county of England, bounded N by Cheſhire, E by Staffordſhire, S E by Worceſterſhire, S by Herefordſhire, S W by Radnorſhire, W by the counties of Montgomery and Denbigh. It contains 14 hundreds 16 market towns, and 170 pariſhes; and ſends 12 members to parliament. The air is ſalubrious, the ſoil is generally fruitful, eſpecially in the N and E parts, which produce plenty of wheat and barley; but the S and W being mountainous, are leſs fertile, yet yield ſufficient paſture for ſheep and cattle. This country abounds with lead, copper, iron, limeſtone, freeſtone, pipe clay, bitumen, and coal. The principal rivers are the Severn and the Tend. The capital is Shrewſbury.

Siam, a kingdom of Aſia, bounded N by China, E by Laos and Cambodia, S by the gulf of Siam, W by the bay of Bengal and Pegu. It is 550 miles in length, and 250 in breadth, though in ſome places not above 50; and is divided into the Higher and Lower. It is a flat

flat country, and in the rainy ſeaſon is overflowed; for which reaſon moſt of the houſes are built on pillars, and have no communication for ſome months but by boats. The government is deſpotic, the people poor. There are mines of gold, ſilver, tin, and copper, and plenty of pepper, rice, cotton, aloes, benjamin, &c. The tame cattle are beeves, buffaloes, and hogs; the woods abound with elephants, rhinoceroſes, leopards, and tygers; beſide which there are large crocodiles, and ſerpents 20 feet long. The inhabitants, both men and women, go almoſt naked; but the better ſort wear rich garments. They are well ſhaped, have large foreheads, little noſes, handſome mouths, plump lips, and black ſparkling eyes. The men are of an olive colour, with little beards; but the women are of a ſtraw complexion, and ſome have their cheeks a little red. They are often mothers at 12 years of age. The king ſhows himſelf but once a year to the common people. He is proprietor of all the lands in the country, and keeps a numerous army, among which are 1000 elephants. Though pagans, they have ſome ideas of integrity and benevolence: for they think that doing good both to men and beaſts, is the principal part of their duty. Their temples and prieſts are very numerous: the latter are diſtinguiſhed from the laity by an orange coloured garment, and they keep their heads, beards, and eyebrows, cloſe ſhaved. They have ſchools for the education of their children, and there is ſcarce any among them but what can read and write. [Hamilton.]

Siam, a city, capital of the above kingdom, is ſeated on the Menan, near its mouth in the gulf of Siam: 400 miles S E Pegu, lon. 101 20 E, lat. 14 20 N.

Siberia, a country comprehending the moſt northern part of the Ruſſian empire in Aſia. It is bounded E by the Eaſtern Ocean, S by Great Tartary, W by Ruſſia, N by the Frozen Ocean. It extends 2000 miles from E to W, and 750 from N to S. The S part is fertile, producing all the neceſſaries of life; but the N part is extremely cold, almoſt uninhabited. The principal riches of Siberia conſiſt in fine ſkins and furs. The inhabitants are of three ſorts, Pagans, or the natives of the country; Mahometans; and Ruſſians. The former dwell in foreſts in the winter, and in the ſummer on the banks of rivers. Their garments are the ſkins of wild beaſts, and their riches conſiſt in bows, arrows, a knife, and a kettle. They make uſe of rein deer and dogs, inſtead of horſes to draw their ſledges. They have ſeveral idols, which they are ſometimes diſpleaſed with, and will either beat or burn them. They live in wretched huts, which they remove from place to place. Thoſe in the ſouthern parts are not much more polite; but they have horſes with which they go a hunting, and their houſes, though poor, are not ſhifted from place to place. Nor are the Mahometan Tartars, who dwell in theſe parts, ſo ugly as in other places. The Ruſſians ſettled here, are much the ſame as in their native country. The principal rivers are the Oby, Lena, Irtyſh, Yeniſei, and Okota. The W part of Siberia is compriſed in the Ruſſian governments of Tobolſk and Kolyvan; the E part in the government of Irkutzk. Siberia is the place to which criminals, as well as perſons under the diſpleaſure of the court, are commonly baniſhed from Ruſſia. Theſe unhappy exiles are diſpoſed of in the following manner: ſome, who are ſent hither as ſtate priſoners, are ſtrongly guarded in fortified houſes, and maintained at the expenſe of the crown; others enjoy their liberty, but under ſome reſtrictions: others again are ſent hither into ſlavery, to work in the mines, fortifications, &c. Several decayed merchants, who are exiled to Siberia, as debtors to the crown, meet with more favourable opportunities of getting money, and gradually retrieving their affairs, than if they had continued in Ruſſia; and they are not debarred from theſe opportunities when they offer. To ſuch induſtrious perſons, Siberia muſt be looked upon rather as a deſirable and advantageous country, than a wretched place of baniſhment. A very conſiderable trade is carried on in Siberia, which is much facilitated by the many navigable rivers that water every part of this country. By means of their commerce with the Chineſe, foreign European goods are often ſold in the towns of Siberia, nearly at the ſame rate as at Peterſburg and Moſcow. There is not a city in Ruſſia, from which merchants do not travel to Siberia with foreign goods. Theſe traders diſpoſe of their commodities partly among the inhabitants of the Siberian towns, but moſtly to the Chineſe merchants, who frequent the great yearly fairs in Siberia, and purchaſe ſome of their commodities in return. Tobolſk is the capital.

Sibidooloo, a town in the republic of Marſing, bordering on the Niger. It is in

in a fertile valley, ſurrounded with hills, ſo rocky as to be ſcarcely acceſſible by horſes. [Park.]

Sibt, a port of Arabia, on the Red Sea. The inhabitants are the moſt brutiſh in the world. Girls of all ages go quite naked like the men. The people are lean and ſtrong. Their hair, long and black, yet ſomewhat buſhy like the negroes. Their women paint their lips, eyebrows and foreheads. [Bruce.]

Sichem, a town of Auſtrian Brabant, S of which is a celebrated monaſtery, on the Demer : 18 miles E Mechlin.

Sicily, an Iſland of the Mediterranean Sea, almoſt in the form of a triangle, terminating in 3 points or capes, called Capo del Faro, Capo Paſſero, Capo di Boco. Sicily is ſeparated from the kingdom of Naples, by a narrow ſtrait, called the Faro ; but as Meſſina is ſeated on it, it is called the Faro di Meſſina. The two kingdoms of Naples and Sicily are under the ſame climate, and the productions are much the ſame ; but Sicily abounds much more in corn, particularly in the vallies of Noto and Mazara. The valley of Demona has more foreſts and fruit trees than the two others. Sicily is 165 miles long and 112 broad, and divided into the vallies juſt mentioned, called Val di Demona, Val di Noto, and Val di Mazara. In this iſland the ancient practice of treading out corn from the ear, is in uſe ; and here is the celebrated volcano, called Mount Etna. The people are mournful, haughty and jealous, wearing daggers in their ſhops and workhouſes. The wealthy lead voluptuous lives, while the lower claſs are wretchedly oppreſſed and poor. The ſoil is the moſt excellent in the world, yielding an hundred for one. Without enclofures, without manure, and almoſt without culture their crops are aſtoniſhingly great. Wheat and other grain grow in the fields ſpontaneouſly. Their religion is Roman Catholic. See *Naples*. [Martin.]

Sidaye, a ſtrong town on the N coaſt of the iſland of Java, with a harbour, lon. 113 15 E, lat. 6 40 S.

Siddington, a village in Glouceſterſhire, England, on the river Churn, one mile S E Cirenceſter. It has a handſome chapel.

Siderocapſa, a town in Macedonia, famous for a gold mine in its neighbourhood, lon. 23 44 E, lat. 40 30 N.

Sidmouth, a fiſhing town in Devonſhire, England, once a conſiderable ſeaport before its harbour was choked up. 12 miles S E Exeter.

Sidon, or *Said*, a ſeaport of Paleſtine, anciently a place of great ſtrength, and extenſive trade. Its inhabitants are 5000. It is ſtill of ſome note, has a good caſtle, and a well frequented harbour, and is the reſidence of a Turkiſh baſhaw : 45 miles W Damaſcus, lon. 36 5 E, lat. 33 53 N. [Maundrell.]

Sidra, an iſland of the Archipelago, between the gulf of Napoli, and that of Engia, lon. 24 0 E, lat. 37 0 N.

Sidra, a ſpacious gulf on the coaſt of Barbary, between Tripoli and Barca, which takes its name from a ſmall iſland at the bottom of the gulf.

Siegburg, a town of Weſtphalia, duchy of Berg : 15 miles S E Cologne.

Siegen, a town of Germany in Weteravia, with a caſtle : 37 miles E Cologne, lon. 8 5 E, lat. 50 53 N.

Sienna, a celebrated city of Tuſcany, capital of the Senneſe, with an archbiſhop's ſee, a univerſity, and a citadel. It is about four miles in circumference, and ſurrounded by a wall. The Gothic metropolitan church is built with black and white marble, and the pavement is of Moſaic work. Sienna is not very populous but is adorned with a great number of palaces, fountains, and ſuperb churches. The great area is round, and the houſes about it are of the ſame height, ſupported by piazzas, under which people may walk in all weathers. In the middle is a baſin, which they can fill with water at any time, and repreſent a ſea fight with ſmall veſſels. The Italian language is taught here with ſuch purity, that many foreigners frequent it on that account. It is ſeated on 3 eminences : 36 miles S Florence, and 105 N by W Rome, lon. 11 11 E, lat. 43 24 N.

Sienneſe, a duchy of Italy, bounded N by the Florentino, S by the Mediterranean, and the duchy of Caſtro, E by the Perugino and Orvietano, and on the W by the Florentino, and the Tuſcan Sea. The ſoil is pretty fertile, eſpecially in mulberry trees, which feed a great number of ſilkworms, and there are ſeveral mineral ſprings. Sienna is the capital.

Sierra Leone, a country on the W coaſt of Africa, ſo named, according to ſome authors, by the Portugueſe, on account of its mountains on this coaſt abounding with lions. Some extend its limits from the Grain Coaſt on the S E, to Cape Verga or Vega on the N W ; that is, between 7 and 10 N lat. Others, however, confine the country between Cape Verga and Cape Tagrin. In the open and plain parts,

parts, on the banks of a river of the same name, the heat of the sun, before any breeze arises, is almost intolerable; but as a refreshing gale constantly springs up about noon, it renders the country supportable. The whole tract, on each side the river, is fruitful in rice and millet, which is the chief sustenance of the inhabitants; and, upon the whole, it is one of the best countries on the coast.

Sierra Leone, a river of Africa, in a country of the same name. Its source is uncertain; but its mouth, in lon. 12 30 W, lat. 8 15 N, is 9 miles wide. In 1791, an act of parliament was obtained, incorporating a company, called the Sierra Leone Company, for the purpose of cultivating W India and other tropical productions, on the banks of this river. The first settlers amounted to 460; 400 were blacks, 60 white women of lewd conduct; they were afterwards reduced to 276. The second embarkation in 1792, consisted of 1200 free blacks from Nova Scotia. The natives appeared to be extremely friendly, and a few, in 1792, had come to work for the colony. On the setting in of the rains, about the latter end of May, the same year, a degree of sickness and mortality prevailed, occasioned chiefly by the insufficiency of the temporary habitations, which could not be completed before the rains set in: 35 white persons (of whom 14 were soldiers) and many of the blacks died of this sickness. The next year, the setting in of the rains was not productive of the same fatal effects. The colonists were in good health, were all put into possession of small lots of land, and a new town, on a regular and extended scale, was begun to be built. Beside the Nova Scotia blacks, a large party of the natives were at work for the company, and the experiments in sugar, cotton, &c. appeared to be promising. The native chiefs and people continued to be extremely friendly; and the company's schools were regularly attended by 300 children, among whom were some children of the natives. In Sept. 1794, a French squadron destroyed the settlement, and captured several of the company's ships; but from this disaster they have since recovered; and a factory was established in the Rio Pongos, in 1795, which is likely to become the means of a lucrative trade. Missionaries are settled, who also labour to spread the gospel among the neighbouring tribes. Schools are established.

[African Discoveries.]

Sierra Leone, or *Lion Mountains*, mountains of Africa, which divide Nigritia from Guinea, and extend as far as Abyssinia. They were styled by the ancients the Mountains of God, on account of their being subject to thunder and lightning.

Sierra Morena, mountains of Spain, which divide Andalusia from Estramadura and New Castile.

Sifano, an island of the Mediterranean, 36 miles in compass. It has a castle on a hill surrounded with a double wall, and contains 3000 people. The Greeks have a vicar, and the Latins a bishop. The island does not produce more than a sixth part of the provisions needed. The men are considered knavish, the women honest. The chief artisans are shoemakers, weavers and joiners.

Sigelmessa, see *Sugelmessa*.

Sigeth, or *Zigat*, a town of Lower Hungary, capital of a county of the same name. It is seated in a morass, has a triple wall, with ditches full of water, and is defended by a citadel. It was retaken from the Turks in 1669, after it had been blocked up two years: 50 miles N W Esseck, and 38 W by S Colocza, lon. 18 58 E, lat. 46 17 N.

Sigtuna, an ancient town of Sweden, in Upland, on the lake Maeler, between Stockholm and Upsal.

Siguenza, a town of Spain, in New Castile, with a university, an archbishop's see, and a castle, in which is an arsenal. The university consists of several colleges; but the most considerable structure is the cathedral. It is on a hill, at the foot of Mount Atienca: 60 miles N E Madrid, lon. 2 41 W, lat. 41 6 N.

Silesia, a duchy of Germany, 274 miles long and 100 broad; bounded N by Brandenburg and Poland, S by Moravia and Hungary, E by Poland, W by Lower Lusatia and Bohemia. The principal rivers are, the Oder, Vistula, Neisse, Bober, Queis, Oppa, and Else. A long chain of mountains separates Silesia from Bohemia; the highest mountain called Zotenburg, is in the principality of Schweidnitz, and is 104 miles in circumference. There are mines of gold and silver, but they are not worked; also some precious stones, but too much time is required to obtain them. There are also mines of lead, copper and iron, and quarries of various stones, beside antimony, saltpetre, sulphur, allum, vitriol, quicksilver, &c. The principal manufacture is linen cloth; and there are also some woollen manufactures, and glass-houses.

houſes. In this country are a great number of cattle, large ſtuds of horſes, and plenty of game in the woods. It has but few lynxes and bears, and fewer wolves, becauſe a ducat a head is given for every one that is killed. There are many lakes, full of pike, carp, and other good fiſh; alſo plenty of bees, which produce much honey and wax. It affords wheat, barley, oats, millet, and turnips, ſufficient for the uſe of the inhabitants; and in ſome places ſaffron is cultivated; but its wine is bad, and therefore is turned moſtly into vinegar. Sileſia is divided into the Upper and Lower. In the Upper, the inhabitants are generally Roman catholics, ſpeaking the Poliſh language. Between this country and the United States, a conſiderable trade is carried on by the way of Hamburgh. In the Lower, they are almoſt all proteſtants, and ſpeak their mother tongue. It is alſo divided into 17 ſmall duchies, and 7 free ſtates, excluſive of the county of Glatz. The greateſt part of this country was ceded to the king of Pruſſia, in 1742, by the treaty of Breſlaw.

Sileſtria, or *Doreſtro*, a town of European Turkey, in Bulgaria, with a citadel, and an archbiſhop's ſee. It is near the confluence of the Miſſovo and Danube: 97 miles N E Nicopoli, and 170 N E Adrianople, lon. 27 31 E, lat. 45 0 N.

Sillebar, a ſeaport on the W coaſt of Sumatra, S of Bencoolen, lon. 101 0 E, lat. 4 0 S

Sille-le-Guillaume, a commercial town of France, department of Sarte: 20 miles N E Mans.

Simbirſk, a government of Ruſſia, formerly a province of the kingdom of Kaſan. The capital, of the ſame name, is on the Volga: 100 miles S by W Kaſan, lon. 48 34 E, lat. 54 22 N.

Simmeren, a town of the Lower Rhine, capital of a duchy of the ſame name, with a caſtle: 26 miles W Mentz.

Simontborna, a ſtrong town of Lower Hungary, in the county of Tolna, with a caſtle: 8 miles from Tolna, lon. 18 16 E, lat. 46 40 N.

Sinai, a mountain of Arabian Petrea, on the peninſula, formed by the two arms of the Red Sea. Here God gave the law to Moſes. On the top, to which we aſcend by 14,000 ſtone ſteps, is a ſmall plain, where is a chriſtian church and a Turkiſh moſque. The church is divided into two chapels, the larger for the Greeks, the other for the Latins. In this ſpot they ſay the Jewiſh Legiſlator received the two tables of teſtimony. In the moſque are hung ſeveral veſſels of Myrrh, the Turks holding the place in great veneration. Under the eaſtern part of the moſque, is a cave, in which they ſay Moſes commonly dwelt when on the mount. Near the chriſtian church is a ſmaller cave, from which he ſaw "the glory of the Lord." From the top of Sinai the proſpect is various, and romantic. To the S W extends the valley of Raphidim, where the people of Iſrael, murmuring for water, received a ſupply from the flinty rock; beyond which towers the ſummit of Mount Catharine or Nebo. More ſoutherly extend the waters of the Red Sea. But the moſt remarkable thing to be ſeen in this region is a ſolitary rock, mentioned in Exodus, 17, which proclaims the divinity of revelation, with the various mouths whence the waters guſhed, and the ſtreams flowed, ſmitten by the rod of Moſes. It is a rock of red marble, about 4 yards ſquare. In all the openings or mouths are horizontal, and in ſome of them perpendicular, cracks, which could never have been produced by any tool. Like the rent in the rock of Calvary, it produces religious ſurpriſe in the moſt philoſophical ſpectator. In this region in the wilderneſs of Kadeſh, is the other rock mentioned in Numbers, 20th, from which water flowed, and a ſtream followed the camp, being twice ſmitten by the rod of Moſes, 38 years after the other miracle. From the bottom to the top now appear various openings, whence the waters burſt forth. The Arabs have a tradition, that once a river watered this neighbourhood. At the foot of mount Sinai, is the convent, 245 feet long, 204 wide, and 45 feet high. To guard againſt the Arabs, the door is walled up, and the people are drawn up to a window, 30 feet high. They have a ſpacious garden to which there is a paſſage under ground, well watered, richly ſupplied with plants, trees, and fruit. In the convent is a church, 80 feet long, and 53 broad, having chapels on each ſide. Beſides this church, and its chapels, there are 17 other little churches or chapels. According to our maps it is 150 miles E Cairo, but Salmon ſays 120, lon. 34 15 E, lat. 28 N. [Pococke, Shaw, Journey to Sinai, Copin.]

Sincapour, an iſland and town at the moſt ſouthern extremity of the peninſula of Malacca, from which it is parted by the ſtrait of Sincapour: 100 miles S E the

the city of Malacca, lon. 104 10 E, lat. 1 10 N.

Sinde, see *Indus* and *Tatta*.

Sindy, a province of Hindooſtan Proper, bounded W by Perſia, N by the territories of the king of Candahar, N E by thoſe of the Seiks, E by a ſandy deſart, S E by Cutch. It extends along the courſe of the Indus, from its mouth, to the frontiers of Moultan, 300 miles; and its breadth, in the wideſt part, is 160. In ſoil and climate, and the general appearance of the ſurface, it reſembles Egypt; the lower part being compoſed of rich vegetable mould, and extended into a wide dell; while the upper part is a narrow ſlip of country, confined on one ſide by a ridge of mountains, and on the other by a deſert; the Indus, equal at leaſt to the Nile, winding through the midſt of this level valley, and annually overflowing it. During great part of the S W monſoon, or at leaſt in July, Auguſt, and part of September (the rainy ſeaſon in moſt other parts of India) the atmoſphere is here generally clouded; but no rain falls, except near the ſea. Owing to this, and the neighbourhood of the ſandy deſerts, on the E and the N W, the heats are ſo violent, and the winds from thoſe quarters ſo pernicious, that the houſes are contrived ſo as to be occaſionally ventilated by appertures on the top, reſembling the funnels of ſmall chimnies. When the hot winds prevail, the windows are cloſely ſhut, by which the hotteſt current of air, near the ſurface, is excluded, and a cooler part, becauſe more elevated, deſcends into the houſe through the funnels. By this alſo, vaſt clouds of duſt are excluded; the entrance of which would alone be ſufficient to render the houſes uninhabitable. The roofs are compoſed of thick layers of earth inſtead of terraces. Few countries are more unwholeſome to European conſtitutions, particularly the lower part of the Delta. The Hindoos, who were the original inhabitants of Sindy, are treated with great rigour by their Mahometan governors, and are not permitted to erect any pagodas, or places of worſhip; and this ſeverity drives vaſt numbers of them into other countries. The inland parts of Sindy produce ſaltpetre, ſal ammoniac, borax, bezoar, lapis lazuli, and raw ſilk. They have alſo manufactures of cotton and ſilk of various kinds; and they make fine cabinets, inlaid with ivory, and finely lacquered. They alſo export great quantities of butter, clarified and wrapped up in duppas, made of the hides of cattle. The ladies wear hoops of ivory on both their arms and legs, and when they die they are burnt with them. They have large black cattle, excellent mutton, and ſmall hardy horſes. Their wild game are deer, hares, antelopes, and foxes, which they hunt with dogs, leopards, and a ſmall fierce creature called a ſhahguſh. The prince of this province is tributary to the king of Candahar. He reſides at Hydrabad, although Tatta is the capital.

Si-ngan-fou, a city of China, capital of the province of Chen-ſi. It is one of the largeſt and moſt beautiful in the empire, next to Pekin. In its territories (which contains 6 cities of the ſecond, and 31 of the third claſs) bats of a ſingular ſpecies are found; they are as large as domeſtic fowls, and the Chineſe prefer their fleſh to that of chicken. It is 480 miles S W Pekin, lon. 108 43 E, lat. 34 16 N.

Singo, a town of Turkey, in Europe, in Macedonia, on the gulf of Monte Santo, lon. 24 0 E, lat. 40 13 N.

Singor, a town in the peninſula of Malacca, at the mouth of a ſmall river, in the bay of Patan, lon. 101 25 E, lat. 6 40 N.

Sinigaglia, a ſtrong town of Italy, in the Marquiſate of Ancona, with a caſtle and two harbours, on the gulf of Venice: 17 miles S E Peſaro, and 30 E S E Urbino.

Sinope, a decayed ſeaport of Turkey, in Aſia, in Natolia, ſurrounded by walls, with double ramparts; but the caſtle is much neglected. The inhabitants are Turks, who will not admit any Jews, and the Greeks are obliged to live in the ſuburbs. It is the birthplace of Diogenes, the cynic philoſopher, and is on the iſthmus of a peninſula, in the Black Sea, lon. 33 55 E, lat. 41 5 N.

Sintzheim, a town of Germany: 12 miles S E Heidelberg.

Sion, an ancient town of Swiſſerland, capital of the Vallais, and an epiſcopal ſee, whoſe biſhop is a prince of the Empire. It is near the Rhone, at the foot of three inſulated rocks, that riſe immediately from the plain. The higheſt, called Tourbillon, ſupports the old ruinous and deſerted epiſcopal palace. On the ſecond, denominated Valeria, are the remains of the old cathedral, and a few houſes belonging to the canons. On Mayoria, the third rock, ſtands the preſent epiſcopal palace, an edifice of ſtone, built in

in 1547, the appartments furnished with great plainness and simplicity. Sion was formerly the capital of the Seduni, and some Roman inscriptions still remain. It is 50 miles E Geneva, lon. 7 12 E, lat. 46 6 N. See *Vallais*. [Coxe.]

Sion, a famous mountain of Judea, on the S side of Jerusalem.

Siout, one of the largest and most populous towns in Egypt. It has several mosques, and is the see of a Coptic bishop. Here are the ruins of an ancient amphitheatre, and some sepulchres of the Romans It is surrounded by fine gardens, and palm trees that bear the best dates in Egypt. This place is the rendezvous of those who go in the caravan to Sennar, in Nubia. It is a mile from the Nile, and 185 S Cairo, lon. 31 24 E, lat. 27 2 N.

Siphanto, the ancient Siphnos, one of the most fertile and best cultivated islands of the Archipelago, W of Paros. It is 36 miles in circumference. The air is so good, that many of the inhabitants live to the age of 120; and the country abounds with marble and granite, excellent grapes, olives, capers, and silk, lon. 25 15 E, lat. 37 9 N.

Siradia, a town of Great Poland, capital of a palatinate of the same name, with a castle. It is in a plain, on the river Watra: 62 miles N E Breslaw, and 105 N W Cracow.

Sire, a province of Abyssinia, extending from Axum to Tacazze, being about 25 miles in length, and the same in breadth. [Bruce.]

Sire, the capital of a province of the same name. Malignant putrid fevers are constant here. The houses are of clay, and thatched. The roofs are in the form of a cone. The town is famed for its manufactures of coarse cotton cloths, which pass for money in the province of Tigre, lon. 38 5 15 E, lat. 14 4 35 N. [Bruce.]

Sirhind, an ancient city of Hindoostan Proper, in the province of Delhi. Procopius takes notice, that in the time of Justinian (the sixth century) silk was brought from *Serinda*, a country in India. Sirhind is 195 miles N W Delhi, lon. 75 35 E, lat. 30 15 N.

Sirian, a seaport town of Asia, in the kingdom of Pegu, on the river Appoo, and when in possession of the Portuguese, a place of great trade. It had a king of its own; it is now frequented by French, English and Dutch: 72 miles S Pegu, lon. 80 10 E, lat. 16 54 N.

Sirik, a town of France, department of Moselle, with a castle, on a neighbouring hill. It is on the Moselle: 25 miles N Metz.

Sirinagur, a large and rugged country of Asia, between Hindoostan Proper and Thibet. It is bounded N and N E by the Thibetian mountains, S E by Napaul, S by Rohilla, S W by Delhi, N W by Lahore. The capital, of the same name, is 160 miles N Delhi, lon. 77 38 E, lat. 30 59 N.

Sirmich, a celebrated town of Sclavonia, capital of a county of the same name with a bishop's see: 42 miles S E Esseck, lon. 20 19 E, lat. 45 13 N.

Sirong, or *Seronge*, a town of Hindoostan Proper, in the province of Malway: 120 miles N E Ougein, lon. 78 4 E, lat. 24 4 N.

Sissac, a town of Switzerland, canton of Basil, capital of the province of Sisgow: 17 miles E Basil.

Sisseg, a town of Austrian Croatia, with a monastery on the Save: 28 miles S E Zagrad, and 42 E Carlstadt.

Sissopoli, a town of Turkey, in Europe, in Romania, with an archbishop's see. It is thinly peopled, and seated on a peninsula, of the Black Sea: 25 miles S Mesembria, and 97 N W Constantinople, lat. 42 30 N.

Sisteron, a town and late episcopal see of France, department of the Lower Alps. It is on the Durance, at the foot of a rock, on the top of which is a citadel, that was the prison of Casimir V, king of Poland: 45 miles N E Aix, and 407 S E Paris.

Sifton, a village in Gloucestershire, England: 7 miles E Bristol, on a rivulet which rises here, and runs into the Avon. It has a manufacture of brass and another of saltpetre; and tin ore has been found here.

Sitia, a town on the N W coast of the isle of Candia, near a bay of the same name: 58 miles from Candia.

Sittard, a town of Westphalia, duchy of Juliers, near the Maese: 10 miles S Ruremonde.

Sivas, a town of Turkey, near the head of the Kasalmac, which enters the Black Sea. It is in a rich valley, embosomed with mountains, excepting a very narrow channel where the river runs in and out. The private buildings are indifferent, the public elegant. [Jackson.]

Sivrai, a town of France, department of Vienne, on the Charente: 25 miles S Poitiers, and 100 S S W Paris.

Siwah, a town 12 days' journey from Cairo, 6 miles long, 5 broad, ſurrounded by a deſert of ſand. It is filled with date, fig, and olive trees; rice and wheat flouriſh: ſheep, oxen, camels, and goats feed in their paſtures. The people are darker than the Egyptians, dreſs like the Bedowen Arabs, the women wearing veils; their religion is mahometan. Springs of ſalt and freſh water riſe from theſe grounds. One of the latter is alternately warm and cold, lat. 29 12. N.
[Brown.]

Sizun, a ſmall iſland of France, on the coaſt of Bretagne, 8 miles from the mainland. It is almoſt on a level with the water, and produces barley.

Skara, a town of Sweden, in W Gothland, with the ruins of an ancient palace, the reſidence of the Gothic kings. It is on the Lida, in a moraſs: 17 miles N E Falkoping, lon. 14 0 E, lat. 58 16 N.

Skeen, a town of Norway, in the government of Aggerhuys, remarkable for its mines of iron and copper. It is near the Categate: 40 miles W Frederickſtadt.

Skiddaw, a mountain in Cumberland, one of the moſt remarkable in England, being above 1000 yards perpendicular height from the ſurface of the lake of Derwent-water, on the N ſide of which it ſtands. Here eagles and other birds of prey reſort. This mountain is not difficult of acceſs, and is almoſt covered with graſs, which gradually grows coarſer in the aſcent. The whole top is covered with a looſe brown ſlaty ſtone.

Skipton, a town in the W riding of Yorkſhire, England: 41 miles S by E Richmond.

Skone. See *Schonen.*

Skye, an iſland of Scotland, one of the largeſt of the Hebrides. It is 50 miles long, and, in ſome places, above 20 broad. The S E end is ſeparated from Inverneſsſhire (to which it belongs) by a narrow channel, called the Inner Sound; in the moſt narrow part of which, named the Kyle, cattle are made to ſwim acroſs. This ſide of the iſland ſwells gradually from the ſhore, in a verdant ſlope, over which are ſeen the naked hills of Strath; and above theſe riſes the rugged top of Cullin or Cuchullin. On the S W are ſeen a ſeries of rude mountains, diſcoloured black and red, as by the rage of fire; and on the E a long extent of Alpine hills. There is, notwithſtanding, a great proportion of level ground, with excellent paſturage; and it has numbers of deer and different kinds of game. It abounds with limeſtone, marble, &c. but the baſaltic columns, reſembling the Giant's Cauſeway in Ireland, are its greateſt curioſity. A cave, at the E end of the iſland, afforded an aſylum, in 1746, to the diſappointed pretender, and his faithful guide, for two nights. Many thouſands of black cattle are annually exported hence. Some ſmall horſes are bred, and a great quantity of kelp is manufactured here. Portree is the chief place.

Slaguen, a town in Pruſſian Pomerania, on the Wipper: 10 miles E by S of Rugenwald.

Slaney, a decayed town of Bohemia, with a caſtle: 18 miles N W Prague.

Slate, a diſtrict of the iſland of Skye, on the S E ſide of the iſland.

Slawkaw, or *Auſterlitz*, a town of Moravia, capital of a circle of the ſame name: 10 miles E Brinn.

Sleaford, a populous town in Lincolnſhire, England: 18 miles S Lincoln.

Sleſwick, or *North Jutland*, a duchy of Denmark, ſeparated from Holſtein, by the river Eyder. It is 100 miles long and 60 broad, and a fertile and populous country.

Sleſwick, an ancient and conſiderable town of Denmark, capital of a duchy of the ſame name. It is an irregular town of great length. The houſes are brick, and, like all the other towns in this country, reſemble thoſe of Holland. The inhabitants dreſs alſo like the Dutch; the uſual languages are the German and Daniſh. Near to Sleſwick is the old ducal palace: ſee *Gottorp.* Sleſwick is near the bottom of an arm of the Baltic, called the Sley: 60 miles N W Lubec, and 125 S W Copenhagen, lon. 10 0 E, lat. 54 39 N.
[Coxe.]

Sligo, a county of Ireland, province of Connaught, bounded E by Leitrim, S E by Roſcommon, S W and W by Mayo, N by the Atlantic. It contains 39 pariſhes, 11,509 houſes and 60,000 inhabitants.

Sligo, a borough of Ireland, in the above county, and the only market town in it. It is on the bay of Sligo: 26 miles E of Killala, and 100 N W Dublin. It had, in 1788, 916 houſes, and 8000 inhabitants.

Slimbridge, a village in Glouceſterſhire, England: 11 miles S W Glouceſter. In this pariſh, which is 20 miles in compaſs, 1000 acres of land have been gained from the Severn.

Slonim, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate

ginate of Novogrodeck, with a caſtle, on the Sezraa: 40 miles S W Novogrodeck, and 60 S E Grodno.

Slooten, or *Sloten*, a populous town of the United Provinces, in Frieſland, on a lake: 3 miles from the Zuider-Zee, and 18 N W Steenwick, lon. 5 26 E, lat. 52 55 N.

Sluczk, a populous town of Lithuania, capital of a duchy of the ſame name. It is on the river Sluczk. 70 miles S E Novogrodeck, lon. 27 44 E, lat. 53 2 N.

Shuttelburg, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Peterſburg, on the S ſide of the lake Ladoga: 30 miles E Peterſburg.

Sluys, a town of Dutch Flanders, oppoſite the iſland of Cadſand, with a good harbour. It has its name from its fine ſluices, by which the whole country can be laid under water. It was taken by the French in 1794: 10 miles N Bruges.

Smalkalden, or *Schmalkalden*, a town of Franconia, and county of Henneberg, on a river of the ſame name; large, thriving, and populous. Near it are ſalt pits, and mines of iron and ſteel. The meetings which the proteſtant princes held here, in the years 1529, 1530, 1531, 1533, 1535, 1540; the league which they concluded here, in 1531; and the theological articles drawn up by Dr. Luther, which they cauſed to be confirmed by their teachers, have rendered this town of great note in hiſtory: 27 miles N N E Schweinfurt, and 12 N N E Hildburghauſen.

Smarden, a town in Kent, England: 56 miles S E London.

Smoland, a province of Gothland, in Sweden. It has immenſe foreſts of pine and fir; and the approach to the villages is announced by groves of oak, beech, and birch, and numerous plots or parteries of arable land among paſtures and rocks. An acre of land has been frequently obſerved to be laid out with alternate ſlips of rye, barley, flax, and hemp; the intervals between and around, ſown with graſs. In many parts, the trees are cut down, and burnt in order to manure the ſoil. Calmar is the capital.

Smolenſko, a duchy of Ruſſia on the frontiers of Lithuania. It forms one of the 41 Ruſſian governments.

Smolenſko, a city of Ruſſia, capital of a government of the ſame name. It is on the Dnieper, and extends over two mountains and the valley between them. It is ſurrounded by walls 30 feet high and 157 thick; the lower part of ſtone, the upper of brick, and their circumference 4 miles and 3 quarters. The houſes are moſtly of wood, and little better than cottages; they are only of one ſtory, except a few ſcattered here and there, which are dignified with the title of palaces. The city is divided, through its whole length by one ſtraight paved ſtreet: the others are circular, and floored with planks. The cathedral ſtands on an eminence, where there is a view of the whole city. The alternate riſing and ſinking of the walls from the inequality of the ground; their gothic architecture and groteſque towers; the ſteeples riſing above the trees, which conceal the houſes from the ſight; the gardens, meadows, and cornfields within the walls; all together form one of the moſt ſingular, picturesque, and varied proſpects. Notwithſtanding its extent, it contains only about 4000 inhabitants, and has no manufactures, but carries on, with Dantzic, Riga, and the Ukraine, a petty traffic, in linen, hemp, honey, wax, leather, furs, &c. 197 miles N E Novogrodeck, and 230 Kiof, lon. 32 34 E, lat. 54 50 N.

[Coxe.]

Smyrna, now Iſmyr, a ſeaport of Turkey in Aſia, in Natolia, and one of the largeſt and richeſt cities in the Levant. For the goodneſs of the harbour, it has been rebuilt ſeveral times, after having been deſtroyed by earthquakes. It is the rendezvous of merchants from almoſt all parts of the world, and the magazine of their merchandiſe. The Turks have 19 moſques, the Greeks 2 churches, the Jews 8 ſynagogues, the Armenians one church, and the Latins 3 convents. There are 3 biſhops, one Greek, the other Latin, and the third Armenian. Here dwell a great number of chriſtians, of all nations, ſects, and languages. Here the chriſtian religion ſtill flouriſhes more than in any ancient churches of Aſia Minor. God fulfils his promiſe made to them in the Revelation: "Fear none of thoſe things which thou ſhalt ſuffer; be thou faithful unto death, and I will give thee a crown of life." The city is reckoned to contain 15,000 Turks, 10,000 Greeks, and 2000 Jews, beſides Armenians, Franks, and others. The country near is very fruitful, producing excellent wine. The ſtreets are more open, better paved, and the houſes better built, than in other towns of the continent. The ſtreet of the Franks is the fineſt in Smyrna, and lies all along the harbour. It is 8 days' journey

ney from Conſtantinople by land, 25 from Aleppo, by the caravans, 6 from Cogni, 7 from Cataya, and 6 from Satalia. The caravans of Perſia often bring 200 bales of ſilk in a year, beſide drugs and cloths. The other commodities brought here, are thread made of goats hair, cotton yarn, cotton in bags, various kinds of drugs, and all ſorts of carpets. The Engliſh and Dutch factors have proteſtant chapels, and taverns are as open here as in Europe. The fortifications conſiſt of a fort, a caſtle, a mountain, and an old citadel. It is at the bottom of a large bay: 183 miles W by S Conſtantinople, lon. 27 19 E, lat. 38 28 N.

[Cruttwell, Newton.]

Snackerburg, a commercial town of Lower Saxony, at the confluence of the Utcht with the Elbe: 35 miles E by S Danneberg.

Snaith, a town in the W riding of Yorkſhire, England: 22 miles S York.

Sneeck, a populous town of the United Provinces, in Frieſland. It is called Snitz by the natives, and is on a lake of the ſame name, in marſhy land: 8 miles S Franeker, lat. 53 2 N.

Snetſham, a town in Norfolk, England: 12 miles N N E Lynn.

Sniatin, a trading town of Little Poland, capital of Poketia, on the Pruth: 8 miles E Coloni, and 45 S E Halitz.

Snowdon, a famous mountain in Carnarvonſhire, the moſt noted eminence in the whole region of the Welſh hills, and may, with propriety, be ſtyled the Britiſh Alps. It is boggy on the top, and has two lakes that abound with fiſh, particularly the char and the guiniard. The height of this mountain, is 3,568 feet. It was held ſacred by the ancient Britons, as Parnaſſus was by the Greeks. Pieces of lava have been found on this mountain; and, on the ſummit, groups of columnar ſtones, of vaſt ſize, lying in all directions. From its ſummit may be ſeen a part of Ireland, of Scotland, and of Cumberland, Lancaſhire, Cheſhire, and all North Wales.

Soana, or *Suane*, an ancient town of Tuſcany, in the Sienneſe, with a biſhop's ſee. The badneſs of the air has cauſed it to be almoſt deſerted, and it is now no more than a village. It is on a mountain, near the river Flora: 30 miles S E Sienna.

Soane, a river of Hindooſtan Proper, which riſes on the S confines of Allahabad, iſſuing from the ſame lake, which is the ſource of the Nerbudda; and running in an oppoſite direction to that river 1500 miles, it falls into the Ganges, above Patna.

Socotora, an iſland of Aſia, between Arabia Felix and Africa, about 50 miles long and 22 broad. The natives are Mahometans, with a mixture of paganiſm, and they have a king who depends on Arabia. The whole country abounds in cattle and fruit, with which, and ſome other commodities, they trade to Goa, where they are better received than the native Arabs, who are not permitted to enter that town without paſſports. The produce of the iſland conſiſts chiefly in aloes, frankincenſe, amber greaſe, dragon's blood, rice, dates, and coral, which are tranſported from Goa over many parts of the Indies, and to all the kingdoms in Europe. Formerly they had a more immediate intercourſe with Europe, by means of the Eaſt India ſhipping, which frequently ſtopped here, when diſappointed of their paſſage, either by being too early, or too late, for the monſoons; but now the ſtated periods of thoſe winds are ſo well aſcertained, that this port is entirely neglected, lon. 54 E, lat. 12 15 N.

Soczowa, a town of Turkey, in Europe, in Moldavia, on the Seret: 32 miles S W Jaſſy, lon. 26 20 E, lat. 47 16 N.

Sodbury, or *Chipping Sodbury*, a town in Glouceſterſhire, England, noted for its fine cheeſe: 15 miles E N E Briſtol.

Sodor, a village in Icolmkill, one of the Weſtern iſles of Scotland, near that of Mull. It was formerly a biſhop's ſee, which comprehended all the iſlands, together with the Iſle of Man; for which reaſon the biſhop of Man is ſtill called biſhop of Sodor and Man.

Soeſt, a large town of Weſtphalia, formerly free and imperial, but now belongs to the king of Pruſſia. The ſtreets are watered with ſtreams that proceed from a lake, and the inhabitants are generally papiſts: 12 miles S W Lipſtadt, and 30 S E Munſter.

Sofala a kingdom on the E coaſt of Africa, extending S of Zanguebar, from the river Cuama to the river Del Eſpirito Santo; that is, from 17 to 25 S lat. It contains mines of gold, and is tributary to the Portugueſe. Theſe mines produce annually, about 5,000,000 of dollars. Theſe riches are divided between the Portugueſe, the Arabians of Ziden and Mecca, and the native traders of Quiloa, Monbaſe, and Melinda. The Arabians bring goods from the E Indies

dies to the amount of 140,000l. ſterling per annum. The merchants of Sofala, exchange goods for gold, from Monopotapa, whoſe prince is called the Golden Emperor. Moquet ſuppoſes Sofala, the Ophir to which Solomon ſent his ſhips every 3 years. Bruce has proved from a variety of facts, that Ophir muſt have been in this region. The inhabitants of this country, boaſt that they have books, which prove, that in the time of Solomon, the Iſraelites came to theſe ports for gold. This opinion is confirmed by ſeveral edifices which ſeem to be built by foreigners, and by ſeveral inſcriptions in unknown characters. The Septuagint tranſlate Ophir, by the word Sophira. Liquids often are put one for another, the change from Sophira to Sofila and Sofala is natural. Weſt of Ophir in Mongas is a mountain now called Ophir, remarkable for its gold.

[Lopez, Bruce, Bowen, Walker.]

Sofala, the capital of a kingdom of the ſame name, with a fort built by the Portugueſe which is of great importance to their trade to the E Indies. It is ſeated in a ſmall iſland, near the mouth of a river, lon. 35 40 E, lat. 20 20 S.

Soffa, or *Sophia*, a town of Turkey, in Europe, capital of Bulgaria, with an archbiſhop's ſee. It is at the foot of the mountains of Argentaro, on the river Bogana: 135 miles W N W Adrianople, and 155 E Scutari, lon. 23 58 E, lat. 42 36 N.

Sofroy, a town of the kingdom of Fez, noted for a very handſome moſque. It is on a hill, at the foot of a mountain of the ſame name, part of Mount Atlas, and between two rivers: 12 miles E Fez.

Sogno, a town of the kingdom of Congo, in a province of the ſame name, which is a dry ſandy country, but yields a great deal of ſalt. The inhabitants are ſaid to be Chriſtians, converted by the Portugueſe, and the capuchins have a church here. It is ſeated on the Zaire, near its mouth: 185 miles W S W of St. Salvador, lon. 13 15 E, lat. 5 50 S.

Soham, a town in Cambridgeſhire, England: 5 miles S E Ely, and 70 N by E London.

Sohe, a village in Staffordſhire, England, noted for a conſiderable manufacture of buttons, &c. 2 miles from Birmingham.

Soignies, a town of Auſtrian Hainault, near a foreſt of the ſame name, on the river Senne: 8 miles N E Mons, and 17 W Bruſſels.

Soiſſonnois, a late province of France. It abounds in corn, wood, and paſtures; and with the late province of Vermandois, now forms the department of Aiſne.

Soiſſons, an ancient and conſiderable city of France, department of Aiſne. It was the capital of a kingdom of the ſame name, under the firſt race of the French monarchs. It contains 12,000 inhabitants, and is a biſhop's ſee. The fine cathedral has one of the moſt conſiderable chapters in the kingdom; and the biſhop, when the archbiſhop of Rheims was abſent, had a right to crown the king. The caſtle, though ancient, is not that in which the kings of the firſt race reſided. Soiſſons is in a fertile valley, on the river Aiſne: 30 miles W by N Rheims, and 60 N E Paris.

Soko, a diſtrict of Africa, on the Gold coaſt, extending about a league along the ſea coaſt, on the bank of the river Volta. The land is fertile; the inhabitants are in general poor, their chief employment is fiſhing.

Soldania Bay, a bay on the S W coaſt of Africa, a little to the N of the Cape of Good Hope, lon 18 4 E, lat. 33 10 S.

Solebay, ſee *Southwold*.

Soleure, a canton of Swiſſerland, which holds the eleventh rank in the Helvetic confederacy, into which it was admitted in 1481. It ſtretches partly through the plain, and partly along the chains of the Jura, 36 miles in length, and 35 in breadth, and contains 50,000 inhabitants. The ſoil, for the moſt part, is fertile in corn; and the diſtricts within the Jura abound in excellent paſtures. It is divided into 11 bailiwicks, the inhabitants of which are Roman catholics, except thoſe of the bailiwick of Buckegberg, who profeſs the reformed religion. The government, before the revolution, was a complete ariſtocracy. [Coxe.]

Soleure, an ancient town of Swiſſerland, capital of a canton of the ſame name. It contains 4000 inhabitants, and is on the Aar, which here expands into a noble river. Among the moſt remarkable objects, is the new church of St. Urs, finiſhed in 1772, which coſt 80,000l. it is a noble edifice, of a whitiſh grey ſtone, drawn from the neighbouring quarries, which admits a poliſh, and is a ſpecies of rude marble. Soleure is ſurrounded by regular ſtone fortifications, and is 20 miles N N E Bern, and 27 S S W Baſle.

[Moor, Coxe.]

Solfatara, a lake of Italy, in Campagna di Roma, near Tivoli, formerly called Lacus

Lacus Albulus. In this lake are certain ſubſtances which have the name of floating iſlands. They are nothing but bunches of bullruſhes, ſpringing from a ſoil formed by duſt and ſand blown from the adjacent ground, and glued together by the bitumen which ſwims on the ſurface of the lake, and the ſulphur with which its waters are impregnated. Some of thoſe iſlands are 15 yards long; and the ſoil is ſtrong enough to bear 5 or 6 people, who, by a pole, may move to different parts of the lake. From this lake iſſues a whitiſh muddy ſtream, which emits vapour of a ſulphureous ſmell, till it reaches the Teverone. The water of this lake has the quality of covering every ſubſtance that is put into it for a few days, with a hard white ſtony matter; but this incruſtating quality is not ſo ſtrong in the lake itſelf as in the rivulet that runs from it; and the further the water has flowed from the lake, till it is quite loſt in the Teverone, the ſtronger is this quality. Fiſh are found in the Teverone, both above and below Tivoli, till it receives this lake; after which, during the reſt of its courſe to the Tiber, there are none. [Adam, Moor.]

Solfaterra, a mountain of Naples, in Terra di Lavora, ſurrounded by other mountains, in the form of an amphitheatre. It has a crater above a mile in diameter, which ſmokes in the day, and flames in the night. It brings in a conſiderable revenue to the king on account of the large quantity of ſulphur and alum obtained from it. Near it is a ſmall lake full of black thick water, which ſeems always to be boiling.

Solihul, a town in Warwickſhire, England, near which, to the W, is a triangular Daniſh camp, on an eminence, containing about 9 acres: 12 miles W Coventry.

Solingen, a town of Weſtphalia, duchy of Berg: 15 miles S E Duſſeldorp.

Solkamſk, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Perm, famous for its ſalt pits and good horſes. It is on the Uſſolka, which falls into the Kama: 430 miles N E Kaſſan, lon. 57 26 E, lat. 59 16 N.

Solms, a town of Germany, capital of a county of the ſame name, in the circle of the Lower Rhine. It has a ſtrong caſtle, belongs to a branch of the houſe of Naſſau: 10 miles S E Herborn, lon. 8 31 E, lat. 50 35 N.

Solor, an iſland in the Indian Ocean, S of Celebes, governed by its own king, lon. 123 55 E, lat. 9 0 S.

Soltwedel, a town in the old marche of Brandenburg: 40 miles N W Stendal.

Solway Frith, an arm of the ſea, between Cumberland in England, and Kircudbrightſhire in Scotland.

Solway Moſs, a black morafs in Cumberland, near the river Eſk, on the borders of Scotland, which, in 1771, being ſwoln by rains, burſt through the ſhell of turf which covered it, and ſpread an inky, half fluid deluge over 400 acres of cultivated land in the neighbouring valley, which it intirely filled up.

Sombrero, an iſland in the Indian Ocean, 30 miles N Nicobar. The inhabitants are mild, timorous, and very obliging to ſtrangers.

Somerſetſhire, a county of England, bounded N W by the Briſtol Channel. It is in the dioceſes of Briſtol, Bath and Wells; contains 42 hundreds, 3 cities, 31 market towns, and 385 pariſhes; and ſends 18 members to parliament; the county contains nearly 1,000,000 acres, and 350,000 inhabitants. The principal rivers are the Parret, Ivel, Thone, Brent and Avon. The Mendip Hills afford abundance of coal, lead, calamine, copper, manganeſe, bole and red ochre. Chedder is celebrated for its cheeſe. Cattle nearly equal in ſize to the Lincolnſhire, are fed in fine meadows about the head of the Parret. The beſt gooſe feathers for beds come from the marſhes. Cider is a common product of this county, and it has a conſiderable ſhare in the woollen manufactures. Briſtol is the capital of this county, with reſpect to ſize, population and commerce; but Bath is the great mart for health and pleaſure.

Somerton, a town in Somerſetſhire, England, from which the county took its name. It is at preſent pretty large, and the market conſiderable for corn, ſheep, and cattle: 13 miles S Wells, and 123 W by S London.

Somme, a department of France, including the late province of Picardy. It takes its name from a river which riſes in the department of Aiſne, and watering St. Quentin, Peronne, Amiens, and Abbeville, enters the Engliſh channel. Amiens is the capital.

Sommieres, a town of France, department of Gard. It has a manufacture of thick ſerges, which bear its name: 10 miles W Niſmes.

Soncino, a ſtrong town of Italy, in the Cremoneſe,

Cremoneſe, on the Oglio : 20 miles N W Cremona, lon. 9 44 E, lat. 45 24 N.

Sondrio, a town in the country of the Griſons, capital of the Valteline. It is built in a very romantic ſituation, at the extremity of a narrow valley, and occupies both ſides of the Malenco, a furious torrent, which frequently overflows its banks. On the 20th of July, 1620, here was a dreadful maſſacre of the proteſtants, which began at Tirano, extended to all the towns of the Valteline, and laſted 3 days : 34 miles N E Como, lon. 9 40 E, lat. 46 11 N. [Coxe.]

Sonergon, or *Sunnergaum*, a village of Hindooſtan Proper, once a large city, the provincial capital of the eaſtern diviſion of Bengal, before Dacca was built, and famous for a manufacture of fine cotton cloths. It is on a branch of the Burrampooter : 13 miles S E Dacca.

Song-kiang-fou, a city of China, in the province of Kiang-nan ; celebrated for the prodigious quantity of cotton cloth which it exports to foreign countries, but has only 4 cities in its diſtrict.

Sooloo, an iſland of the Eaſtern Ocean, S W of Mindanao, almoſt midway between that iſland and Borneo. It is 30 miles long and 12 broad, and contains about 60,000 inhabitants. It is governed by a king or ſultan, and the natives are Malays, and conſequently Mahometans. The populouſneſs of this little ſpot is cauſed by its advantageous ſituation, which renders it a great mart. The Engliſh E India Company have a reſident here, lon. 121 25 E, lat. 5 58 N.

Sophia. See *Soffa*.

Sophiania, a town of Perſia, in Aderbeitzan, in a valley : 25 miles N W Tauris, lon. 47 25 E, lat. 38 35 N.

Sopra, Selva, a valley of Swiſſerland, in the country of the Griſons. It extends from Mount St. Gothard to Reichenau, and is the moſt populous valley of the Grey League.

Sopron, a ſtrong town of Lower Hungary, capital of a county of the ſame name : 27 miles S W Preſburg, and 30 S E Vienna.

Sora, a town of Naples, in Terra di Lavora, with a caſtle and a biſhop's ſee : 65 miles N W Naples.

Sore, a ſtrong town of Denmark, in Zealand, with a college for the nobility : 9 miles W Ringſted, lon. 11 53 E, lat. 55 26 N.

Soraw, a town in Luſatia, near the Bober : 25 miles S Croſſen, and 32 N E Gorlitz, lon. 15 48 E, lat. 51 40 N.

Soria, a town of Spain, in Old Caſtile, built on the ruins of the ancient Numantia, near the ſource of the Douero : 74 miles S E Burgos, lon. 2 2 W, lat. 41 48 N.

Sorock, a town of Poland, on the river Dnieſter, with a ſtrong caſtle.

Sorrento, a ſeaport of Naples, in Terra di Lavora, with an archbiſhop's ſee. It is the birthplace of Torquato Taſſo ; and is on a peninſula, in the bay of Naples, at the foot of a mountain of the ſame name : 17 miles S E Naples.

Soſpello, a town of Piedmont, in the county of Nice. It has a trade in dried fruits, particularly figs ; and is at the foot of 3 very high mountains, on the river Bevera. It has 5 or 6000 inhabitants : 15 miles N E Nice.

Sovano, a town of Tuſcany, in the Sienneſe : 25 miles W Orvietto.

Soubiſe, a town of France, department of Lower Charente, on an eminence, on the river Charente : 22 miles S Rochelle.

Soubage, a large village of Egypt, 7 leagues from Tachta, a mile from the river, the reſidence of a Kiaſchef. [Sonini.]

Souillac, a town of France, department of Lot, on the Boreſe : 32 miles N Cahors.

Sound, a ſtrait between Sweden and Denmark, through which ſhips uſually ſail from the Categate into the Baltic. It is about 4 miles broad, and here the Danes take toll of all merchant ſhips that paſs into the Baltic. See *Elſinore*.

Sour, or *Sur*, a ſeaport of Turkey in Aſia, in Syria, near the place where ſtood the famous city of Tyre, of which there is now nothing remaining but ruins, lon. 35 50 E, lat. 33 18 N. See *Tyre*.

Sour, or *Sur*, a river of the Netherlands, which runs, from W to E, through Luxemburg, and falls into the Moſelle, a little above Treves.

Souſa, or *Suſa*, a ſtrong town of the kingdom of Tunis, capital of a province of the ſame name, with a caſtle and a good harbour. It is a place of ſome trade, on a high rock, near the ſea : 65 miles S E Tunis, lon. 11 15 E, lat. 35 52 N.

Sou-tcheou, a city of China, of the firſt rank, in the province of Kiang-nan, on a river which communicates with the lake Tai. This is one of the moſt beautiful and agreeable cities of the whole empire. Europeans who have ſeen it compare it to Venice, with this difference, that the latter is built in the ſea, and Sou-tcheou is interſected by canals of freſh water. There is not, perhaps, in the univerſe, a country

country more delightful, either by the pleasantness of its situation, or the mildness of its climate; the air is so temperate, provisions so plentiful and cheap, the soil so fruitful, and the manners of the people so gentle, that this city is considered the paradise of China. Above (say the Chinese authors) is the celestial paradise; but the paradise of this world is Sou-tcheou. To see the continual motion of its immense number of inhabitants, and the confusion caused every where by their commercial intercourse with strangers, one would be induced to believe, that the trade of all the provinces centered in it. The brocades and embroideries made here, are in great request throughout the whole empire. Its jurisdiction extends over only 8 towns, one of which is of the second class, and the rest of the third: 562 miles S S E Pekin, lon. 112 20 E, lat. 31 22 N.

Souterraine, a town of France, department of Creuse: 24 miles N Limoges.

South Sea, see *Pacific Ocean*.

Southam, a town in Warwickshire, England, noted for its cider: 13 miles S Coventry, and 83 N W London.

Southampton, a seaport and borough in Hampshire, England. It was formerly a port of great commerce, still possesses a trade in French and port wines, and has a particular connection with Guernsey and Jersey. It contains 5 churches; is surrounded by walls and several watch-towers; and had a strong castle, now in ruins. It is a county of itself, governed by a mayor, and sends 2 members to parliament. It is a fashionable place of resort for sea bathing; and it was on this beach that the Danish king Canute gave that striking reproof to his flattering courtiers, when the disobedient tide washed his feet. Two miles from this town is Woodmills, where is a very curious manufacture of ship blocks, from which all the king's yards are supplied. Southampton is 12 miles S by W Winchester, and 75 W S W London, lon. 1 26 W, lat. 50 55 N.

Southend, New, a village in Essex, England, at the mouth of the Thames: 44 miles E London. Being the nearest place to the metropolis, for sea bathing, it is much resorted to, and has handsome accommodations for the company.

Southwark, a borough in Surry, England, which may be considered as part of the metropolis, being on the opposite side of the Thames, and under the jurisdiction of the corporation of London, who have an officer here called the bailiff of Southwark. It is called the *Borough*, by way of distinction, and is a populous place, participating considerably in the commerce of London. It sends two members to parliament. It contains 6 churches, a Roman catholic chapel, many places of worship for dissenters, and several charitable foundations, particularly, St. Thomas's Hospital, Guy's Hospital, and the Magdalen Hospital; also the King's Bench, and Marshalsea prisons, and a county gaol. See *London*.

Southwell, an ancient town in Nottinghamshire, England: 10 miles N E Nottingham, and 139 N N W London.

Southwold, a corporate town and seaport in Suffolk, England. It is on a cliff, near a fine bay, with a harbour to the S, and the river Blythe, and a drawbridge on the W; so that it is almost surrounded with water, especially at every high tide. Here a much esteemed salt is made, and it has also a trade in corn, beer, and herrings. It is commonly called *Sowle* or *Sole*, and its bay is named *Solebay*. In this way was the great sea fight between the Dutch admiral De Ruyter, and James duke of York, in which the victory was undecided. Southwold is 20 miles S Yarmouth, and 104 S E London, lon. 1 54 E, lat. 52 24 N.

Soviguy, a town of France, department of Rhone and Loire, on the Quesne: 50 miles S E Bourges, and 167 S Paris.

Soutra Hill, the most elevated hill in the mountainous ridge of Lammermuir, in the N part of Berwickshire. In former times it was a noted sea mark.

Spa, a town of Germany, in the bishoprie of Liege, famous for its mineral waters. The inhabitants are very civil and obliging to strangers. It is in a valley surrounded by mountains. That called the Old Spa consists of miserable cottages, and is properly nothing but the suburb to the other. The houses of the New Spa are all wood, dark and small; it is said they can make 1200 beds for strangers. The church of the capuchins, and the parish church, are both seated upon eminences. The inn called the Court of London, is very large, the best in the place, and most frequented. The names of the 5 principal wells are, Pouhon, Geronsterd, Saviniere, Watpotz, and Tunnelet. The inhabitants are employed in making toys for strangers. Spa was taken by the French in 1794: 17 miles S E Liege, lon. 5 50 E, lat. 50 30 N.

BAY OF BISCAY
FRANCE
British Statute Miles.
20 60 100
Pyrenean Mountains
ASTURIAS
GALICIA
NAVARRE
OLD CASTILE
CATALONIA
ARAGON
VALENCIA
MURCIA
ANDALUSIA
ESTREMADURA
ENTRE DOURO E MINHO
TRAS OS MONTES
BEIRA
PORTUGAL
ENTRETEJO GUADIANA
ALGARVE
NEW CASTILE
MADRID
MEDITERRANEAN SEA
ATLANTIC OCEAN
SPAIN and PORTUGAL from the latest AUTHORITIES.
9 Deg. West 8 fr. London. 7 6 5 4 3 2 1 0 1 East 2 Long.

Spain, a kingdom of Europe; bounded N by the bay of Biſcay; N E by the Pyrennees, which ſeparates it from France; E, S E, and S, by the Mediterranean; S W by the Atlantic; W by Portugal and the Atlantic. It is 700 miles long and 500 broad; and contains the provinces of Old, and New Caſtile, Andaluſia, Arragon, Eſtramadura, Galicia, Leon, Catalonia, Granada, Valencia, Biſcay, the Aſturias, Murcia, and Upper Navarre, ſome of which have been ſeparate kingdoms. The air is dry and ſerene, except during the equinoctial rains, but exceſſively hot in the ſouthern provinces, in June, July, and Auguſt. The vaſt mountains, however, that run through Spain, are beneficial to the inhabitants by the refreſhing breezes that come from them in the S parts; though thoſe in the N and N E, are in the winter very cold. The ſoil is very fertile; but there are large tracts of uncultivated ground. The produce of the country is wheat, barley, ſaffron, honey, ſilk, ſaltpetre, hemp, barrillas, and even ſugarcanes, with the richeſt and moſt delicious fruits that are to be found in France, and Italy; and its wines are in high eſteem. Wolves are the chief beaſts of prey that infeſt Spain. The wild bulls have ſo much ferocity, that bull feats were the moſt magnificent ſpectacle the court of Spain could exhibit. The domeſtic animals are horſes that are remarkably ſwift, mules, black cattle, and ſheep, the wool of which is ſuperior to any in Europe. Spain abounds in minerals and metals: cornelian, agate, jacinth, loadſtones, turcois ſtones, quickſilver, copper, lead, ſulphur, alum, calamine, cryſtal, marbles of ſeveral kinds, porphyry, the fineſt jaſper, and even diamonds, emeralds, and amethyſts, are found here. Anciently it was celebrated for gold and ſilver mines; but ſince the diſcovery of America at leaſt, no attention has been paid to them. The principal rivers are the Douero, Tajo Guadiana, Guadalquiver, and Ebro. Spain, formerly the moſt populous kingdom in Europe, is now very thinly inhabited; to which various cauſes have contributed, as the expulſion of the Moors, the emigrations to the colonies, the vaſt numbers and celibacy of the clergy, and the indolence of the natives. The eſtabliſhed religion is popery; and here the inquiſition once reigned in all its horrors; but, although it ſtill exiſts, it has been lately rendered, by the intervention of the royal authority, comparatively harmleſs. There are 8 archbiſhoprics, 44 epiſcopal ſees, and 24 univerſities. Spain, once the moſt free, is now one of the moſt deſpotic monarchies in Europe. They had once their cortes, or parliaments, which had great privileges, but though not abſolutely aboliſhed, they have no part in the government. They are aſſembled, indeed, occaſionally (as at the acceſſion of the monarch) but merely as an appendage to the royal ſtate, without power, or any other conſequence than what reſults from their individual rank. Madrid is the capital. [Adam, Bowen.]

Spalatro, or *Spalatto*, a populous and ſtrong town, capital of Venetian Dalmatia, with a good harbour, and an archbiſhop's ſee. Here are the ruins of the palace of Diocleſian, of which, in 1764, Mr. Robert Adam publiſhed a ſplendid account. In 1784, Spalatro was nearly depopulated by the plague. It is on a peninſula, in the gulf of Venice: 35 miles S E Sebenico, and 102 N W Raguſa.

Spalding, a town in Lincolnſhire, England. It is ſeated near the mouth of the Welland, and from its neatneſs, and the canals in the ſtreets, reſembles a Dutch town. It has a good carrying trade in corn and coal; and much hemp and flax is raiſed in its neighbourhood. Near it is the greateſt heronry in England, the herons building together on high trees like rooks: 14 miles S by W Boſton, and 100 N London.

Spandaw, a ſtrong town of Germany, in the middle marche of Brandenburg, ſurrounded on all ſides by moraſſes, and cloſe to it is a fine fortreſs. The arſenal is in ſubterranean vaults, and there is a priſon for ſtate criminals: 8 miles N W Berlin, and 17 N E Brandenburg.

Sparſholt, a village in Berkſhire, England: 5 miles W Wantage. Its church is in the form of a croſs, and in it are ſome very ancient monuments, one of which is of a knight templar; and the font, which is alſo very old, is made of porphyry.

Spartel, Cape, a promontory on the coaſt of Barbary, at the entrance of the ſtraits of Gibralter, lon. 5 56 W, lat. 35 50 N.

Spartivento, Cape, a promontory of the kingdom of Naples, at the S E extremity of Calabria Ulteriore, lon. 16 40 E, lat. 37 50 N.

Spello, a town of Italy, in Umbria. Here are the ruins of a theatre, and other remains of antiquity. It is on a hill: 3 miles N W Foligni, and 13 N Spoletto, lon. 12 24 E, lat. 42 50 N.

Spetia,

Spetia, or *Spezzia*, a town of Genoa, with a good harbour. It is at the foot of a hill, at the bottom of a gulf of the same name: 47 miles S E Genoa, and 65 N W Florence.

Spey, a river of Scotland, which divides Murrayshire from Banfshire, for more than 20 miles, and enters the German Ocean at the village of Speymouth: 8 miles W Cullen.

Spice Islands, see *Moluccas*.

Spietz, a town of Swifferland, in the canton of Bern, on the W side of the lake Thun: 20 miles S E Bern.

Spigelburg, a town of Westphalia, capital of a county of the same name: 22 miles S W Hildesheim.

Spigna, a town of Italy, in Montferrat, with a castle: 15 miles N by W Savone, and 40 S E Turin.

Spilemburgo, a town of Italy, in Venetian Friuli: 37 miles N W Aquileia, and 47 N by E Venice.

Spilsby, a town in Lincolnshire, England: 30 miles E Lincoln.

Spire, a bishopric of the Upper Rhine: 50 miles in length, and 30 in breadth, where broadest. It is divided into two parts by the Rhine, and is in a fertile country.

Spire, a free imperial city of Germany, capital of a bishopric of the same name. It was taken, in 1792, by the French, who evacuated it the next near, but re-entered it in 1794. It is on the W side of the Rhine: 7 miles N Philipsburg, lon. 8 32 E, lat. 49 19 N.

Spirebach, a town in the palatinate of the Rhine, on a river of the same name: 8 miles N Landau.

Spital, a town of Germany, in Carinthia, with a castle, near the Drave: 30 miles W Clangenfurt, lon. 13 37 E, lat. 46 53 N.

Spital, an ancient village in Lincolnshire: 11 miles N Lincoln. It was part of the Roman causeway, leading from London, by Lincoln, to the Humber. Here are two springs, one called Julian's Well, and the other Castleton Well. Great numbers of Roman coins have been dug up in this village.

Spithead, a famous road between Portsmouth and the isle of Wight, where the royal navy frequently rendezvous.

Spitsbergen, the most northern country of Europe, N of Norway, between Greenland W and Nova Zembla E. The coast is lined with craggy mountains, and in the winter it is continual night for four months. The animals are large white bears and white foxes. There are no settled inhabitants, and it is known only to those who go on the coast to fish for whales. [Phipps]

Splugen, a town of Swifferland, in the country of the Grisons, capital of the valley of Rheinwald. It is near the source of the Hinder Rhine: 42 miles S W Coire. [Coxe.]

Spoletto, a duchy of Italy, bounded N by Ancona and Ubrino, E by Naples, S by Sabina and the patrimony of St. Peter, and W by Orvieto and Perugino. It was formerly a part of Umbria, and is now subject to the pope.

Spoletto, an ancient town of Italy, capital of a duchy of the same name, with a bishop's see, and a castle. It suffered greatly by an earthquake in 1703, and now contains 12,000 inhabitants. Here are the ruins of an amphitheatre, a triumphal arch, and an aqueduct. It is in a country noted for good wine, near the river Tessino: 40 miles E Orvieto, and 60 N by E Rome.

Spree, a river of Germany, which rises in the mountains of Bohemia, and passing through Lusatia, into the marquisate of Brandenburg, runs by Berlin, and falls into the Havel, opposite Spandaw.

Sprottaw, a town of Silesia, in the duchy of Glogaw, with walls flanked by towers, and a strong castle. It is at the confluence of the Bober and Sprotta: 20 miles S W Glogaw. It contains about 2000 inhabitants, one third are catholics. Here is a convent of nuns dedicated to St. Mary Magdelene, lon. 15 38 E, lat. 51 40 N.

Spurn Head, a promontory in Yorkshire, England, at the N E entrance of the mouth of the Humber, on which is a lighthouse, lon. 0 15 E, lat. 53 38 N.

Squilaci, a town of Naples, in Calabria Ulteriore, with a bishop's see. It is now a small place, near a gulf of the same name: 30 miles S W St. Severino.

St. David's, a town of S Wales, county of Pembroke, the see of a bishop. It was at one time the see of an archbishop, and was anciently called *Menew* or *Menevia*. They reckon about 12,000 inhabitants, and 261 houses within the parish, and of these 290 inhabitants and 78 small houses in the town. The cathedral and episcopal palace are quite at the bottom of a steep hill, so that the tower is scarcely visible in the town. These, and the prebendal houses, are surrounded by a stone wall, 1100 yards in circuit, with 4 gates. It is very near the sea, on a neck of land the N side of St. Bride's Bay: 48 miles W Caermarthen,

W Caermarthen, and 255 W London, lat. 51 50 N.

St. Fiorenza, a ſeaport town of the iſland of Corſica, ſituated on a bay, which forms the harbour, defended by walls and a ſtrong tower. At a ſmall diſtance, are marſhes, which render the air unwholeſome: near it is a ſilver mine: 6 miles W Baſtia, lat. 42 35 N.

St. Helena, an iſland in the Atlantic Ocean, 20 miles in circumference, belonging to the Engliſh E India Company. It has ſome high mountains, particularly one called Diana's Peak, which is covered with wood to the very top. There are other hills alſo, which bear evident marks of a volcanic origin; ſome have huge rocks of lava and a kind of half vetrified flags. Every valley is watered by a rivulet, and the iſland can ſupport 3000 head of its ſmall cattle. The number of inhabitants does not exceed 2000, including near 500 ſoldiers and 600 ſlaves, who are ſupplied with all ſorts of manufactures by the company's ſhips, in return for refreſhments. The town is ſmall, ſituated in a valley, at the bottom of a bay on the S ſide of the iſland, between two ſteep dreary mountains; and is well defended by forts and batteries. It lies between the continents of Africa and S America, about 1200 miles W of the former, and 1800 E of the latter, lon. 5 49 W, lat. 15 55 S.

[Coxe, Walker.]

St. Helier, the capital of the iſland of Jerſey, in the Engliſh Channel, ſeated in the bay of St. Aubin, where it has a harbour, and a ſtone pier. The inhabitants are computed to be 2000. At the top of the market place is the ſtatue of George II, in bronze, gilt. In the church, where prayers are read alternately, in Engliſh and French, is a monument to the memory of major Pierſon, who fell here in the moment of victory, lon. 2 10 W, lat. 49 11 N. See *Jerſey*.

St. Helier, a little iſland, near the town of the ſame name, in the bay of St. Aubin, on the S ſide of Jerſey. It took its name from Elerius, or Helier, a holy man, who lived in this iſland many centuries ago, and was ſlain by the pagan Normans. His cell, with the ſtone bed, is ſtill ſhown among the rocks; and, in memory of him, a noble abbey was founded on this iſland.

St. Kilda, an iſland in the N Sea, and the moſt weſterly belonging to Great Britain, there being as yet diſcovered no land between it and North America. Its ancient name was *Herta*: it is about 3 miles in length, the ſoil fertile, the little vallies delightful, and the air ſalubrious and pure. There is an ancient fort in the S end of the bay, called *Dunſir Volg*. The arable land hardly exceeds 80 acres; more might be added. Theſe produce plentifully, either corn, barley, or potatoes, and rye; of which the tackſman ſhares liberally every year. The hills and paſture grounds are fully ſtocked with cows, ſheep, and lambs. About 27 families reſide on this iſland conſtantly; and, perhaps, the moſt uſeful people on earth to enrich their maſter, by their induſtry in the fields, and their unrivalled alertneſs among the rocks. There are 4 or 5 hills in the iſland, but Congara is, without exaggeration, the higheſt, and a real prodigy of its kind; it commands a tract of ſea and land more than 140 miles in extent. Its perpendicular height was found by Mr. Macaulay to be 900 fathoms. There is only one landing place around all the iſland, and even there, except in a calm, there is no landing; while the reſt of the iſle is ſurrounded by the moſt tremendous rocks, hanging perpendicularly over the boiſterous ocean; the moſt awful that ever the eye beheld. The art of the St. Kildains at catching fowls, under the cloud of night, is truly aſtoniſhing, and their ſucceſs no leſs wonderful. Both men and women delight much in ſinging; and their voices are abundantly tuneful. Their genius and natural vein for poetry is no wiſe inferior to the other natives of the Hebrides. Their ſongs are wonderfully deſcriptive, and diſcover great ſtrength of fancy. The ſubjects of their ſongs are the accompliſhments of their fair friends among the female ſex, and the heroic actions of their fowlers in climbing rocks, catching fowls, and fiſhing, and melancholy deaths over the rocks. The men and women dreſs in the ſame form that the Hebrideans do, and are poſſeſſed of an equal ſhare of pride and ambition of appearing gay on Sundays and holidays with other people. Their language is Galic, unadulterated, having no communication with ſtrangers to corrupt it with other languages. This iſland will continue to be famous from its being the place of impriſonment of the hon. lady Grange, who was, by private intrigue, carried out of her own houſe, and violently put on board a veſſel at Leith, unknown to any of her friends, and kept here till her death: 15 miles W N W from

W from the north point of South Uist lon. 8 18 W, lat. 55 48 N.

St. Kinofu, an island in the Grecian Archipelago, lon. 43 20 E Ferro, lat. 36 53 N.

St. Kirling, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: 4 miles W Cloſter Neuburg.

St. Kreſta, a gulf or bay of Ruſſia, in the north part of the Anadirſkaia Gulf, lon. 198 20 to 199 10 E Ferro, lat. 65 20 to 65 40 N.

St. Labouer, a town of France, in the department of the Landes: 6 leagues S Mont de Marſan.

St. Lambert du Lattay, a town of France, in the department of the Mayne and Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Vihiers: 3 leagues and a half N N W Vihiers, and 3 and a half S Angers.

St. Lambert du Levees, a town of France, in the department of the Mayne and Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Saumur, on the north ſide of the Loire: half a league N Saumur.

St. Lambrecht, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria: 5 miles E Muhrau.

St. Lampretcht, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Carinthia: 4 miles N Lavamund.

St. Louis, an iſland at the mouth of the river Senegal, on the W coaſt of Africa; flat, ſandy and barren. It takes its name from a fort ſo called, built by the French. This iſland and fortreſs was ceded to the Engliſh by the treaty of Verſailles, in 1763. In the American war, it was taken by the French, and kept by them after the peace of 1783, lon. 15 35 W, lat. 16 N.

St. Nicola, a town in the archduchy of Auſtria, on the Danube. Not far from it is a whirlpool in the river, the paſſage of which is difficult, on account of the many rocks under water, which, when the ſtream is low, appear. This vortex is dangerous, as its draught is directed downwards; ſo that both ſmall and great ſhipping, which are too heavily laden, may ſink in it. When the river is high, this whirlpool is ſafeſt, for then the water runs off a great ſpace above the rocks, but the ſtream is at that time more violent and rapid, as it boils and runs ſtronger, and its extent is larger. This danger too is at that time heightened by a counter current, which joins it to the right, from what is called the *Loch*, which is a narrow paſſage, winding round the rocks, and at low water quite dry; but if the water riſes, ſmaller veſſels may there paſs through, and thus eſcape the vortex: 2 miles E N E Grein.

St. Remo, a ſeaport town of Genoa, ſituated in a pleaſant valley, with a good harbour, in the Mediterranean. Its neighbourhood produces lemons, pomegranates, and other fine fruits, particularly vaſt numbers of olives which yield excellent oil. The town, till 1753, had enjoyed great freedom, under the Genoeſe government; but that year, having formed a deſign of withdrawing its dependency, was deprived of all its privileges. In 1745, it was bombarded by the Engliſh fleet. 6 miles E N E Vintimiglia.

Stablo, a town in the biſhopric of Liege, with a celebrated abbey, whoſe abbot is a prince of the empire. Here is a manufacture of leather, which is ſent to foreign parts. It is ſeated on the Recht: 9 miles S Limburg, lat. 50 29 N.

Stade, a town of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Bremen, with a fortreſs, a college and 3 churches. It is the principal town of the duchy, ſubject to the elector of Hanover; Bremen, the capital, being a free imperial town. It is the ſeat of the regency and chief courts of juſtice of the duchies of Bremen and Verden; and is on the Swingel, near its confluence with the Elbe: 22 miles W Hamburgh, and 45 N E Bremen, lon. 9 17 E, lat. 53 36 N.

Staffarda, a town of Piedmont, in the marquiſate of Saluzzo, on the Po, with a rich abbey, lat. 44 34 N.

Staffa, a famous iſland of Scotland, one of the Hebrides, a little to the W of Hull. It is one mile long, and half a mile broad. The whole S W end is ſupported by ranges of pillars, moſtly above 50 feet high, and ſome above 60 feet thick, ſtanding in natural colonnades. Here is alſo a cavern, called Fin-ma-coul, or Fingal's Cave, which extends 250 feet under ground. Its entrance is a natural arch, more than 100 feet high, from which the cavern is lighted, ſo that its furtheſt extremity may be ſeen; it is ſupported on each ſide by ranges of columns, and roofed by the fragments of others that have been broken off in forming it. This iſland is every where ſupported by baſaltic rocks and pillars, ſuperior in beauty and grandeur to thoſe which form the Giants Cauſeway in Ireland.

Stafford, a borough, and the county town of Staffordſhire, England. It has two pariſh churches, and a fine ſquare market place, in which is the ſhire-hall, and under it the market houſe. It is

governed

governed by a mayor, ſends two members to parliament, and has about 5000 inhabitants: 41 miles N W Litchfield, 135 N W London.

Staffordſhire, a county of England, bounded W by Shropſhire, N W by Cheſhire, N E and E by Derbyſhire, S E by Warwickſhire, S by Worceſterſhire. It lies in the dioceſe of Litchfield and Coventry; contains five hundreds, one city, 17 market towns, and 130 pariſhes, and ſends 10 members to parliament. In the county are 780,800 acres cultivated, and 250,000 inhabitants. It abounds in coal and iron. The middle is level and plain; the N hilly and barren, being full of heaths and moors, and where they uſe peat for fuel. There are alſo good ſtone quarries, plenty of alabaſter, and limeſtone. This county is famous for its potteries, and for its noble canal navigation. See *Canals, Engliſh*.

Stagira, a town of Turkey in Europe, in Macedonia, on the gulf of Conteſſa. It is remarkable for being the birthplace of Ariſtotle, from whence he is called the Stagirite. It is now called Lyba-Nova: 16 miles from Conteſſa, lon. 22 48 E, lat. 41 15 N.

Stagno, a ſeaport of Raguſan Dalmatia, with a biſhop's ſee, on a peninſula, in the gulf of Venice: 30 miles N W Raguſa.

Stain, a town of Auſtria, on the Danube, over which is a toll bridge: 65 miles W Vienna.

Staines, a town in Middleſex, England, on the Thames, over which is an elegant ſtone bridge, of 3 elliptic arches. At ſome diſtance above the bridge, at Coln Ditch, is the London Mark Stone, which is the ancient boundary to the juriſdiction of the city of London on the Thames, and bears the date of 1280: 17 miles W by S London.

Stalbridge, a town in Dorſetſhire, England, with a manufacture of ſtockings. Here is an ancient croſs, 22 feet high, on a baſe of 8 feet: 20 miles N by E Dorſet, and 111 W by S London.

Stalimene. See *Lemnos*.

Stamford, an ancient borough in Lincolnſhire, England. It is on the river Welland, which is navigable hence, and has a good trade, particularly in malt and freeſtone. It ſends two members to parliament, and is governed by a mayor. Here are 6 pariſh churches, and it had formerly a college, whoſe ſtudents removed to Brazen Noſe College, in Oxford: 26 miles N Huntingdon, and 96 N by W London.

Stampalio, an iſland of the Archipelago, 60 miles W Rhodes, and 37 from the coaſt of Natolia: 15 miles long and 5 broad, almoſt without inhabitants, and wants freſh water.

Stanchio, a fertile iſland of the Archipelago, near the coaſt of Natolia, 12 miles N E Stampalio, and 50 N W Rhodes. It is the ancient Cos, the birthplace of Hippocrates and Appelles; and is 25 miles long and 10 broad. The capital, of the ſame name, is at the foot of a mountain, at the bottom of a bay, and near a good harbour.

Standon, a town in Hertfordſhire, England: 8 miles N Hertford, and 27 of London.

Stanemore, a dreary diſtrict in the E angle of Weſtmoreland.

Stanhope, a town in the county of Durham, England: 20 miles W Durham.

Stanley, a town in Glouceſterſhire, England: 12 miles S Glouceſter.

Stanmore Great, a village in Middleſex, England: 2 miles N W Edgware. Here is a fine hill, from the top of which the inhabitants had been long accuſtomed to fetch their water; but, in 1791, a well was dug, and water found, at the depth of 150 feet. On this hill are ſome high trees, which are a landmark from the German Ocean.

Stanton, a town in Lincolnſhire, England: 16 miles E Lincoln.

Stantz, a town of Swifferland, capital of the canton of Underwalden. The town and its environs contain 5000 ſouls. The church is a handſome building. It is on a plain, near the lake of Lucern: 29 miles S Zurie. [Coxe.]

Staraia Ruſſa, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Novogorod, on the river Poliſh, not far from the lake Ilmen: 40 miles S by E Novogorod.

Stargard, a town in Pruſſian Pomerania, with a college, and the ruins of a caſtle. Here is a cathedral, church, and 3 reformed churches. It has manufactures of ſerges, ſhalloons tammies, druggets, &c. and is on the Iſna: 18 miles S E Stetin, and 37 N W Landſperg, lat. 53 32 N. [Hanway.]

Stargard, a town of Germany, in Mecklenburg Strelitz: 30 miles S New Brandenburg.

Stavanger, a ſeaport in Norway, province of Bergen, capital of a territory of the ſame name, with a biſhop's ſee. It is on a peninſula, near the fortreſs of Doſwick: 75 miles S Bergen, lon. 5 45 E, lat. 59 6 N.

Staveren,

Staveren, an ancient ſeaport of the United Provinces, in Frieſland, formerly a conſiderable town, but now much decayed, the harbour being choked up with ſand. It is on the Zuider Zee : 8 miles W Slooten, and 15 N E Enchuyſen, lon. 5 13 E, lat. 52 54 N.

Staubbach, a celebrated cataract of Swiſſerland, near the village of Lauterbrunen, in the canton of Bern. The water ruſhes down a precipice, 930 feet high, with ſuch impetuoſity, as to reſolve itſelf into a fine ſpray, which viewed in ſome particular ſituations, reſembles a cloud of duſt. Hence it derives its name ; the word Staubbach, in German, ſignifying a ſpring of duſt. The roaring noiſe it makes is accompanied by a tempeſt, occaſioned by a violent agitation of the air, excited by the rapidity of the fall. The brook which forms this torrent is named the Kupfer-Bachlein, or Rivulet of Copper.

Steenbergen, a ſtrong town of Dutch Brabant, in the marquiſate of Bergen-op-Zoom. It has a communication with the Maeſe : 7 miles N Bergen-op-Zoom, and 17 W Breda.

Steenkirk, a village of Auſtrian Hainault : 15 miles N Mons, and 16 W Bruſſels.

Steenwick, a ſtrong town of the United Provinces, in Overyſſel, on the river Aa : 20 miles S E Slooten, and 32 N Deventer.

Stegeburg, a ſeaport of Sweden, in E Gothland, on the Baltic : 25 miles S Nikoping, and 82 S W Stockholm.

Stein, a ſmall independent town of Swiſſerland, under the protection of the canton of Zuric. It is on the Rhine, where it iſſues from the lake of Conſtance : 15 miles W Conſtance, and 25 N E Zuric.

Steinheim, a town in the electorate of Mentz, on a hill, near the river Maine, with a caſtle : 9 miles from Francfort, lat. 49 52 N.

Steke, a town of Denmark, on the N coaſt of the iſle of Mona, with a caſtle. It is almoſt ſurrounded by a lake.

Stenay, a fortified town of France, department of Meuſe, on the river Meuſe : 24 miles N by W Verdun.

Stendal, a town of Germany in the marquiſate of Brandenburg, on the Ucht : 30 miles N by E Magdeburg.

Stenfort, a town of Weſtphalia, in the county of Bentheim, with an academy, on the Vecht . 16 miles N W Munſter.

Stennis, a village in the iſland of Orkney. At this place, between Kirkwall and Stromneſs, is a curious bridge, or cauſeway, acroſs a narrow neck of land, between two lakes. At the end of this cauſeway, ſome ſtones of aſtoniſhing magnitude, and 20 feet high, have been erected ; and there are many other huge maſſes of ſtone in the neighbourhood, very ſimilar to Stonehenge, on Saliſbury Plain.

Stepney, a village E of London, and contiguous to it.

Sternberg, a town of Germany, in the marquiſate of Brandenburg. It carries on a great commerce in cattle : 20 miles N E Frankfort on Oder.

Stertſingen, a town in the Tirol, on the river Eyſoch : 12 miles N W Brixen.

Stetin, or *Stettin*, a ſeaport of Germany, capital of Pruſſian Pomerania, and of a duchy of the ſame name, with a caſtle. It is a flouriſhing place, and carries on a conſiderable trade. In 1795, a dreadful fire conſumed a great number of houſes. It is on the Oder : 70 miles N by E Berlin, and 72 N Francfort.

Stevenage, a town in Hertfordſhire, England . 12 miles N N W Hertford, and 31 N by W London.

Stevenſwaert, a fortreſs of Dutch Guelderland, on the Maeſe : 20 miles N E Maeſtrecht.

Steyning, a borough in Suſſex, England. It ſends two members to parliament : 15 miles W Lewes, and 51 S by W London.

Steyre, a town of Upper Auſtria, in the quarter of Traun. It carries on a great trade in iron, and is ſeated at the confluence of the Steyre and Ens : 20 miles S E Lintz.

Stiligiano, a town of Naples, in Baſilicata, famous for its baths, and ſeated near the river Salandrella.

Stilton, a town in Huntingdonſhire, which gives name to a rich kind of cheeſe, ſaid, however, not to be the product of its neighbourhood, but of Melton Mowbray, in Leiceſterſhire : 14 miles S by E Stamford.

Stiria, a duchy of Germany, in the circle of Auſtria, bounded N by the archduchy of Auſtria, E by Hungary, S by Carniola, W by Carinthia and Saltzburg. Though a mountainous country, there is a great deal of land fit for tillage, and the ſoil is fertile. It contains mines of very good iron, whence the arms made here are in great eſteem. The inhabitants are very ſimple, and zealous worſhippers of the virgin Mary : the women have all ſwellings

ſwellings on their throats, called bronchoceles. Gratz is the capital.

Stirling, the capital of Stirlingſhire, ſeated on the frith of Forth, on a hill, which terminates abruptly in a ſteep rock. On this rock is an ancient caſtle, often the reſidence of the kings of Scotland, and in which James VI ſpent the whole of his minority, under the tuition of Buchanan. The outſide of the palace is curiouſly encircled with various groteſque figures. The church is a magnificent Gothic ſtructure, and ſerves for two ſeparate places of worſhip. In the town and its neighbourhood are manufactures of carpets, ſhalloons, and other woollen ſtuffs: that of tartans, formerly very flouriſhing, is now on the decline. Stirling, from its commodious ſituation, commands the paſs between the N and S part of Scotland: 30 miles N W Edinburgh, lon. 4 59 W, lat. 56 6 N.

Stirlingſhire, a county of Scotland, bounded N and N E by Perthſhire, E by the frith of Forth, S E by Linlithgowſhire, S by Dumbartonſhire, W by that county and Loch Lomond. It produces corn, cattle, ſheep, horſes, &c.

Stirum, a town of Germany, on the Roer: 12 miles N Duſſeldorp.

Stochem, a town in the biſhopric of Liege, on the Maeſe: 12 miles N Maeſtricht.

Stockak, a town of Suabia, on a river of the ſame name: 12 miles N Conſtance.

Stockbridge, a borough in Hampſhire, England, governed by a mayor, ſends two members to parliament: 9 miles N W Wincheſter.

Stockholm, the capital of Sweden, in a ſituation remarkable for its romantic ſcenery. It occupies, beſides two peninſulas, 7 ſmall rocky iſlands, ſcattered in the Maeler, in the ſtreams which iſſue from that lake, and in a bay of the Baltic. A variety of contraſted views are formed by numberleſs rocks of granite, riſing boldly from the ſurface of the water, partly bare, and partly craggy, and partly dotted with houſes, or feathed with wood. The harbour is an inlet of the Baltic, and the water of ſuch depth that ſhips of the largeſt burden can approach the quay. At the extremity of the harbour, ſeveral ſtreets riſe one above another, in the form of an amphitheatre; and the palace, a magnificent building, crowns the ſummit. Except in the ſuburbs, where ſeveral houſes are of wood, painted red, the buildings, in general, are of ſtone or of brick ſtuccoed white. There are about 5000 houſes, and 60,000 inhabitants, who pay taxes. A communication is formed between the ſeveral parts of Stockholm, by means of 12 bridges. The royal academy of ſciences here owes its inſtitution to Linnæus, and a few other learned men, and was incorporated in the year 1741; the royal academy of painting and ſculpture, contains a fine collection of caſts, from the antique ſtatues at Rome, ſent by Louis XIV to Charles XI, and preſented by the late king Adolphus Frederic, to the academy. The arſenal contains an immenſe number of ſtandards and trophies, taken from the Imperialiſts, Poles, Ruſſians, and Danes. A national bank was eſtabliſhed at Stockholm towards the cloſe of the laſt century. In this city are manufactures of glaſs, china, woollen, ſilk, linen, &c. 200 miles N E Copenhagen, and 900 N E London, lon 18 9 E, lat. 59 20 N.

[Coxe, Guthrie.]

Stockport, a town in Cheſhire, England. It is one of the moſt conſiderable places in the kingdom for the manufacture of cotton and printed goods, and is on the Merſey: 6 miles S Mancheſter, and 175 N N W London, lon. 2 18 W, lat. 55 35 N.

Stockton, a flouriſhing town in the county of Durham, England. It has a large manufacture of ſailcloth, a trade in lead, corn and butter, and is noted for its good ale. It is on the Tees, not far from its mouth: 18 miles S S E Durham, and 244 N by W London.

Stockzow, a town of Sileſia, principality of Teſchen, on the Viſtula: 12 miles S E Teſchen, lat. 49 45 N.

Stoke, a village in Norfolk, S E Downham, with a ferry on the Stoke, navigable from the Ouſe to this place.

Stoke, a village in Suffolk, England, near Neyland. It has a church, on a hill, whoſe tower is 120 feet high, and is a landmark to ſhips that paſs the mouth of the harbour of Harwich: 13 miles diſtant.

Stoke, or *Stoke Poges*, a village in Buckinghamſhire, England: 4 miles N N E Windſor. Its churchyard was the ſcene of Gray's celebrated Elegy.

Stokecomer, a town in Somerſetſhire, England: 26 miles W Wells.

Stoke Dabernon, a village in Surry, England: 4 miles W by S Epſom. Near it is Jeſſop's Well, a ſulphureous ſpring.

Stokeſley, a town in the N riding of Yorkſhire, England: 36 miles N York.

Stolberg, a town of Upper Saxony, in Thuringia, capital of a county of the same name, with a caſtle, where the count reſides. It is in a valley between two mountains: 10 miles N Nordhauſen, and 58 N W Leipſick.

Stolhoffen, a town of Suabia, in the marquiſate of Baden, in a moraſs, near the Rhine: 8 miles S W Baden, and 12 N E Straſburg.

Stolpen, a town in Pruſſian Pomerania, in a valley on a river of the ſame name: 50 miles N E Colberg, and 66 N W Dantzick, lon. 16 45 E, lat. 54 32 N.

Stone, a town in Staffordſhire, England, on the Trent: 7 miles N by W Stafford, and 140 N W London.

Stonebyres, a remarkable cataract in Lanerkſhire. See *Clyde*.

Stonebam, North and South, two villages in Hants, England: 3 miles N E Southampton. In the church of the former is an elegant monument, erected in 1783 to the memory of admiral lord Hawke.

Stonehenge, a remarkable heap of ſtones, on Saliſbury plain: 6 miles N Saliſbury. It has puzzled many diligent inquirers to account for the laying of thoſe enormous ſtones one upon another; for they are ſo heavy, that it is thought no method now known is ſufficient to have raiſed thoſe that lie acroſs, to that height.

Stonehaven, or *Stonehive*, a town in Kincardineſhire, Scotland, with a good harbour ſecured by a ſtone pier. Near it are the ruins of the famous caſtle of Dunnotyr; it ſtands on a lofty perpendicular rock, almoſt ſurrounded by the ſea. Not far hence is a precipitous cliff, called Fowl's Cleugh, remarkable for the reſort of the birds called kittiwakes, the young of which are much ſought after in the hatching ſeaſon. In this town is a manufacture of canvaſs, and ſome trade in dried fiſh and oil. This oil is obtained chiefly from the dogfiſh, great numbers of which are caught on this coaſt: 14 miles S by W Aberdeen.

Stormaria, a principality in the duchy of Holſtein, bounded N by Holſtein Proper, E by Wageria and Lawenburg, S and W by Lunenburg and Bremen, from which it is ſeparated by the Elbe. Glucksſtadt is the capital.

Stornaway, a flouriſhing town of Scotland, in the iſle of Lewis. It has a harbour on the E ſide of the iſland.

Stortford, a town in Hertfordſhire, England. It is on the ſide of a hill, on the river Stort, which has been made navigable hence to the Lea. On the E ſide are the ruins of a caſtle, on an artificial mount: 12 miles N E Hertford, and 30 N London.

Stour, a river which riſes on the moſt northerly point of Dorſetſhire, and enters the ſea at Chriſtchurch.

Stour, a river which forms the entire boundary between Eſſex and Suffolk, England; watering Clare, Sudbury, Neyland, and Manningtree; and being joined by the Orwell from Ipſwich, forms the noble harbour of Harwich.

Stourbridge, a town in Worceſterſhire, England. It is on the Stour, over which is a bridge, and is noted for its glaſs and iron works: 22 miles N Worceſter, and 124 N W London.

Stourbridge, or *Sturbich*, a field near Cambridge, famous for an annual fair on the 7th of September, which continues a fortnight. There are many tradeſmen go thither from London, as well as from other parts; and the commodities are horſes, hops, iron, wood, leather, cheeſe, &c. This fair is under the juriſdiction of the Univerſity of Cambridge.

Stourminſter, a town in Dorſetſhire, England, remarkable for the ruins of an ancient caſtle near it, which was the ſeat of the Weſt Saxon Kings. It is on the Stour, over which is a ſtone bridge: 20 miles N E Dorcheſter, 111 W by S London.

Stourport, a town in Worceſterſhire, England, which, from a plain field, is become within a few years, a very buſy and thriving centre of inland navigation. It is oppoſite the place where the Staffordſhire and Worceſterſhire canal enters the Severn, over which river it has a long ſtone bridge, finiſhed in 1775: 4 miles S Kidderminſter.

Stow, a town in Glouceſterſhire, England, on a bleak hill, deſtitute of wood and water: 11 miles S Campden, and 77 W by N London.

Stowey, a town in Somerſetſhire, England. It has 106 houſes: 22 miles W Wells, lon. 3 9 W, lat. 51 10 N.

Stow-Market, a town in Suffolk, England, between the Gippeng and Orwell, and has a navigable canal to Ipſwich. Its cherries are thought to be the fineſt in England, and it has a large manufacture of woollen ſtuffs: 12 miles N W Ipſwich, and 75 N N E London.

Stradella, a ſtrong town of Italy, in the Milaneſe, with a caſtle, near the Po: 10 miles S E Pavia, and 47 N W Parma.

Straits of Calais. See *Pas de Calais*.

Straelen, a town in Pruſſian Guelderland: 5 miles S W Gueldres.

Stralſund,

Stralſund, a ſtrong ſeaport of Germany, in Swediſh Pomerania. In 1678, it ſurrendered to the elector of Brandenburg, after 1800 houſes had been burnt in one night. It is almoſt ſurrounded by the Baltic and the lake Francen, and has a harbour ſeparated from the iſle of Rugen by a narrow Strait: 15 miles N W Gripſwald, and 40 N E Guſtrow, lon. 13 28 E, lat. 54 17 N.

Strangford, a ſeaport of Ireland, county of Down, on the narrow channel that connects Lough Strangford with the Iriſh Sea: 7 miles E Down.

Strangford Lough, a deep inlet of the ſea, in the county of Down, on the E coaſt of Ireland. It is 17 miles long and 5 broad, and abounds with excellent fiſh, particularly ſmelts; and off the bar, about Auguſt, is a periodical herring fiſhery. The bar, or entrance into it from the Iriſh Sea, is 3 miles below Strangford. It contains 54 iſlands, that have names, and many others. The burning of kelp profitably employs a great number of hands in theſe iſlands. Four of them are called Swan Iſlands, from the number of ſwans that frequent them.

Stranrawer, a borough in Wigtonſhire, on Loch Ryan, Scotland, with a harbour, to which belong about 20 veſſels of 100 tons, employed in the coaſting trade and herring fiſhery, and has about 1600 inhabitants. It has a manufacture of linen, and is 8 miles W Glenluce, lon. 5 15 W, lat. 55 0 N.

Straſburg, an ancient, populous, and commercial city of France, department of Lower Rhine, near the Rhine; the river Ill runs through it, and forms many canals. There are 6 bridges of communication between the different quarters of the city, one of wood, 3900 feet long; 200 narrow ſtreets, 4000 houſes, ſtrong rather than handſome, and 60,000 inhabitants; by others the inhabitants, excluſive of the garriſon, are computed to be 46,000. The principal ſtructures are built of a red ſtone, dug from the quarries, upon the Rhine. This town was formerly imperial. The town is entered by 6 gates. Before the revolution of 1789, it was an archiepiſcopal ſee, but is now a biſhopric. In the cathedral is a clock, which ſhows the motions of the conſtellations, the revolutions of the ſun and moon, the days of the week, the hours, and a ſilver bell, weighing two tons. Another remarkable circumſtance in this cathedral is its pyramidical tower, which is 549 feet high, and is aſcended by 635 ſteps. Here is a ſchool of artillery, and, in one of the Lutheran churches, the mauſoleum of marſhal Saxe: 55 miles N Baſil, and 255 E Paris, lon. 7 51 E, lat. 48 35 N. [Moor.]

Straſburg, a ſtrong town of Weſtern Pruſſia, in Culm, with a caſtle: 30 miles from Thorn, lon. 18 23 E, lat. 53 5 N.

Stratford, a conſiderable village in Eſſex, England, ſeparated from Bow, in Middleſex, by the river Lea, over which is a bridge, ſaid to be the moſt ancient ſtone bridge in England: 4 miles E N E London.

Stratford on *Avon*, a corporate town in Warwickſhire, England, governed by a mayor, on the Avon, over which is a ſtone bridge, with 13 great and 6 ſmall arches. It is memorable as the birthplace of Shakeſpear, who was buried here in 1616: 8 miles S W Warwick, and 94 N W London.

Stratford, Fenny, a town in Buckinghamſhire, England: 45 miles N W London.

Stratford, St. Mary's, a conſiderable village, having a ſhare in the woollen manufacture: 12 miles S W Ipſwich.

Stratford, Stony, an ancient town in Buckinghamſhire, England, on the Ouſe: 52 miles N W London.

Strathavon, a town in Lanerkſhire, Scotland, S of Hamilton, ſurrounded by a little fertile track, from which it takes its name.

Strathmore, a valley in Kincardineſhire, one of the fineſt tracts in Scotland. It is ſheltered N W by the Grampian mountains.

Stratton, a town in Cornwall, England, between two rivulets, which here unite and fall into the Briſtol channel at a ſmall diſtance: 18 miles N W Launceſton, and 221 W by S London.

Straubing, a town of Bavaria, capital of a territory of the ſame name. It is a large place, with broad ſtreets, handſome churches and fine convents. It is on the Danube: 22 miles S E Ratiſbon, and 65 N E Munich.

Streatham, a village in Surry, England: 5 miles S London. Here is a mineral water of a cathartic quality.

Strelitz, Old, a town of Lower Saxony, duchy of Mecklenburg Strelitz, on a plain, almoſt ſurrounded by moraſſes: 35 miles S W New Brandenburg.

Strelitz New, a town in the duchy of Mecklenburg Strelitz, which owes its origin to the deſtruction of the ducal palace in Old Strelitz. It is regularly planned in

in the form of a ſtar. The centre is a ſpacious market place, and thence a number of ſtreets branch out in ſtraight lines. The chief ſtreet leads to the palace, and the next to a pleaſant lake: 50 miles W Stetin

Streng, or *Strengues*, a town of Sweden, in Sudermania, with a biſhop's ſee, and a celebrated gymnaſium, or college: 30 miles W Stockholm.

Strivali, two rocky iſlands in the Mediterranean, anciently called *Strophades*; according to the ancient poets, the reſidence of the Harpies; at preſent a few monks are the only inhabitants: 26 miles S Zante, lat. 37 23 N.

Stroma, a ſmall iſland on the coaſt of Caithneſsſhire, Scotland, once uſed as a place of interment, by the inhabitants of ſeveral of the neighbouring iſlands. In the caverns of this iſland, uncorrupted human bodies, that had been dead ſixty years or more, were formerly to be found.

Strombolo, the moſt northern of the Lipari Iſlands. It is a volcano, which riſes in a conical form above the ſurface of the ſea. On the E ſide it has 3 or 4 little craters ranged near each other, not at the ſummit, but on the declivity, nearly at two thirds of its height, which is 500 fathoms. It is inhabited, notwithſtanding its fires; but care is taken to avoid the proximity of the crater, which is yet much to be feared. Of all the volcanos recorded in hiſtory, Strombolo ſeems to be the only one that burns without ceaſing. Etna and Veſuvius often lie quiet for many months, and even years, without the leaſt appearance of fire; but Strombolo is ever at work, and, for ages paſt, has been looked upon as the great lighthouſe of the Mediterranean Sea. The iſland is fertile and produces a great deal of cotton; the inhabitants are few in number, and unſocial in their manners, lon. 15 45 E, lat. 38 40 N.

[Adam.]

Stromneſs, a town on the W ſide of the iſland of Orkney, with an excellent harbour: 9 miles W Kirkwall.

Stronberg, a town of Germany, biſhopric of Munſter, capital of a ſmall diſtrict: 20 miles N W Paderborn, 22 8 E Munſter.

Strongoli, a town of Naples, in Calabria Citeriore, on a high rock, ſurrounded by others: 3 miles from the ſea, and 7 N St. Severino.

Stronſa, one of the Orkney Iſlands, ſituated N E of that called Mainland. It has 887 inhabitants.

Stroud, a town in Glouceſterſhire, England. It is on a brook, whoſe waters being peculiarly adapted to the dying of ſcarlet; its banks are crowded with the houſes of clothiers, and a navigable canal accompanies its progreſs to the Severn. This canal has been lately extended to join the Thames at Lechlade. See *Thames*. Stroud is 11 miles S E Glouceſter, and 102 W by N London.

Stroud, a conſiderable village in Kent, England, which joins the N end of Rocheſter bridge, being parted from the city by the river Medway: 29 miles S E London.

Stulingen, a town of Suabia, with a caſtle: 35 miles W Conſtance.

Stulweiſſenburg, a ſtrong town of Lower Hungary, capital of Ekekerſdegewar. It had the title of royal, becauſe formerly the kings were crowned and buried here. It is on the Rauſiza: 20 miles S W Buda, and 162 N by W Belgrade.

Stutgard, a populous city of Suabia, capital of the duchy of Wirtemburg. It is in a delightful country, ſurrounded by walls and ditches, and has an ancient caſtle, with a rich cabinet of curioſities, a ducal palace, an orphan houſe, and a college. The ſtreets are narrow in the city, and the houſes generally of wood; but there are fine houſes and ſtraight ſtreets in one of the ſuburbs. Stutgard was taken by the French in June, 1796. It is on a plain among mountains, near the Neckar: 36 miles E Baden, and 52 N E Straſburg, lon. 9 10 E, lat. 48 50 N.

Suabia, a circle of Germany, bounded on the N by Franconia and the circle of the Lower Rhine, on the W by that circle and Alſace, on the S by Swiſſerland, and on the E by Bavaria. It contains the duchy of Wirtemburg, the margravate of Baden, the principalities of Hoen-Zollern, Octingen, and Mindelheim, the biſhoprics of Augſburg, Conſtance, and Coire, with ſeveral abbies, and imperial towns. The French republicans overrun this country in the beginning of 1796, but were compelled to evacuate it before the end of the year.

Suakem, a ſmall iſland in the Red Sea, near the coaſt of Nubia, with a ſeaport of the ſame name, anciently called *Theon Soter*. The iſland is ſituated in a bay, the entrance of which is narrow, and well ſecured from every wind, with 5, 6, and 7 fathoms water. It belongs to the Turks, and is governed by a pacha, lon. 39 20 E, lat. 19 20 N.

Suane, ſee *Soana*.

Suanes, Suani, or *Suaneti*, a poor and ſimple people of Aſia, who inhabit one of the four diviſions of Imeritia. They ſubſiſt by raiſing cattle, and by a little agriculture.

Suaquam, a ſeaport of Africa, in the country of Abex, on a ſmall iſland of the ſame name, on the W ſide of the Red Sea. It is the reſidence of a Turkiſh governor under the baſhaw of Cairo, and was once a very flouriſhing place, but is now gone to decay, lon. 37 55 E, lat. 19 56 N.

Subbiaro, a town in Campagna di Roma, with a caſtle: 33 miles E Rome.

Suckfort, a ſmall village of Paleſtine, belonging to the Druſes, who poſſeſs a long range of mountains from Caſtravan to Carmel. Here the deſcendants of Faccardine keep up the family tradition that princes can never ſleep ſafely but in the day time, when the actions of men are eaſily obſerved by the guards, and that in the night it is neceſſary to be always vigilant and watchful, leſt traitors aſſault in darkneſs. So they now turn day into night. [Maundrell.]

Sudbury, a borough in Suffolk, England. It contains 3 ancient churches, is governed by a mayor, and ſends two members to parliament. It was one of the firſt ſeats of the Flemings, who were brought over by Edward III, to teach the Engliſh the art of manufacturing their own wool. Its trade is now diverted, in great part, into other channels: but many kinds of thin ſtuffs are ſtill made here, particularly ſays, bunting for navy colours, and burial crapes. It is on the Stour, (which is navigable hence to Manningtree:) 56 miles N E London, lon. 0 50 E, lat. 52 11 N.

Sudercoping, a town of Sweden, in E Gothland: 10 miles S Nordkioping, and 90 S W Stockholm.

Sudermania, or *Sundermanland*, a province of Sweden Proper, bounded N by Upland and Weſtermania, E by the peninſula of Tarin, S by the Baltic, W by Nericia. It is the moſt populous part of Sweden, and abounds in corn, and mines of divers metals. Nikoping is the capital.

Sudoree, one of the Faro iſlands, in the Northern Ocean; remarkable for a dangerous whirlpool near it, which is occaſioned by a crater, 61 fathom deep in the centre, and between 50 and 55 at the ſides. The danger, eſpecially in ſtorms, is very great; ſhips are irreſiſtably drawn in, and the waves beat ſo high, that an eſcape is almoſt miraculous; yet at the reflux, in very ſtill weather, the inhabitants venture in boats, for the ſake of fiſhing.

Svenborg, a ſeaport town of Denmark, in the iſland of Funen, with the beſt harbour in the iſland. Here are manufactures of woollen and linen: 22 miles S S E Odenſee, lon. 10 37 E, lat. 55 9 N.

Suez, a ſeaport of Egypt, ſituated on a point of land, in the form of a peninſula, on the weſtern coaſt of the Red Sea. It is not ſurrounded by walls, but the houſes are built ſo cloſely together, that there are only two paſſages into the city, of which that neareſt the ſea is open, the other ſhut by a very inſufficient gate. The houſes are very indifferent ſtructures; the Khans being the only ſolid buildings in the city. Hardly any part now remains of the caſtle which the Turks built upon the ruins of the ancient Kolſum. It is very thinly inhabited. Among its inhabitants are ſome Greeks and a few families of Copts. But, about the time of the departure of the fleet, it is crowded with ſtrangers. The ground lying about it is all one bed of rock, ſlightly covered with ſand. Scarcely a plant is to be ſeen any where in the neighbourhood. Trees, gardens, meadows, and fields, are entirely unknown at Suez. Fiſh is the only article of proviſion plentiful here. All other neceſſaries of life, for both men and the domeſtic animals, are brought from afar; from Cairo, which is three days' journey diſtant from Suez; Mount Sinai, at the diſtance of 6 days' journey, or Ghaſſo, at the diſtance of 7. The only water fit for drinking that is to be had here, comes from the wells of Naba, upon the other ſide of the gulf, and more than 2 leagues diſtant from Suez. The Arabs are the carriers; and they ſell this water at the rate of 9 French ſous a ſkin; but, though reputed the beſt, is ſtill very bad. Several veſſels are annually employed in the navigation between this port and Jidda; 4 or 5 are freighted by the Sultan, with corn for Mecca and Medina, which they convey to Jidda and Jambo: 14 others ſerve to carry paſſengers between Jidda and Suez. The commerce of Cairo with Suez, is only carried on by means of caravans, which wait the arrival and ſet out on the departure of the veſſels, that is, towards the end of April, or the beginning of May, and in the courſe of the month of July and Auguſt. That which M Volney accompanied, in 1783, conſiſted of about 3000 camels, and 5 or 6000 men. The merchandiſe

merchandiſe conſiſted in wood, ſails, and cordage, for the ſhips at Suez; in ſome anchors, carried by each of them, by 4 camels; iron bars, carded wool, and lead: it likewiſe carried bales of cloth, and barrels of cochineal, corn, barley, and beans, Turkiſh piaſtres, Venetian ſequins, and Imperial dollars. All theſe commodities were deſtined for Jidda, Mecca and Mocha, where they were to be bartered for Indian Goods, and the coffee of Arabia, which forms the principal article of the returns: 60 miles E S E Cairo, lon. 32 45 E, lat. 29 45 N.

[Niebuhr, Thevenot, Bowen.]

Suffolk, a county of England, bounded W by Cambridgeſhire, N by Norfolk, S by Eſſex, E by the German Ocean. It is in the dioceſe of Norwich; contains 800,000 acres, 22 hundreds, 28 market towns, and 575 pariſhes; and ſends 16 members to parliament. The air is clear and healthy. The country in general is level. Its principal produce is butter and cheeſe; but as the latter is only ſupplementary to the former, it has gained, almoſt proverbially, the character of the worſt in England. The farmers are opulent and ſkilful; and have an excellent breed of draught horſes. Ipſwich is the principal town; but the aſſizes are held at Bury St. Edmunds.

Sugelmeſſa, or *Sigelmeſſa*, a province of Barbary, bounded S by the kingdom of Tafilet, N by Mount Atlas. It is about 100 miles in length; abounds in corn, dates, and other fruits, and has mines of iron, lead, and antimony. The government is a republic. The capital, of the ſame name, is on the Zig: 150 miles N N E Tafilet, lon. 5 5 W, lat. 29 40 N.

Suke-ſhuc, a large and populous town on the Euphrates, the reſidence of a powerful Arab Prince. The market is a mile long. [Jackſon.]

Sukana, a town of Aſia, in the deſert of Syria, near which is a warm ſulphureous ſpring: 140 miles S S E Aleppo, and 130 N E Damaſcus.

Sukene, a town of Africa, in the county of Tripoli.

Sukerraba, a town of Arabia, in the province of Yemen: 4 miles S S E Othuma.

Sukkonela, a town of Africa on the Gold Coaſt, in the diſtrict of Anta; the trade in gold is conſiderable. The Engliſh, French, and Dutch, have factories and forts.

Sully, a town of France, department of Loiret, on the Loire: 20 miles S E Orleans.

Sulmona, a town of Naples, in Abruzzo Citeriore, remarkable for being the birthplace of Ovid. It is on the Sora: 2[illegible] miles S W Chieti, lat. 42 0 N.

Sultania, a conſiderable town of Perſia in Irac Agemi. Here is a very magnificent moſque, which contains the tomb of ſultan Chodabend. The town contains about 3000 houſes, and not more than 6000 inhabitants: 50 miles N W Caſbin, lon. 51 53 E, lat. 36 16 N.

[Chardin.]

Sultzbach, a town of Bavaria, with a caſtle, ſubject to the duke of Neuburg-Sultzbach. It has about 300 houſes: 10 miles N W Amberg, and 32 N Ratiſbon.

Sultzburg, a town of Suabia, with a fine palace, in a territory, fertile in good wine: 8 miles S W Friburg.

Sumotra, an iſland of Aſia, the moſt weſtern of the Sunda Iſlands. Its general direction is nearly N W and S E. The equator divides it into almoſt equal parts; the one extremity being in 5 33 N, the other in 5 56 S lat. and Acheen Head, its N extremity, is in lon. 95 34 E. It is ſeparated from Malacca, by the ſtraits of that name, and from Java, by the ſtraits of Sunda. It is 900 miles in length, and from 100 to 150 in breadth. No account has been given of this iſland, by any Engliſhman, till the year 1778, when Mr. Millar (ſon of the celebrated botaniſt) gave an account of the manners of a particular diſtrict. The Battas, a people who live in the interior parts, called the Caſſia country, differ from all the other inhabitants in language, manners, and cuſtoms. They eat the priſoners whom they take in war, and hang up their ſkulls as trophies in their houſes. He obſerves, however, that human fleſh is eaten by them *in terrorem*, and not as common food; though they prefer it to all others, and ſpeak with peculiar raptures of the ſoles of the feet, and palms of the hands. They expreſſed much ſurpriſe that the white people did not kill, much leſs eat, their priſoners. From this country, the greateſt part of the caſſia that is ſent to Europe is procured. It abounds alſo with the camphire trees, which conſtitute the common timber in uſe; and in theſe trees the camphire is found native, in a concrete form, and alſo in an oil leſs valuable. A chain of high mountains runs through its whole extent; the ranges, in many parts being double and treble; their altitude, though great, is not ſufficient to occaſion their being covered with ſnow during any part of the year. Between theſe ridges are extenſive plains, conſiderably elevated

ed above the surface of the maritime lands. In these, the air is cool; and, from this advantage, they are esteemed the most eligible portion of the country, are the best inhabited, and the most cleared from woods, which elsewhere, in general, cover both hills and vallies with constant shade. Here too are found many large and beautiful lakes, that facilitate much the communication between the different parts. The heat of the air is far from being so intense as might be expected from a country occupying the middle of the torrid zone; and it is more temperate than many regions without the tropics; the thermometer, at the most sultry hour, about 2 in the afternoon, generally fluctuating between 82 and 85 degrees. The inhabitants are divided into Malays, Achenese, Battas, Lampoons, and Rejangs. They are rather below the middle stature; their bulk in proportion; their limbs, for the most part, slight, but well shaped, and particularly small at the wrists and ankles. Their hair is strong and of a shining black. The men are beardless; great pains being taken to render them so, when boys, by rubbing their chins with a kind of quicklime. Their complexion is properly yellow, wanting the red tinge that constitutes a copper or tawny colour; those of the superior class, who are not exposed to the rays of the sun, and particularly their women of rank, approaching to a degree of fairness. The greater part of the females are ugly, many of them even to disgust; yet among them are some whose appearance is strikingly beautiful. Some of the inhabitants of the hilly parts are observed to have the swelled neck, or goiter; but they attempt no remedy for it, as these wens are consistent with the highest health. The rites of marriage among the Sumatrans, consist simply in joining the hands of the parties, and pronouncing them man and wife, without much ceremony, excepting the entertainment which is given upon the occasion. But little apparent courtship precedes their marriages. Their manners do not admit of it; the young people of each sex being carefully kept asunder, and the girls being seldom trusted from under the wing of their mothers. The opportunities which the young people have of seeing and conversing with each other, are at the public festivals. On these occasions, the persons who are unmarried, meet together, and dance and sing in company. It may be supposed that the young ladies cannot be long without their particular admirers. The men, when determined in their regards, generally employ an old woman as their agent, by whom they make known their sentiments and send presents to the female of their choice. The parents then interfere, and the preliminaries being settled, a feast takes place. At these festivals, a goat, a buffalo, or several, according to the rank of the parties, are killed to entertain, not only the relations and invited guests, but all the inhabitants of the neighbouring country who choose to repair to them. The greater the concourse, the more is the credit of the host, who is generally on these occasions, the father of the girl. The customs of the Sumatrans permit their having as many wives as they can purchase, or, afford to maintain; but it is extremely rare that an instance occurs of their having more than one, and that only among a few of the chiefs This continence they owe, in some measure, to their poverty. Mothers carry their children, not on the arm, but straddling on the hip, and usually supported by a cloth which ties in a knot on the opposite shoulder. The children are nursed but little; are not confined by any swathing or bandages; and being suffered to roll about the floor, soon learn to walk and shift for themselves; when cradles are used, they swing suspended from the ceilings of the rooms. The Sumatrans are fond of cock fighting. A man who has a high opinion of his cock, will not fight him under a certain number of dollars; and a father on his death bed has been known to desire his son to take the first opportunity of matching a cock for a sum equal to his whole property, under a blind conviction of its being invulnerable. The wild beasts of Sumatra are tigers, elephants, rhinoceroses, bears, and monkies. The tigers prove to the inhabitants, both in their journies, and even their domestic occupations, most destructive enemies. The number of people annually slain by these rapacious tyrants of the woods, is almost incredible; yet, from a superstitious prejudice, it is with difficulty they are prevailed upon by a large reward, which the India Company offers, to use methods of destroying them, till they have sustained some particular injury in their own family or kindred. Alligators likewise occasion the loss of many inhabitants, frequently destroying the people as they bathe in the river.

river, according to their regular cuſtom, and from which the perpetual evidence of the riſk attending it, cannot deter them. A ſuperſtitious idea of their ſanctity, alſo, preſerves them from moleſtation, although, with a hook of ſufficient ſtrength, they may be taken without much difficulty. The other animals of Sumatra are buffaloes, a ſmall kind of horſes, goats, hogs, deer, bullocks, and hog-deer. This laſt is an animal ſomewhat larger than a rabbit, the head reſembling that of a hog, and its ſhanks and feet like thoſe of the deer. The bezoar ſtone found on this animal has been valued at 10 times its weight in gold: it is of a dark brown colour, ſmooth on the outſide, and the coat being taken off, it appears ſtill darker, with ſtrings running underneath the coat; it will ſwim on the top of the water. If it be infuſed in any liquid, it makes it extremely bitter: the virtues uſually attributed to this ſtone are cleanſing the ſtomach, creating an appetite, and ſweetening the blood. Of birds they have a greater variety than of beaſts. The coo-ow, or Sumatran pheaſant, is a bird of uncommon beauty. They have ſtorks of prodigious ſize, parrots, dunghill fowls, ducks, the largeſt cocks in the world, woodpigeons, doves, and a great variety of ſmall birds, different from ours, and diſtinguiſhed by the beauty of their colours. Of their reptiles, they have lizards, flying lizards, and camelions. The iſlands ſwarm with inſects, and their varieties are no leſs extraordinary than their numbers. Rice is the only grain that grows in the country; they have ſugarcanes, beans peas, radiſhes, yams, potatoes, pumpkins, and ſeveral kinds of pot herbs unknown to Europe; and here are found moſt of the fruits to be met with in other parts of the E Indies in the greateſt perfection. Indigo, ſaltpetre, ſulphur, arſenic, Braſil wood, two ſpecies of the bread fruit tree, pepper, benjamin, coffee, and cotton, are likewiſe the produce of this iſland, as well as caſſia, of which it furniſhes about 2600 pounds, beſides more of the oil than can be ſold. Here alſo is the cabbage tree and ſilk cotton tree; and the foreſt contain a great variety of valuable ſpecies of wood, as ebony, pine, ſandal, eagle, or aloes, teek, manchineel, and iron wood, and alſo the banyan tree. Bees wax is a commodity of great importance here; and they have likewiſe edible bird's neſts. Gold, tin, iron, copper and lead, are found in the country; and the former is as plentiful here as in any part of Aſia. The Engliſh and Dutch have factories on this iſland; the principal one of the former being Fort Marlborough, on the S W coaſt. The original natives of Sumatra are pagans; but it is to be obſerved, that when the Sumatrans, or any of the natives of the eaſtern iſlands, learn to read the Arabic character, and ſubmit to circumciſion, they are ſaid to become Malays; the term *Malay* being underſtood to mean *Muſſulman*. See *Acheen*. [Marſden, Macdonald, Bowen, Millar.]

Sumerein, a town of Lower Hungary, in an iſland of Schut, made by the river Danube: 16 miles S Preſburg.

Summei-kioum, an irregularly built town of Ava, on the Irrawaddy, All the inhabitants are employed in the manufacture of ſaltpetre, and gunpowder; thence the royal magazines are ſupplied. In the vicinity rice is cultivated. [Symes.]

Sunart, a diſtrict in Argyleſhire, Scotland, in the peninſula at the N W end of that county. It is remarkable for numerous veins of lead, which are not very productive.

Sunda Iſlands, a name given to ſeveral iſlands in the Eaſtern Indian Sea, of which Sumatra, Borneo, and Java are the chief.

Sunda (Straits of,) the ſtrait or paſſage of the Eaſtern Indian Sea, which lies between the iſlands of Sumatra and Java.

Sunderbunds, or *The Woods*, a tract of country, conſiſting of that part of the Delta of the Ganges, in Bengal, which borders on the ſea. In extent it is equal to the principality of Wales. It is completely enveloped in woods, infeſted with tigers and compoſed of a labyrinth of rivers and creeks, all of which are ſalt, except thoſe that immediately communicate with the principal arm of the Ganges. Here ſalt in quantities equal to the whole conſumption of Bengal and its dependencies, is made and tranſported with equal facility; and here alſo is found an inexhauſtible ſtore of timber for boat building.

Sunderburg, a town of Denmark, in the iſland of Alſen, with a caſtle. It is on a ſtrait, called Sunderburg Sound: 12 miles E Flenſburg.

Sunderdoo, or *Melundy*, a fortified iſland and ſeaport of the Deccan of Hindooſtan, on the Concancoaſt, reduced by commodore James, in 1756. It is about 10 miles N E Vingorla Rocks.

Sunderland, a ſeaport in the biſhopric of Durham, England. It is a flouriſhing town, and, for the exportation of coal,

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is next in consequence, on that side of the kingdom, of Newcastle. Its port, at the mouth to the Wear, though improved from its former state, will not admit very large ships; but vessels hence can get out to sea much more readily than from the Tyne. The coal is brought down the Wear from numerous pits near its banks. Here are several glasshouses; and there is an exportation of grindstones and other articles: 13 miles N E Durham, and 264 N by W London.

Sundi, a province of Africa, in Congo, which lies along the river Zaire. Its rivers render it extremely fertile, and in the mountains are mines of several metals. The capital is of the same name, lon. 17 55 E, lat. 4 50 S.

Sundswall, a seaport of Sweden, in the division of Norland, and province of Medelpadia. It is near the gulf of Bothnia: 195 miles N by W Stockholm, lon. 18 5 E, lat. 62 45 N.

Sunneburg, or *Sonneberg*, a flourishing town of Brandenburg, in the territory of Sternburg, with a castle: 50 miles E by N Berlin.

Sunk Island, an island, 9 miles in circuit, within the mouth of the Humber, separated from Yorkshire, by a channel, near two miles broad. It produces all sorts of grain, also wood and black rabbits.

Sunning, a village in Berkshire, on the Thames, 2 miles N E Reading. It was once an episcopal see, and had 9 bishops in succession, the last of whom, Hermannus, removed the see to Salisbury.

Sunning Hill, a village in Berkshire, in Windsor Forest: 6 miles S S E Windsor. It is noted for its medicinal wells, which are efficacious in paralytic cases.

Supino, an ancient town of Naples, in Molise, with a castle: it is at the foot of the Appennines: 17 miles N by W Benevento.

Sur, see *Sour*.

Surat, a city and seaport of the Deccan in Hindoostan. It is said to have nearly 1,000,000 inhabitants, and its trade is now very considerable. In this city are many different religions; for there are Mahometans of several sects, many sorts of Gentoos, and Jews and Christians of various denominations. The Mahometans at Surat are not, by far, so strict as they are in Arabia, or in other Turkish countries, nor are the distinctions of tribes among the Hindoos who reside here strictly observed. These Hindoos are a set of industrious, sober people, and of most surprising honesty. The Hindoo women assist their husbands in earning their bread; and, keeping themselves so clean, that the European women, who come to India, are obliged to follow their example, or run the risk of losing their husband's affections. When a child is born, a bramin is to declare, by astrological rules, whether the child is come into the world in a lucky hour or not. This done, he hangs a thin string over the shoulder of a boy, who wears this distinctive mark of his nation all his lifetime. If a banian, or common Hindoo, intends to give his child in marriage, which is done when the child is about 6 or 8 years old, a Bramin is to fix the times when the father is to ask for the bride, and when the wedding is to be celebrated. In the mean while, the children remain in the houses of their parents till they arrive at the age of maturity. The bramins order and announce also the holy days. Every banian is obliged, every morning after washing and bathing himself, to have a kind of seal impressed on his forehead, by a bramin; though this is the office of inferior bramins. The country round Surat is fertile, except toward the sea, which is sandy and barren. Before the English E India Company obtained possession of Bombay, the presidency of their affairs on the coast of Malabar was at Surat; and they had a factory established there. Even after the presidency was transferred to Bombay, the factory was continued. The Great Mogul had then an officer here, who was styled his admiral, and received a revenue called the tanka, of the annual value of 3 lacks of rupees, arising from the rents of adjacent lands, and the taxes levied at Surat. The tyranny of this officer toward the merchants, induced the E India Company, in 1759, to fit out an armament, which dispossessed the admiral of the castle; and, soon after, the possession of this castle was confirmed to them by the court of Delhi. They obtained, moreover, the appointment to the post of admiral, and were constituted receivers of the tanka, by which their authority in this place became supreme. Surat is situated on the confines of Guzerat: 20 miles up the river Tapty, and 177 N Bombay, lon. 72 48 E, lat. 21 10 N. [Niebuhr.]

Sure, a river of Ireland, in Tipperary, which runs by Clonmel and Carrick to Waterford, and falls into St. George's Channel.

Suringia, a commercial town of Japan, in the island of Niphon capital of a province

province of the same name, with a castle, where the emperors formerly resided, lon. 139 5 E, lat. 39 30 N.

Surry, a county of England, bounded N by Middlesex, E by Kent, S by Sussex, W by Hampshire and Berks; it lies in the diocese of Winchester; contains 13 hundreds, 11 market towns (including Southwark) and 140 parishes; and sends 14 members to parliament. The air is generally temperate and healthy. It produces corn, boxwood, walnuts, hops, and fuller's earth. The principal rivers beside the Thames (which is the boundary of this county on the N) are the Mole, Wey, and Wandel. The lent assizes are held at Kingston, and the summer assizes at Guilford and Croydon alternately.

Surzee, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Lucern, near the lake of Sempach: 5 miles S Lucern.

Sus, a river of Morocco, which forms the S boundary of that empire, and enters the Atlantic, at Messa. Like the Nile, its annual inundations enrich the country.

Sus, one of three grand divisions of the empire of Morocco; bounded W by the Atlantic, N by Mount Atlas, E by Gesula, S by the river Sus. It is a flat country, abounding in corn, sugar canes, and dates. The inhabitants, who are chiefly Berebers, or ancient natives, are distinguished by their industry; and many of them, who live in towns, become opulent, and are much more polite than the natives of Fez and Morocco. In the mountainous part they are entirely free, and they are governed by their own chiefs.

Susa, a seaport of the kingdom of Tunis. See *Sousa*.

Susa, an ancient and strong town of Piedmont, capital of a marquisate of the same name, with a fort. Here is a rich convent, called the abbey of St. Just, and a triumphal arch to the honor of Augustus Cæsar. It is on the Doria, among pleasant mountains, and is called the key of Italy, being the principal passage out of France into Italy: 30 miles N W Turin.

Susa, or Suster, a town of Persia, in the province of Chusistan, supposed to be the ancient Susa, where the kings of Persia had a magnificent palace for their winter residence, where they kept their royal archives and a part of their treasures. Alexander found immense riches here. At present here are some manufactures of silk, stuffs and rich cloth: 50 leagues W Ispahan, and 33 N Bassora, lon. 51 29 E, lat. 31 15 N.

Susdal, a town of Russia, in the government of Volodimer, capital of a duchy of the same name, with an archbishop's see. It is built of wood, on the Kasma: 90 miles N E Moscow, lon. 40 25 E, lat. 56 26 N.

Sussex, a county of England, bounded N by Surry, N E and E by Kent, S by the English channel, W by Hampshire. It lies in the diocese of Chichester, contains 65 hundreds, one city, 16 market towns, and 142 parishes; and sends 28 members to parliament. The soil of the downs, and thence to the sea, is fertile in corn and grass, the latter feeding sheep, whose wool is remarkably fine. The middle abounds with meadows and rich arable ground; and the N side is shaded with extensive woods, that used to supply fuel for the iron works, when they were in a flourishing state. This plentiful county, therefore, supplies numerous commodities, the chief of which are corn, malt, cattle, wool, wood, iron, chalk, glass, fish and fowl; and is particularly famous for its wheatears, a delicious bird of the size of a lark, which are taken in great numbers, on the S E downs. Sussex is not distinguished for any manufacture, but that of gunpowder at Battel, and of needles at Chichester. Chichester is the capital.

Suster, an ancient town of Persia. See *Susa*.

Susteren, a town of Westphalia, duchy of Juliers: 2 miles from the river Maese, and 12 S Ruremonde.

Sutherlandshire, a county of Scotland, bounded N by the North Sea, E by Caithnesshire and the German Ocean, S by the frith of Dornoch and Rosshire, W by the Minch. Some parts of this county called forests, are trackless deserts, destitute of trees; or bleak mountains, abounding with wild roes. In these parts, there are few inhabitants, and no villages; but along the frith of Dornoch, the country is populous and well cultivated. Dornoch is the county town.

Sutri, a town in the patrimony of St. Peter, with a bishop's see: 22 miles N W Rome.

Sutton, a village in Cambridgeshire, England: 6 miles S W Ely.

Suzanne, St. a town of France, department of Maine. It has a considerable paper manufacture: 24 miles W Mans.

Swaffham, a town of Norfolk, England: 34 miles N N E Newmarket, and 94 N E London.

Swale, a river in Yorkshire, England, which

ICELAND ISLE Drawn to the same Scale.
North Cape
Patrickshorde
Grimsby I.
Hitla Neid
Iddan
Multicanks
Reydefiordur
Eldey I.
Westmanna R.
Oddo
Peppey Is
West Longit from London
British Statute Miles.
NORTHERN OCEAN
FROZEN OCEAN
DANISH LAPLAND
SWEDISH LAPLAND
RUSSIAN LAPLAND
Lofoden Is
Arctic Circle
Heyhligeland
Namendal
Frelaver I
Faro Is
Drontheim
Sweden
Finland
Gulf of Bothnia
WHITE SEA
Archangel
Russia
Shetland Islets
Orkney Islands
Bergen
Aggerhuys
Christiana
Stockholm
Aland I.
Gulf of Finland
Petersburg
Ingria
Ladoga
Esthonia
Livonia
Riga
Courland
Pepus
Dagho I.
Oesel I.
Gothland
Wisby
Borkholm
Oeland I.
Christiansand
Memmet
Baltic Sea
Poland
Prussia
Konigsberg
Dantzic
Germany
Meridian of London
Gulf of Scagerrack or Cattegat
British Ocean
Scotland
Murray Firth
Aberdeen
Firth of Tay
SWEDEN, DENMARK, & NORWAY, From the latest AUTHORITIES.

which running S E, by Richmond, falls into the Ouſe.

Swally, a town of the Deccan of Hindooſtan, in Cambaya. It has a harbour, where ſhips receive and deliver their cargoes for the merchants of Surat, being 12 miles N W that place, lon. 72 15 E, lat. 21 18 N.

Swanſcomb, a village in Kent, England: 2 miles W by S Gravesend.

Swanſey, a ſeaport and corporate town in Glamorganſhire, in S Wales, with an old caſtle, and two churches. It is at the mouth of the Tawy, governed by a portreve, and has plenty of coal in its neighbourhood. Of theſe it ſends great quantities to Ireland, and the S coaſt of England; and it has a conſiderable trade to Briſtol. Here are great works for the melting of copper and lead ore. Many ſhips have been built here, and it is reſorted to for ſea bathing: 24 miles W N W Cowbridge, and 205 W London.

Swartſluys, a town of the United Provinces, in Overyſſel, on the Vecht, 4 miles from its mouth.

Sweden, a kingdom of Europe, and the largeſt except Ruſſia; bounded N by Daniſh Lapland and the ocean, E by Ruſſia, S by the Baltic and the gulf of Finland, and W by Norway, the ſound, and the Categate. It extends 800 miles from N to S, and 350 from E to W, containing 13,500 German ſquare miles The whole kingdom is divided into 5 grand diviſions, viz. Sweden Proper, Gothland, Norland, Lapland, and Finland; and each of theſe is ſubdivided into ſeveral provinces. The winter here, is long, dry, and exceedingly cold; the ſummer ſhort and hot. The Swedes experience a rapid change from the former of theſe ſeaſons to the latter; ſpring and autumn being almoſt unknown; during the long nights of winter, the moon, the aurora borealis, and the reflection of the ſnow, produce a mild and agreeable light. In ſummer, the ſun remains ſo long above the horizon, that the night conſiſts only of a ſlight twilight; vegetation then acquires its full vigour, and nature ſeems to regain that time which ſhe has loſt during the froſty ſeaſon. Though Sweden is ſituated under a rigorous climate, it enjoys a much milder temperature than thoſe countries of Aſia and America, which have the ſame latitude. Thunder is ſeldom heard in this country; it produces no venomous reptiles; and earthquakes never ſpread terror and conſternation. Some of its learned men pretend, that the traces of extinguiſhed volcanoes are to be ſeen in it, but the proofs which they bring are far from being convincing. The pure and ſharp air, which the Swedes breathe, renders them vigorous, and preſerves them from epidemical diſeaſes. They often attain to a very great age: Linnæus reckons that there are in Sweden 1300 ſpecies of plants, 200 of which are uſed in medicine; and 1400 ſpecies of animals. Wolves, foxes, hares, birds of prey, moorfowl, cocks of the wood, together with freſh and ſalt water fiſh, are found here in great abundance; bears, elks, does, roebucks, ſables, beavers, and polecats, are more uncommon. It has been remarked, that no beeches grow beyond Eaſt Gothland, and no oaks beyond Upland; the birch grows in all the provinces. The pine and the fir, however, are the principal foreſt trees. With regard to mineral productions, Sweden is very rich, eſpecially in iron and copper, with abundance of lead, marble, alum, limeſtone, coal, vitriol, curious petrifactions, porphery, amethyſts, loadſtone, ſlates, talc, quick ſilver, ſulphur, mother of pearl, &c. and in ſome places ſilver. The moſt remarkable mountain, is the *Seveberg-ſrygn*, which, in W Gothland, begins to riſe above the level of the ſea; it extends towards the N, between Norway and Norland, and ſeparates theſe two countries by ſummits, covered with eternal ſnow. According to Mr. Bergman, it ſtretches as far as the northern part of Aſia. All the mountains of Sweden are compoſed of gravel, freeſtone, calcareous ſtone, ſlate, different kinds of petrifactions and granite: the baſis of the greater part of the mountains is granite. The ſoil of the plains and vallies which lie between the hills and mountains, is very proper for cultivation; and commerce and navigation are greatly aſſiſted by numerous rivers, bays, and lakes. A Swediſh author, who has written on the mineral ſprings of Sweden, reckons up 360; they abound in every province of the kingdom. Sweden contains, altogether, 105 cities, or large towns. The articles of export are boards, gunpowder, leather, iron, copper, tallow, ſkins, pitch, reſin, and malts; and it imports ſalt, brandy, wine, linen cloth, ſtuffs, tobacco, ſugar, ſpice, and paper. The inhabitants are of a robuſt conſtitution, and able to ſuſtain the hardeſt labour. They are much more poliſhed than formerly; and have ſeveral public ſchools and colleges, where the arts and ſciences are taught. Their

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houſes are generally of wood, with very little art in their conſtruction. The roofs, in many places, are covered with turf, on which their goats often feed. There is no country in the world where the women do ſo much work; for they till the ground, threſh the corn, and row the boats on the ſea. The form of the Swediſh government has frequently varied. Before the acceſſion of Guſtavus I, it was an elective monarchy. By the union of Calmar, in 1397, it was ſtipulated that the ſame monarch ſhould rule over Denmark, Sweden, and Norway, to be choſen by the deputies from the ſtates of thoſe 3 kingdoms aſſembled at Calmar. By this regulation, Sweden became a mere tributary kingdom to Denmark. From this ſtate of ſubjection to a tyrannical foreign yoke, it was reſcued by Guſtavus Vaſa, on whom the Swedes, in 1523, conferred the ſovereignty, and made the crown hereditary in his male iſſue. He was entruſted with great prerogatives; and theſe were augmented by Guſtavus Adolphus, the right of ſucceſſion being extended, at the ſame time, to the female line. In the minority of his daughter Chriſtina, the regal powers were greatly circumſcribed, and the nobles acquired ſuch an exorbitant authority, as gave great umbrage to the three other orders of the clergy, citizens, and peaſants. This proved a favourable opportunity for Charles XI to obtain from the ſtates a formal ceſſion of abſolute ſovereignty, which quietly devolved upon his ſon Charles XII. Upon the death of the latter, the Swedes conferred the crown upon Ulrica Eleanora, his youngeſt ſiſter; ſtipulating at the ſame time, great limits to the prerogative. Ulrica reſigned the crown to her conſort, Frederic I. From this period, the Swediſh monarch was the moſt limited one in Europe, till 1772, when Guſtavus III effected a revolution, by which he regained the moſt eſſential royal prerogatives, without, however, being an abſolute monarch. He was aſſaſſinated in 1792, leaving his ſon Guſtavus Adolphus a minor, who attained his majority in 1796. The eſtabliſhed religion is the Lutheran, and they have one archbiſhop, and 7 biſhops. The capital is Stockholm. The number of inhabitants 3,000,000.

Swernich, a town of Turkey in Europe, on the confines of Servia and Boſnia, on the Drino: 70 miles S W Belgrade.

Swindon, a town of Wiltſhire, England, near a rich vale: 28 miles N Saliſbury, and 83 W London.

Swinna, one of the Orkney iſles, N E of Mainland. Here are two whirlpools, that have been known to ſnatch in boats and light veſſels, which are inſtantly ſwallowed up.

Swiſſerland, or *Switzerland*. Under this name modern geographers include all the country occupied not only by the Swiſs, or Thirteen Cantons of the league, but by other eſtates in alliance with or ſubject to them; in which ſenſe the greateſt extent from E to W will be about 180 miles, and from N to S 140. On the N it is bounded by Swabia, on the E by the Tyroleſe and Auſtrian Swabia, on the S by Savoy and Italy, and on the W by France. Swiſſerland may juſtly be conſidered as ſome of the moſt elevated land in Europe, as many principal rivers take their riſe here, and run in different directions to the extremity. The greater part is compoſed of mountains, with narrow vallies between: theſe mountains are compoſed of ſtupendous rocks, 2 4 or 6 maſſes, piled on each other, and from 4000 to 10,000 feet in height. One peak in St. Gothard's, mountain, is computed by Du Cret to be 16,500 French feet. Before the late revolution Swiſſerland was divided into 13 cantons, excluſive of their allies; namely, Lucern, Uri, Schweitz, Underwalden, Zug, Friburg, and Soleure, which are catholics. The proteſtant cantons are Zuric, Bern, Baſle, and Schaffhauſen. The number of inhabitants is reckoned at 2,000,000. Glarus and Appenzel contain both religions. There are four paſſages over the Alps into Italy from Swiſſerland; the firſt of which is beyond the lake of Geneva over Mount Cennis, which leads to Savoy; the ſecond begins in the country of the Griſons, and croſſes Mount St. Bernard, leading to the valley of Aouſta, which belongs to Piedmont; the third begins in the country of the Griſons, croſſes Mount Simpleberg and leads to the duchy of Milan; the fourth croſſes Mount St. Gothard, and the bailiwicks of Italy, and terminates in the Milaneſe. The principal lakes are thoſe of Conſtance, Geneva, Lucern, Zuric, and Neuchatel. The moſt conſiderable rivers are the Rhine, Rhone, Aar, Arve, Reuſs, and Inn. The chief riches of Swiſſerland, conſiſt of excellent paſtures in which many cattle are bred and fattened, and the goats, and chamois, feed on the mountains, and in the woods. The men

are

are all ſtrong and robuſt, for which reaſon they are preferred by ſeveral nations for the military ſervice; and even the pope has his Swiſs guards. The women are tolerably handſome, have many good qualities, and are in general very induſtrious. The peaſants retain their old manner of dreſs, and are content to live upon milk, butter, and cheeſe; and there are ſome of the mountaineers who never have any bread. See *Glaciers*, and *Schweitz*. A definitive alliance ſubſiſted between France and ſeveral of the Swiſs cantons for more than a century, to the great advantage of both. Theſe republicans found in that monarchy a ſteady, faithful and generous friend. In 1777 the alliance was renewed in the city of Soleure, and extended to all the cantons From this period, till the commencement of that diſaſtrous revolution, which has been effected by the intrigues of the French, the Swiſs were ſo much wiſer than any of the other European powers, that they preſerved a peace uninterrupted, except by ſome internal diſputes, principally ariſing from religious zeal, and which were ſpeedily terminated. Their hiſtory, therefore, during this period, is compriſed in few words. It affords no room for ſignalizing the abilities of a writer, by detailing the "ſplendid miſeries of mankind" in battles and ſieges, victories and defeats. While other nations deſcanted largely on the bleſſings of peace, liberty and poverty, amidſt the curſes of war, taxes, and oppreſſion, theſe happy people quietly enjoyed all the manifold advantages, which ſound policy, ſteadily purſued, could confer. The preſent ſituation of Switzerland is a ſtriking contraſt to the foregoing. It is "correctly and energetically drawn in the picture of Athens, left us by a writer of the middle ages, after the invaſion. *It is the empty and bloody ſkin of an immolated victim.* She has nothing left but rocks and ruins and demagogues." Since the revolution of 1797, the old government of Switzerland has been changed, the 13 independent governments have been aboliſhed; the name of Switzerland changed to that of Helvetia, and divided into 22 cantons, and conſolidated into one Republic.

[Coxe, Mallet du Pan, Scott.]

Sydenham, a village in Kent, on the declivity of a fine hill: 8 miles S by E London. It is noted for medicinal wells.

Sydney Bay, on the S ſide of Norfolk Iſland, in the Pacific Ocean, formed by Point Hunter and Point Roſs, which are near 2 miles aſunder. Here is a ſettlement of convicts, from England, lon. 168 12 E, lat. 29 4 S.

Sydney Cove, the town or ſettlement of convicts, founded at Port Jackſon, in New S Wales, in 1788. The ground about it was then covered by a thick foreſt; but, in 1790, ſome good buildings had been erected, and the greateſt part of the civil and military officers were comfortably lodged. The governor's houſe is built of ſtone, and has a very good appearance, being 70 feet in front. The lieutenant governor's houſe is of brick, as are alſo thoſe belonging to the judge and the commiſſary. The reſt of the houſes are built with logs and plaſtered, and all the roofs are either covered by ſhingles, or thatched. The cove lies open to the N E, and is continued in a S W direction, for near 1000 yards, gradually decreaſing from the breadth of 1400 feet, till it terminates in a point, where it receives a ſmall ſtream of freſh water. The anchorage extends 2000 feet up the cove, and has ſoundings in general of 4 fathom near the ſhore, and 5, 6 or 7 near the middle of the channel. It is perfectly ſecure from all winds, and for a conſiderable way on both ſides, ſhips can lie cloſe to the ſhore; nor are there any rocks or ſhallows to render the navigation dangerous, lon. 159 19 30 E, lat. 32 52 S.

Syene, a fortified city of Egypt, on the E ſide of the Nile. This town is celebrated for the firſt attempt to aſcertain the meaſure of the circumference of the earth, by Eratoſtenes, a native of Cyrene, who, about the year 276 before Chriſt, was invited from Athens to Alexandria, by Ptolemy Euergetes: near it, on a ſmall iſland on the Nile, anciently called *Elephantina*, is a temple of Cnuphis ſtill ſtanding, very little injured; here was likewiſe a Nilometer, but this is now not to be diſcovered. In this town, which was ſituated under the tropic, according to the report of Strabo, a well was ſunk which marked the ſummer ſolſtice, and the day was known when the ſtile of the ſun dial caſt no ſhade at noon; at that inſtant the vertical ſun darted his rays to the bottom of the well, and his image was reflected on the water. Syene is at preſent a miſerable place, with a ſmall fort, commanded by an aga of the Janiſſaries; the remains of the ancient town are on an eminence to the S. Columns and pillars of granite ſcattered here and

there

there denote its situation. Here is an ancient building, perhaps the observatory of the ancient Egyptians: 375 miles S from Cairo, lon. 33 8 E, lat. 24 0 N.

Syracuse, an ancient and strong city of Sicily, in the Val-di-Noto, with a bishop's see, and a fine harbour, defended by a castle. It was almost ruined by an earthquake in 1693. Near this place, in 1718, there was a seafight between the Spaniards and English, in which the former were beaten. It is near the sea: 72 miles S by W Messina, and 110 S E Palermo, lon. 15 30 E, lat. 37 5 N.

Syria, or *Surastan*, a province of Asiatic Turkey; this name is given to the whole space contained between two lines drawn, the one from Alexandretta to the Euphrates, and the other from Gaza, in the desert of Arabia; bounded E by this desert, and W by the Mediterranean: the Arabians call it *Barr el Sham*. This country is, in some measure, only a chain of mountains, which distribute themselves in various directions from one leading branch; and such, in fact, is the appearance it presents, whether we approach it from the side of the sea, or by the immense plains of the desert. These mountains, as they vary their levels and situation, are also greatly changed in their form and appearance. Between Alexandretta and the Orontes, the firs, larches, oaks, box-trees, laurels, yews and myrtles with which they abound, give them an air of liveliness which delights the traveller. On some declivities he even meets with cottages, environed with fig trees and vineyards; and the sight of these repays the fatigue he has endured on a road which, by rugged paths, leads him from the bottom of vallies to the tops of hills, and from the tops of hills to the bottoms of vallies. The inferior branches, which extend to the northward of Aleppo, on the contrary, present nothing but bare rocks, without verdure or earth. To the S of Antioch, and on the sea coast, the hill sides are proper for the cultivation of tobacco, olives and vines; but, on the side of the desert, the summits and declivities of this chain are almost one continued series of white rocks. Towards Lebanon the mountains are lofty, but are covered in many places with as much earth as fits them for cultivation, by industry and labour. There, amid the crags of the rocks, may be seen, the no very magnificent remains of the boasted cedars; but a much greater number of firs, oaks, brambles, mulberry trees, figs and vines. As we leave the country of the Druses, the mountains are no longer so high, nor so rugged, but become fitter for tillage; they rise again to the S W of Mount Carmel, are covered with woods, and afford very pleasant prospects; but, as we advance toward Judea, they lose their verdure, their vallies grow narrower, they become dry and stony, and terminate at the Dead Sea in a pile of desolate rocks, full of precipices and caverns, while to the W of Jordan and the lake, another chain of rocks, still higher and more rugged, presents a still more gloomy prospect, and announces afar off the entrance of the desert, and the end of the habitable lands. Damascus is the capital.

Syrian, a town of Pegu, near the bay of Bengal, on a river of the same name, which is one of the extreme branches of the Ava. As soon as a ship arrives, the number of the people are sent to the king, and he is informed that so many of his slaves are come to share the glory and favour of his reign. It is a place of great trade; the town is walled with stone, lon. 96 40 E, lat. 16 50 N.

[Fitch, Bowen.]

Szucca, a town of Western Prussia, in the palatinate of Culm, on the Vistula: 12 miles S by W Culm, lon. 18 24 E, lat. 53 14 N.

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Taafe, a rapid river in Glamorganshire, Wales, which enters the Bristol Channel at Cardiff. On this river, near Caerphilly, is a stone bridge called Pont y Pryddal, of one arch, 140 feet in the span and 34 high, planned and executed by the self taught genius of a common mason in this county.

Taaif, a town of Arabia, province of Hedjas, upon a lofty mountain, in so agreeable a country, that the Arabs compare its environs to those of Damascus and Sana. This city supplies Jidda and Mecca with excellent fruits, particularly raisins, and carries on a considerable trade in almonds, which grow in great plenty in its territories: 60 miles S E Mecca.

Taas, a city of Arabia, province of Yemen, which owes its foundation to the tomb of a saint, who, according to tradition,

tion, was king of the country. It ſtands at the foot of a fertile hill, called *Sabber*; it is encompaſſed with a wall between 16 and 30 feet thick, and flanked with ſeveral towers. The fortreſs of Kahhre ſtands in the circuit of the wall; its walls are faced with burnt bricks, but within conſiſt of bricks which, inſtead of being burnt, have been only dried in the ſun. This city has only 2 gates, and each of theſe is after the Arabic faſhion, fortified with 3 towers; only 2 of them are in a condition to bear cannons. The garriſon conſiſts of 600 men: 48 miles E N E Mocha, lon. 44 10 E, lat. 13 35 N.

[Niebuhr.]

Taata, a large village on the Nile; in it are ſeveral moſques. The mountain Jibbel Heredy is on the E of the town, named from a Turkiſh ſaint, who, as the inhabitants here believe, was turned into a ſnake, has lived ſeveral hundred years, and is to live forever. It has many curious remains of antiquity: 200 miles S Cairo, lon 31 30 E, lat. 26 56 N.

[Bruce.]

Tabarca, an iſland on the coaſt of Barbary, belonging to the Genoeſe, who fiſh for coral here: 50 miles W Tunis, lon. 9 16 E, lat. 36 50 N.

Table Iſland, one of the New Hebrides, in the Pacific Ocean, lon. 167 7 E, lat. 15 38 S.

Table Mountain, a promontory of Africa, near the Cape of Good Hope, which is 1350 feet high. The bay at the foot of it is called Table Bay. [Beaulieu.]

Tabor, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Bechin, on a mountain, which the Huſſites, under their celebrated general Ziſca, fortified and made their principal retreat: 25 miles N by E Budweis, and 45 S by E Prague, lon. 14 56 E, lat. 49 23 N.

Tabor, a mountain of Paleſtine. It riſes in the form of a ſugar loaf, 3000 feet high, and from its ſummit is a moſt enchanting proſpect. Lakes and rivers, with the Mediterranean Sea on one hand; the mountains of Hermon, Gilboa, Samaria, the lake Tiberias, and the city of Nain on the other; ſmaller hills, fertile vallies, fortreſſes, hamlets and heaps of ruin, preſent a rapid ſucceſſion of gay and gloomy objects. The lake appears as if encloſed in the crater of a volcano. Several churches here once invited to chriſtian praiſe. Two miles and a half of the ſummit were encloſed by a ſtrong wall, and the inhabitants braved the valour of Roman armies; but the mount of *tranſfiguration* is now covered with woods.

[Mariti, Maundrell, Adam.]

Tabriſtan, a province of Perſia, on the S ſhore of the Caſpian Sea, W of Aſtrabad.

Tacazze, a large river of Abyſſinia. It ſeparates the provinces of Tigre and Samem. It has plenty of fiſh, is remarkable for crocodiles and hyppopotami. The thickets on the banks have a multitude of lions and hyænas. It riſes about 200 miles E of Gondar, and falls into the Nile at Ilak, in Nubia. [Bruce.]

Tackumbreet, a town of Africa, or rather the ruins of a town anciently called *Siga*, or *Sigeum*, and once the metropolis of Mauritania, ſituated on the coaſt of the Mediterranean, at the mouth of a river: 44 miles S W Oran.

Tadcaſter, a town in the W riding of Yorkſhire, England. It is noted for the great plenty of limeſtone dug up near it; and there is a large ſtone bridge over the river Wharf: 9 miles S W York, and 188 N by W London.

Tadmor. See *Palmyra*.

Tafala, or *Tafalla*, a town of Spain, in Navarre, with a caſtle. It is in a country producing good wine: 18 miles S Pampeluna.

Tafilet, a kingdom of Barbary, in the empire of Morocco, bounded N by Fez and Tremeſen, E by the Berberies, S by the deſert of Barbary, W by Suz, Morocco and Fez. It is divided into three provinces, Dras, Saro, and Tuet. It is a mountainous ſandy country, but produces wheat and barley by the ſides of the rivers. The inhabitants live upon camels' fleſh and dates, and they breed horſes to ſell to foreigners. The Arabs live in tents, and the Bereberies, the ancient inhabitants, dwell in villages. Tafilet, the capital, is a trading place, with a caſtle, and ſeated on a river 275 miles S E Morocco, lon. 5 45 W, lat. 28 2 N.

Tagalak, an iſland between America and Kamtchatka, about 30 miles in circumference. The land is barren, the ſhore rocky, and dangerous to approach.

[Mavor.]

Tagaſte, a town of Algiers, in the province of Conſtantina, formerly a conſiderable place, but now reduced to a village. It is famous as the birthplace of St. Auguſtine.

Tage, a town of Arabia Felix, with a caſtle on a mountain: 60 miles E Mecca, lon. 42 5 E, lat. 21 45 N.

Tagoſt, the largeſt town in the province of Sus, in Morocco. A great many Jews live

live here, who carry on a conſiderable trade. It is in a fertile plain: 37 miles S Tarodant, lon. 8 5 W, lat. 29 23 N.

Tagumadert, a town of the kingdom of Taffilet, on the river Dras, with a ſtrong caſtle on a mountain, lon. 6 43 W, lat. 27 10 N.

Tahta, a market town of Egypt, 12 leagues from Siout, and 200 S Cairo. It is the reſidence of a Kiaſchef, lat. 26 57 N. [Sonini.]

Taief, a town of Arabia, province of Hedjas. This was a place of conſiderable ſtrength in the time of Mahomet, who laid ſiege to it, but was compelled by the bravery of the inhabitants to raiſe the ſiege after 20 days: 48 miles E Mecca.

Tajo, anciently *Tagus*, a river which has its ſource on the confines of Arragon, in Spain, runs through New Caſtile, by Toledo and Talavara, whence it proceeds to Alcantara, in Eſtramadura; when entering Portugal, it waſhes Santaren, below which it forms the harbour of Liſbon, and then falls into the Atlantic Ocean. This river was formerly famous for its golden ſands.

Tain, a borough and ſeaport in Roſsſhire, Scotland, remarkable for a large ſquare tower, adorned with 5 ſpires, and for a collegiate church, ſtill pretty entire. It is on the frith of Dornoch: 12 miles N Cromarty, and has 2100 inhabitants.

Tai-ouan, a city and ſeaport on the W coaſt of the iſland of Formoſa, of which it is the capital. The ſtreets are almoſt all in a line, and covered, 7 or 8 months in the year, to defend them from the heat of the ſun; they are from 30 to 40 feet in breadth, and ſome of them a league in length. They are generally lined with ſhops of ſilk, china ware, and other commodities, in which the Chineſe excel. The houſes are covered with ſtraw, and, for the moſt part, with clay and bamboo; but that mean appearance is hidden by the tents that cover the ſtreets, ſo that you can ſee nothing but the ſhops. The city has neither fortifications nor walls. The harbour is ſheltered from every wind, but the entrance into it becomes more difficult every day; for the ſand which the ſea drives thither, fills it up. lon. 220 30 E, lat. 23 N.

Tai-ping-fou, a city of China, province of Kiang-nan, on the river Kiang. It has only three cities in its diſtrict, lon. 107 15 E, lat. 32 20 N.

Taillebourg, a town of France, department of lower Charente, on the Charente: 30 miles S E Rochelle.

Tai-tcheou, a city of China, of the firſt rank, in the province of Tche-kiang. This city, which has 6 others in its diſtrict, is on the bank of a river, in a very mountainous country. The neighbourhood of the ſea ſupplies it with all things neceſſary. The moſt remarkable thing is, they catch a kind of thornback, whoſe ſkin is proper for ſeveral uſes, eſpecially to make ſcabbards for cutlaſſes, of which they carry on a great trade in the country, and tranſport them into Japan, and throughout the empire: 722 miles S S E Pekin, lat. 28 55 N.

Tai-tong-fou, a ſtrong city of China, province of Chan-ſi, built near the great wall. Its juriſdiction contains 4 cities of the ſecond, and 7 of the third claſs.

Tai-Yuen-fou, an ancient city of China, capital of the province of Chan-ſi. It is 8 miles in circumference, but is much decayed ſince it was the reſidence of the princes of the blood of the laſt imperial family of Tai-ming-tchao. Its diſtrict contains 5 cities of the ſecond, and 20 of the third claſs: 160 miles S W Pekin.

Talamone, a ſeaport of Tuſcany: 15 miles N Orbitello, lat. 42 30 N.

Talavera, a town of Spain, in New-Caſtile, with a fort, on the Tajo, in a valley abounding in corn, fruits, and excellent wine: 58 miles S W Madrid.

Talaveruela, a town in Eſtramadura: 14 miles E Badajoz.

Tali, a city of China, of the firſt rank, in the province of Yun-nan. This is the principal place where they make curious tables, and other ornaments of fine marble, which is obtained from a mountain called *Tienſung*, and is naturally beautified with different colours, in the form of mountains, flowers, trees, and rivers. Tali has under its juriſdiction, 4 cities of the ſecond order, and 3 of the third: 1205 miles S W Peking, lon. 101 0 E, lat. 25 45 N.

Tallard, a town of France, department of the Upper Alps: 47 miles S Greenoble.

Tallika, the frontier town of Bondou, towards Wooli. It is inhabited by Foulahs, of the Mahometan religion, who live in great affluence by furniſhing proviſions for the caravans, and the ſale of Ivory. Here reſides an officer of the king of Bondou, whoſe buſineſs it is to give notice of the caravan's arrival. They are taxed according to the number of the loaded aſſes which arrive at Tallika. [Park]

Talmont, a ſeaport of France, department

ment of Lower Charente, on a peninsula of the Gironde : 20 miles S E Saintes, and 260 S W Paris.

Taman, see *Phanagoria*.

Tamara, a seaport of Asia, on the N coast of the island of Socotora, near the strait of Babelmandel, lon. 52 25 E, lat. 11 30 N.

Tame, a town in Oxfordshire, England, with a famous freeschool, and a small hospital : 12 miles E Oxford, and 45 W by N London.

Tamworth, a borough in Staffordshire, England. It sends two members to parliament : 8 miles S E Lichfield, and 114 N W London.

Tanaro, a river of Piedmont, which rises in the Appennines, and passes by Alexandria, to Cherasco, where it falls into the Sturia.

Tanasserim, a town of Siam, capital of a province of its name : 220 miles S W Siam, lon. 98 0 E, lat. 11 50 N.

Tanbof, a government of Russia, formerly a part of the government of Voronetz. Its capital of the same name, is on the Zna, which falls into the Mokcha.

Tancos, a town of Portugal, in Estramadura, on the Zerara, near its entrance into the Tajo : 60 miles N E Lisbon, lon. 8 30 W, lat. 39 20 N.

Tancrowah, a town on the Gambia, divided into two parts, one for the Portuguese, one for the Mandingoes. The former live in large, square houses : the latter in huts of clay, 10 feet diameter, 8 feet high, covered with straw or leaves. Here is a church ; and a priest from St. Jago, annually visits them ; and during his stay says mass every day. The town is pleasantly situated on the river, half a mile in length ; the heavy branches of the mangroves below the town, bending into the water, are loaded with oysters. The branches are cut off with the oysters adhering, as onions to their straw.

[Park.]

Tancrowall, a town of Africa, in Negroland, on the river Gambia, where the English have a fort : 30 miles E James Fort.

Tanda, or *Tanrah*, a town of Hindoostan Proper, in Bengal, of which soubah it was the capital in the last century. There is little remaining of it but the rampart ; and the period when it was deserted is not certainly known. It is on the Ganges : 120 miles N W Dacca, lon. 87 56 E, lat. 23 35 N.

Tandago, see *Samar*.

Tangataboo, one of the Friendly Islands, in the S Pacific Ocean, the residence of the sovereign and the chiefs.

Tangermunde, a town with a castle, on the Tanger, where it falls into the Elbe : 24 miles N W Brandenburg, and 28 N E Magdeburg.

Tangier, a seaport of the kingdom of Fez. It is 130 miles N Fez, lon. 5 50 W, lat. 35 49 N.

Tanjore, a province of Hindoostan, on the coast of Coromandel. It is an appendage of the Carnatic, but subject to its own rajah, who pays an annual subsidy of 160,000l. to the English E India Company.

Tanjore, a city of Hindoostan, capital of a province of the same name, on the coast of Coromandel. It is on the Cauvery : 205 miles S by W Madras, lon. 79 12 E, lat. 10 46 N.

Tankia, or *Tinkia-ling*, a town and fortress of Thibet, at the foot of Mount Langur : 275 miles W by S Lassa.

Tanna, a fertile island, in the Pacific Ocean, one of the New Hebrides, on which is a volcano. The inhabitants are brave and hospitable ; and their arms are bows and arrows, slings, spears, and clubs. They are circumcised and eat human flesh, lon. 169 46 E, lat. 19 30 S.

[Cook.]

Tanore, a seaport of Hindoostan, on the coast of Malabar, lon. 75 50 E, lat. 10 55 N.

Taormina, a seaport of Sicily, in the Val di Demona, on a rock : 88 miles S Messina. It has 2000 inhabitants.

Taoui, a small town of Siberia, inhabited by 20 exiled families, and a number of cossacks. The river Taoui, forms an indifferent harbour, lat 60 15 N.

[Beneyowski.]

Tap'loe, a village in Buckinghamshire, England, one mile from Maidenhead. It is on a hill, on the banks of the Thames, and distinguished by its majestic woodlands and handsome villas.

Tapty, a river of the Deccan of Hindoostan, which rises at Moltoy : 84 miles N W Nagpour, and falls into the gulf of Cambay, about 20 miles below Surat.

Taranto, or *Tarento*, a seaport of Naples, in Terra d'Otranto, with an archbishop's see. It is on an island, defended by a strong castle ; but the harbour is choked up. This town gave name to the venomous spider called tarantulas. Tarentum was anciently the capital of a celebrated republic, at one time powerful enough to offend the Romans, by plundering

plundering their ſhips, and killing the commander, and inſulting the ambaſſadors who were ſent to complain of the violence: the Tarentines called in Pyrrhus to their aſſiſtance; and afterwards the Carthaginians. In the ſecond Carthaginian war, the city was taken by Fabius. The number of inhabitants is eſtimated at 18,000. It had once an excellent harbour, but it is now ſo ſhallow as to admit only fiſhing boats. The fort for its defence is of ſome ſtrength. The bay of Tarento is remarkable for ſprings of freſh water at the bottom, which it is ſaid, may, in a calm, be taken up from the ſurface: 55 miles N W Otranto, and 140 E by S Naples, lon. 17 29 E, lat. 40 35 N.

Taragalla, a town in the kingdom of Tafilet, with a caſtle, on the Dras: 275 miles S W Tafilet, lon. 6 3 W, lat. 27 40 N.

Taranta, the higheſt mountain of Abyſſinia. Its lofty ridges are the boundaries of different ſeaſons. The ſummit is commonly wrapt in clouds. [Bruce.]

Taraſcon, an ancient and populous town of France, department of the Mouths of the Rhone, with a caſtle, on the Rhone, oppoſite Beaucaire, with which it communicates by a bridge of boats. Its commerce conſiſts in oil, brandy, ſtarch, and ſtuffs that are much worn, one ſort being of coarſe ſilk, and the other of the ſame material and wool. It has 7000 inhabitants: 10 miles N Arles, and 375 S by E Paris, lat. 43 48 N.

Taraſcon, a town of France, department of Arriege and late province of Foix, ſeated on the river Arriege: 7 miles S E Foix.

Tarazona a ſtrong town of Spain, in Arragon, with a biſhop's ſee. It is partly on a rock, and partly in a fertile plain, on the river Chiles: 136 miles S W Tudella, and 127 N E Madrid, lon. 1 26 W, lat. 41 55 N.

Tarbes, a populous town of France, capital of the department of the Upper Pyrennees, with a biſhop's ſee, an ancient caſtle, and a college. It is on the Adour: 42 miles S W Auch, and 112 S by E Bourdeaux, lon. 0 3 E, lat. 43 14 N.

Tarenteſia, a province of Savoy, a barren country, full of dreadful mountains. Moutier is the capital.

Targa, a town of Fez, on the Mediterranean, with a caſtle on a rock. It is in a plain ſurrounded by mountains and thick foreſts, which is conſidered as a deſert; but there are good wells and fine paſtures, lon. 4 56 W, lat. 35 20 N.

Targorod, a town in Moldavia: 50 miles S W Jaſſy.

Tariffa, a town of Spain, with a caſtle, on an eminence: 17 miles W S W Gibralter, lon. 5 40 W, lat. 30 0 N.

Tarku, a town of Aſia, capital of Dagheſtan, on the W coaſt of the Caſpian Sea: 52 miles S E Terki, lon. 47 5 E, lat. 45 50 N.

Tarn, a department of France, late province of Languedoc. Caſtres is the capital.

Taro, a town of Parma, capital of the territory of Val-di-Taro: 25 miles S W Parma.

Tarodant, a town of Morocco, in the province of Sus, near the Atlantic: 120 miles S Morocco, lon. 8 10 W, lat. 30 0 N.

Tarraga, a town in Catalonia, on a hill, near the river Cervera: 15 miles E by S Lerida, and 60 W Barcelona.

Tarragona, a ſtrong ſeaport of Spain, in Catalonia, with a biſhop's ſee, and a univerſity. It was built by the Phœnicians, was very powerful in the time of the Romans, and has many noble monuments of antiquity. It is ſurrounded by walls built by the Moors, and is defended alſo by regular works. It is neither ſo large nor ſo populous as it was formerly; for though there is room for 2000 houſes within the walls, there is not above 500, which are all built with large ſquare ſtones. It carries on a great trade, and is on a hill, on the Mediterranean: 35 miles N E Tortoſa, and 220 E by N Madrid, lon. 1 13 E, lat. 41 5 N.

Tarſus, a ſeaport town of Aſiatic Turkey, province of Caramania, ſaid to have been founded by Sardanapalus. It was at one time the capital of all Cilicia, and in the time of St. Paul, the inhabitants enjoyed the privileges of Roman citizens. It is now inhabited by Turks, Greeks, and Armenians, and is the ſee of a Jacobite biſhop and Neſtorian archbiſhop. It is large and ſurrounded with a double wall. St. Paul called himſelf a native of Tarſus: 105 miles W Alexandretta.

Tartary, taken in its moſt extenſive ſenſe, contains all that vaſt country of Aſia, which lies between the Frozen Sea, to the north, and Perſia, Hindooſtan, and China ſouth, and includes a great variety of nations, to which is applied the general name of *Tartars*, with a particular one often applied from their local ſituation. Mr. Strahlenburg, a Swediſh officer,

cer, who reſided ſome years in Siberia, divides them into 6 claſſes: the firſt, containing 7 different nations, all in the dominions of Ruſſia. The ſecond including the Budziacks, which dwell on the coaſts of the Black Sea; the Crim Tartars, who inhabit the province of Taurida; the Kuban Tartars, on the borders of the Kuban River; and the Tartars of Dagheſtan. The third including the Samoiedes, on the coaſt of the Frozen Sea, from Archangel to the Lena. The fourth including the Calmucks and Monguls, who were formerly but one people. The fifth claſs including the Mantcheux and the Tunguſes. The ſixth contains the ſavage nations on the north-eaſt coaſt of Aſia, as the Tſchutki, &c. with the inhabitants, of Kamtchatka, and the Kurile Iſlands. All the Tartars pretend to be deſcended from Turk, the eldeſt ſon of Japheth. The Calmucks and Monguls are repreſented as living quietly on the produce of their ſoil, without doing injury to others. The Tartars of Aſiatic Ruſſia, are alſo an inoffenſive people, living chiefly by the chaſe and fiſhing. Tartary may be divided into 3 parts, viz. Chineſe Tartary, Independent Tartary, and Ruſſian Tartary. Chineſe Tartary is bounded N by Siberia, E by the Gulf of Kamtchatka and the Eaſtern Sea, S by China, W by the country of the Kalmuks, who are eſtabliſhed between the Caſpian Sea and Kaſhgar. The different tribes which at preſent inhabit it, were formerly comprehended under the general name of Mongul or Mogul Tartars, a warlike and formidable nation, who, on the one hand, conquered Hindooſtan, under the famous Jenghis Khan, and on the other, ſubdued China, and made all Aſia tremble. The Mongul nation is ſubdivided into a multitude of others, who all ſpeak the ſame language, generally called the Mongul language: Theſe Tartars have neither towns, villages, nor houſes; they form themſelves only into wandering hordes, and live under plain tents, which they tranſport from one place to another, according as the temperature of the different ſeaſons, or the wants of their flocks require: they paſs the ſummer on the banks of their rivers, and the winter at the bottom of ſome mountain or little hill, which ſhelters them from the ſharp and cutting N wind. Each of theſe tribes has its reſpective limits, and it would be an act of hoſtility towards their neighbours to go beyond them; but they are at full liberty to encamp wherever they chooſe within the circumference aſſigned them. They are naturally clowniſh, and dirty in their dreſs, as well as in their tents, where they live amidſt the dung of their flocks, which when dried, they burn on their hearths inſtead of wood; enemies to labour, they chooſe rather to be ſatisfied with the food which their flocks ſupply them, than take the trouble of cultivating the earth: it even appears that they neglect agriculture from pride. When the miſſionaries aſked them why they did not at leaſt cultivate ſome gardens, they replied, that the graſs was for beaſts, and beaſts for man. During the ſummer they live only on milk, which they get from their flocks, uſing without diſtinction that of the cow, mare, ewe, goat, and camel. Their ordinary drink is warm water, in which, a little coarſe tea has been infuſed: with this drink they mix cream, milk, or butter, according to their circumſtances. They have alſo a method of making a kind of ſpirituous liquor of ſour milk, eſpecially of that of the mare, which they diſtil after having allowed it to ferment. Tartars of better condition, before they diſtil this ſour milk, mix it with ſome of the fleſh of their ſheep, which has been alſo left to ferment. This liquor is ſtrong and nouriſhing: their moſt voluptuous orgies conſiſt in getting drunk with it. The Moguls are free, open, and ſincere. They pride themſelves chiefly on their dexterity in handling the bow and arrow, mounting on horſeback and hunting wild beaſts. Polygamy is permitted among them; but they generally have only one wife. They burn the bodies of their dead, and tranſport the aſhes to eminences, where they inter them, and cover the grave with a heap of ſtones, over which they plant a great number of ſmall ſtandards. They are unacquainted with the uſe of money, and trade only by barter. Although the Moguls might appropriate to themſelves the ſpoils of a great number of animals, the ſkins which they uſe for clothing are generally thoſe of their ſheep. They wear the wool inmoſt, and the ſkin on the outſide. They are very well acquainted with the art of preparing and whitening theſe ſkins. Some of the better ſort among them ſometimes uſe the ſkins of ſtags, dogs, or wild goats, of which they make dreſſes for ſpring. The religion of the Mogul Tartars conſiſts in the worſhip of Fo. They have the moſt ſuperſtitious veneration

veneration for their lamas. All the Moguls are governed by kans, or particular princes, independent one of the other, but all ſubjected to the authority of the emperor of China, whom they conſider as the grand kan of the Tartars. The Chineſe empire has been lately extended in Tartary, by the celebrated conqueſt of the kingdom of the Eluths, made in the year 1759, by the arms of the emperor kien-long

Tartas, a town of France, department of Landes. The Midouſe runs through it; and on one ſide of this river it riſes in the form of an amphitheatre; the other is on a plain: 12 miles N E Dax.

Tarudant, a town of Africa, which gives name to a diſtrict in the province of Sus, ſituated almoſt at the extremity of the empire of Morocco. It was formerly the capital of a ſmall kingdom, and is at preſent the reſidence of a governor, in whom great confidence is repoſed. The province contains ſeveral towns, which, as well as Tarudant, are built with ſtone: 110 miles S S W Morocco, and 43 E S E Santa Cruz.

Taſſacorta, a ſeaport of the iſle of Palma, one of the Canaries. It lies S W of St. Cruz, but being expoſed to weſterly winds, is little frequented, except by boats, lon. 17 58 W, lat. 28 38 N.

Tuſſaſudon, the capital of Bootan, a feudatory country of Thibet: 260 miles S by W Laſſa, lon. 89 0 E, lat. 27 43 N.

Taſſing, an iſland of Denmark, between Funen, Langeland, and Arroe. It is ſeparated from the former by a ſtrait, and contains a few towns and villages.

Taſſo, an iſland of the Archipelago, near Romania, at the entrance of the gulf of Conteſia. It is 35 miles in circumference; and was formerly famous for mines of gold, and quarries of beautiful marble. The capital, of the ſame name, has a good harbour, and ſeveral caſtles. There is a ſmall iſland of this name on the W coaſt of Africa, at the mouth of the river Sierra Leona.

Taſſo, a mountain of Italy, between Bergamo and Como, from which the illuſtrious family of the poet Taſſo took their name, which was originally Torregiani. They were lords of Bergamo, Milan, and other towns in Lombardy, but being expelled by the Viſconti, they ſettled on the moſt advantageous poſts of this mountain.

Tatta, or *Sinde*, a city of Hindooſtan Proper, capital of the province of Sindy. It is on a branch of the Sinde or Indus, called the Ritchel River. In the laſt century, it was very extenſive and populous, poſſeſſing manufactures of ſilk, wool, and cotton; and it was celebrated for its cabinet ware. Little of theſe now remain, and the limits of the city are very circumſcribed. On the ſhores of the Indus, above the Delta, conſiderable quantities of ſaltpetre are made; and within the hilly tract, which commences within 3 miles on the N W of Tatta, are mines of iron and ſalt. The Indus, and its branches, admit of an uninterrupted navigation from Tatta to Moultan, Lahore, and Caſhmere, for veſſels of 200 tons; and a very extenſive trade was carried on between thoſe places, in the time of Aurungzebe; but, at preſent, very little of this trade remains, owing to a bad government in Sindy, and to a hoſtile diſpoſition of the Seiks, the preſent poſſeſſors of Moultan and Lahore: 741 miles N W Bombay, lon. 67 37 E, lat. 24 50 N.

Tattah, a town of Africa, on the frontiers of Morocco, in the route from Morocco and Sus to Tombuctou: 170 miles S S E Morocco.

Tatterſhall, a town in Lincolnſhire, England: 20 miles S E Lincoln.

Tavaſtus, a town of Sweden, in Finland, capital of the province of Tavaſteland, on a river which falls into the lake Wana: 62 miles N E Abo.

Tavai-poe-namnai, the ſouthern iſland of New Zealand, in the S Pacific Ocean. The iſland is about 200 leagues in length, and 50 in breadth; for the moſt part mountainous, barren, and thinly peopled. The tops of the mountains are covered with ſnow.

Tavaſtland, a province of Sweden, in the middle of Finland, very fertile, and conſiſts of fine plains, watered by a great number of rivers and lakes, which abound in fiſh. It is diverſified with arable and meadow lands; and is the beſt part of Finland, and ſcarcely ſurpaſſed in thoſe particulars by any province in Sweden. It is, likewiſe, ſtored with cattle, fiſh, and all ſorts of game.

Tauchel, a town of Poland: 30 miles N W Culm, lon. 18 5 E, lat. 53 38 N.

Taverna, a town of Naples, in Calabria Ulteriore: 20 miles E Nicaſtro, lon. 16 44 E, lat. 39 11 N.

Tavira, or *Tavila*, a conſiderable town of Portugal, capital of Algarva, with a caſtle, and one of the beſt harbours in the kingdom, defended by a fort. It is in a fertile country, at the mouth of the Gilaon, between Cape Vincent and the ſtraits

ſtraits of Gibralter: 100 miles W by N Cadiz, lon. 7 46 W, lat. 37 18 N.

Tauna, a town of Egypt, on the Baher Joſeph, or Canal of Joſeph, which forms a communication between the Nile and the Berket el Kerum: 5 miles S W Aſhmunein.

Taviſtock, a borough in Devonſhire, England, on the Tavy; ſends two members to parliament, has a brook running through every ſtreet, and a ſtone bridge of 5 arches over the river: 32 miles W by S Exeter, and 206 of London.

Taunton, a conſiderable borough in Somerſetſhire, England, on the Thone, which is navigable hence to the Parret, and has a conſiderable manufacture of woollen goods, ſuch as ſerges, duroys, druggets, &c. Large quantities of malt liquor, called Taunton ale, are alſo ſent to Briſtol for exportation. It is a populous place, with ſpacious ſtreets, and two churches. Taunton is governed by a mayor, and ſends two members to parliament. It was the ſcene of many bloody executions, in the reign of James II, after the defeat of the duke of Monmouth, at Sedgemoor, near this town: 31 miles N E Exeter, and 140 S by W London.

Taureau, an iſle of France, department of Finiſterre, at the mouth of the Morlaix. On this iſland is a caſtle, which defends the port of Morlaix, lon. 3 51 W, lat. 48 40 N.

Taurica, or *Taurida*, ſee *Crimea*.

Tauris, a city of Perſia, capital of Adherbeiſtan, and formerly the capital of Perſia. In the neighbourhood are large quarries of white marble, one kind is tranſparent. It carries on a prodigious trade in cotton, cloth, ſilks, gold and ſilver brocades, fine turbans, and ſhagreen leather. There are 300 caravanſaries, and 250 moſques. The river Age paſſes the N ſide of the town, which is ſalt 6 months in a year, from the torrents which waſh ſands covered with ſalt. The inhabitants are 550,000. It is a healthy, pleaſant and cheap city as any in Perſia. It is ſeated in a delightful plain, ſurrounded by mountains. In 1783, the Khan abdicated his government, and ceded the whole to Ruſſia. 95 miles S E Nakſivan, and 320 N W Iſpahan, lon. 47 50 E, lat. 38 18 N. [Chardin.]

Taurus, a great chain of mountains in Aſia, which begin in the E part of Little Caramania, and extend far into India. In different places they have different names

Tavy, a river in Devonſhire, which riſes in Dartmoor Foreſt, and watering Taviſtock, enters the harbour of Hamouze, above Plymouth.

Taw, and *Tawy*, two rivers of England, which empty into the Briſtol Channel, the latter at Swanſey Bay.

Tay, a fine river of Scotland, which paſſes through Loch Tay, afterward waters Dunkeld and Perth, and receiving the river Earn, below the latter town, falls into the frith of Tay.

Tay, Frith of, an arm of the ſea, which divides Fifeſhire from the counties of Perth and Angus. Toward its mouth, it is very narrow.

Tay, Loch, a lake in Perthſhire, Scotland, through which flows the river Tay. It is 15 miles long, and in many parts above one broad. On the 12th of September, 1784, this lake was ſeen to ebb and flow ſeveral times in a quarter of an hour, when all at once the waters ruſhed from E to W in oppoſite currents, ſo as to form a ridge, leaving the channel dry to the diſtance of almoſt 100 yards from its uſual boundary. When the oppoſing waves met, they burſt with a claſhing noiſe and much foam: the waters then ruſhed out at leaſt 5 yards beyond their ordinary limits. The flux and reflux continued gradually decreaſing for two hours. A ſimilar motion was obſerved ſeveral days, but in a leſs degree. The banks of this lake are finely wooded; and it has a ſmall tufted iſland, on which are the ruins of a priory, built by Alexander I.

Tchang-tcha-fou, a city of China, capital of the S part of the province of Houquang. It has one city of the ſecond and 11 of the third claſs under its juriſdiction, and is on a large river, which has a communication with an extenſive lake, called Tong-ting-hou: 625 miles S by W Pekin.

Tchang-te-fou, one of the moſt northern cities of Honan, in China: remarkable for a fiſh, like a crocodile, the fat of which is of ſuch a ſingular nature, that, when once kindled, it cannot be extinguiſhed.

Tche-Kiang, a province of China, one of the moſt conſiderable in that empire, in extent, riches, and population; bounded N and W by Kiang-nan, S W by Kiang-ſi, S by Fo-kien, E by the ocean. In this province, whole plains may be ſeen covered with dwarf mulberry trees, purpoſely checked in their growth; and prodigious quantities of ſilk worms are bred here. Their ſilk ſtuffs, in which gold

gold and silver are intermixed, are the most beautiful in China. The tallow tree grows here, and they have excellent hams, and the small gold fish, with which ponds are stocked.

Tcherkin, a town of Abyssinia, with a market on Saturdays. Cotton, cattle, honey, and cloths are sold, lat. 13 7 35 N. [Bruce.]

Tchernigof, a government of Russia, formerly part of Ukraine. Its capital, of the same name, is on the Desne.

Tching-tou-fou, a city of China, capital of Se-tchuen, formerly the residence of the emperors, and one of the largest and most beautiful cities in the empire; but, in 1646, it was almost entirely destroyed, during the civil wars that preceded the last invasion of the Tartars. Its district contains 6 cities of the second, and 25 of the third class.

Tchin-kiang-fou, a strong city of China, in the province of Kiang-nan, the key of the empire on the sea coast. Its situation and trade, and the beauty of its walls, give it a pre-eminence over the other cities of the province; but its jurisdiction is confined to 3 cities of the third class: 25 miles E by N Nan-king.

Tching-tcheou-fou, a city of China, province of Kiang-nan, near the canal through which all barks must pass in going from Sou-tcheou, to Kiang. Under it are 5 cities of the third class, in which a kind of earthen ware is prepared, highly valued by the Chinese, who pretend, that the tea prepared in these vessels acquires a superior quality; and they prefer this plain earthen ware to the most elegant porcelain.

Tchoka, a large island on the coast of Tartary, separated from the main by a channel 6 fathoms deep, which forms a communication between the sea of Japan and Okhotsk. It was discovered by the celebrated Peyrouse, and extends from about lat. 46 to 54 N. The island has a rich soil, is covered with wood, level on the shores, mountainous towards the center. The sea abounds with fish, the rivers and brooks are crowded with salmon. The inhabitants are ingenious and friendly; little more than five feet high, with large heads, broad faces, animated and agreeable countenances. Like the Chinese, they salute by kneeling or prostration. What is their exact form of government has not been discovered; their old men are greatly respected. Little is known of their religion. The women are more delicately formed than the men, their hair is long and flowing; but their dress differs but little. In the S part of the island the beards of the men reach to their breast; their arms, neck, and back are covered with hair. Some of the inhabitants tattoo their upper lip, and give it a blue colour; wearing silver rings, and ornaments of glass. They dress themselves in the skins of animals, or cloth, which they spin and weave from hair or willow bark. Their huts are strongly framed, the sides covered with bark, the roof with thatch. They have two meals in a day, one at noon, the other in the evening. They live entirely on the fruits and vegetables, which grow spontaneously, and what they take in fishing and hunting. Strawberries, gooseberries, and raspberries, they have in plenty. Dogs are their only domestic animal. They have pipes, steel for striking fire, and little ornaments of copper, of Japanese, or Chinese manufacture. They are very intelligent, honest people. [Peyrouse.]

Tchong-king-fou, a city of China, one of the most commercial in the province of Se-tchuen, on a mountain rising in the form of an amphitheatre, at the confluence of the Hin-cha-kiang and Yang-tse-king. Under it are 3 cities of the second and 11 of the third class: 637 miles S W Pekin.

Tcitcicar, the most northern of the three departments of Eastern Chinese Tartary. Its capital, of the same name, is a modern city, built by the emperor of China, to secure his frontiers against the incursions of the Russians: 450 miles N E Pekin.

Tcawa, the capital of Atbara. The inhabitants are poor Arabs; the men are about 1200, lat. 14 2 4 N. [Bruce.]

Tebessa, a town of Tunis, with remains of antiquity, at the foot of a mountain. Its environs abound with almonds, lon. 8 5 E, lat. 34 51 N.

Tebza, a strong town of Morocco, capital of a province of the same name. It carries on a good trade, and is on the side of one of the mountains of Atlas, lon. 4 55 W, lat. 32 50 N.

Tecout, a town of Morocco, province of Sus, on the river Sus, in a country abounding in dates and sugarcanes; Morocco leather is made here: 4 miles E Messa, lon. 8 25 E, lat. 29 10 N.

Tecklenburg, a town of Westphalia, capital of a county of the same name, with a castle on a hill: 12 miles S W Osnaburg, and 25 N E Munster.

Tecort, or *Ticarte*, an ancient and strong

town of Barbary, capital of a kingdom of the same name in Biledulgerid, on a mountain: 420 miles S W Tripoli, lon. 7 55 E, lat. 29 35 N.

Teculet a seaport of the kingdom of Morocco, with an old castle, on the side of a mountain, at the mouth of a river of the same name, lon. 9 5 W, lat. 30 45 N.

Teddington, a village in Middlesex, England, on the Thames: 12 miles W S W London. The church is a perpetual curacy, which was enjoyed by the celebrated philosopher, Dr. Stephen Hales, from the year 1710, till his death in 1761.

Tedelez, a strong town of Algiers, province of the same name, on the coast of the Mediterranean, with a castle: 50 miles N E Algiers, lat. 47 5 N.

Tedneſt, a large town of Morocco, Proper, capital of the province of Hea, almost surrounded by a river, lon. 8 35 W, lat. 30 30 N.

Tedſi, a commercial town of Morocco, province of Sus, in a plain abounding in corn: 20 miles S E Tarodant.

Tees, a river of England, which falls into the German Ocean, below Stockton.

Teeſee, a large unwalled town, in the kingdom of Kaſſon. It has a kind of citadel. The people poſſeſs a plenty of corn and cattle, yet they eat rats, moles, locuſts and ſnakes. No woman is allowed to eat an egg. [Park.]

Tefezara, an ancient and ſtrong town of Algiers, province of Tremeſen: 12 miles from the city of that name. There are a great many mines of iron in its territory.

Teſſlis, the capital of Georgia, one of the ſeven Caucaſian nations, between the Black Sea and the Caſpian. It is called by the inhabitants *Thilis-Cabar*, (warm town) from the warm baths in its neighbourhood. It contains 20,000 inhabitants, which are Armenians and Georgians. Here are 13 Greek, 7 Armenian churches, and one Roman Catholic. Though under the Perſian government, there is not a moſque in the town. The fortreſs is an aſſylum for criminals. The ſtreets ſeldom exceed 7 feet in breadth; and ſome are ſo narrow as ſcarcely to allow room for a man on horſeback: they are conſequently very filthy. All the houſes are of ſtone, with flat roofs, which ſerve, according to the cuſtom of the Eaſt, as walks for the women. Here is a foundery, at which are caſt a few cannon, mortars, and balls; and the gunpowder made here is very good. The Armenians have eſtabliſhed here all the manufactures carried on by their countrymen in Perſia: the moſt flouriſhing is that of printed linens. Teſſlis is on the Kur, at the foot of a mountain; 125 miles W Terki, lon. 65 3 E, lat. 41 59 N. [Chardin.]

Tegaza, a town of Africa, capital of a territory of that name, N E of Senegal: remarkable for mountains of ſalt, lon. 6 30 W, lat. 21 40 N.

Tegerby, a town of Africa, kingdom of Fezzan: 80 miles S W Mourzook.

Tegla, a chain of mountains in Africa, lat. 11 or 12 N. [Bruce.]

Teglio, a town of the country of the Griſons, capital of a government of the ſame name, in the Valteline. In 1620, all the proteſtants of this place, and throughout the Valteline, were maſſacred. It is on the top of a mountain: 9 miles from Tirano. The town contains 300 houſes; in the government are 8000 ſouls. [Coxe.]

Tehama, a ſandy belt, which ſurrounds Arabia, from Suez to the mouth of the Euphrates. It contains large ſtrata of ſand, which ſometimes riſe into hills. Its inclination towards the ſea; its cities now remote from the ſea, which according to hiſtory, once were ports, and other circumſtances, ſhow that theſe ſands have emerged gradually from the ſea. They are ſtill enlarging. While remote from the ſhore delightful vales charm the eye, this region of ſand, commonly two days journey in breadth, preſents one unvarying picture of barrenneſs and deſolation.

Teignmouth, a ſeaport in Devonſhire, England, reckoned part of the port of Exeter. It has a conſiderable coaſting trade, eſpecially in carrying tobacco pipe clay to Liverpool, whence are brought back coal, ſalt, earthen ware, &c. 12 miles S Exeter.

Teiſſe, a river of Hungary, which falls into the Danube, near Titul.

Telemona, a town of Tuſcany, with a ſmall harbour and a ſtrong fort: 10 miles from Orbitello, lat. 42 28 N.

Telgein, or *Telga*, a trading town of Sweden, in Sudermania, on the S bank of the lake Maeler: 12 miles S W Stockholm.

Tellicherry, a ſeaport of Hindooſtan, on the coaſt of Malabar, where there is an Engliſh factory: 30 miles N N W Calicut, lon. 75 50 E, lat. 11 48 N.

Teltſch, a town in Moravia, on the frontiers of Bohemia, at the ſource of the river Teya: 36 miles W N W Znaim.

Tamendefuſt,

Temendefuſt, a town of Algiers, on the Mediterranean : 10 miles E Algiers

Temeſwar, a conſiderable town of Upper Hungary, capital of a territory called the bannat of Temeſwar. It formerly paſſed for impregnable ; but it was taken by prince Eugene, in a dry ſeaſon, in the year 1716. It is in a moraſs, 60 miles N E Belgrade, and 150 S E Buda, lon. 22 20 E, lat. 45 37 N.

Temiſſa, a large town of Africa, kingdom of Fezzan. Here the caravan of pilgrims from Bornou and Nigritia, which takes its departure from Mourzook, and travels by way of Cairo to Mecca, uſually provides the ſtores of corn and dates, and dried meat, requiſite for its dreary paſſage ; 120 miles E N E Mourzook.

Templin, a town of Upper Saxony, between the Bodenſee and Dolgenſee. In the year 1735, this place was totally conſumed by fire, but has been rebuilt to very great advantage. It is one of the moſt beautiful towns in the country. It carries on a very large trade in timber, which is greatly promoted by means of a canal, newly made : 15 miles S W Prenzlow, and 34 N Berlin.

Temrock, a ſeaport of the Cuban, in Aſia, on the Sea of Aſoph : 20 miles E the ſtraits of Caffa, lon. 37 20 E, lat. 45 17 N.

Temſena, a province of Africa, in the empire of Morocco, on the coaſt of the Atlantic, S of Sallee. This province is rich and fertile, and abounds in excellent proviſions of various kinds. Its name ſeems intended to ſignify its ſalubrity, and the purity of the climate. Temſena appears to be derived from the two Arabic words *Tamam Sana, only a year*, as if they ſhould ſay, that to reſide here only a year would be ſufficient to inſure the ſickly the return of their health, and ſuch, in fact, is the firm belief of the natives. Corn is very plentiful in this province, it is of a very excellent kind, and the ears frequently bear 70 grains or more. In the foreſts is found a kind of cedar, called hazar, of a reſinous ſmell ; it is a hard and incorruptible wood, and the Moors employ it in building their houſes.

Tenaſſerim, a town of Lower Siam, on a river of the ſame name, and capital of a province, which was formerly a kingdom, but now ſubject to the King of Siam : 44 miles S E Mergui, lon. 98 50 E, lat. 11 35 N.

Tenaſſerim, an iſland in the Eaſtern Indian Sea, near the coaſt of Siam, lon. 97 20 E, lat. 12 28 N.

Tenaſerim, a river of Siam, which falls into the gulf of Bengal, in lon. 98 8 W, lat. 12 12 N

Tenbury, a town in Worceſterſhire, England : 15 miles W by N Worceſter.

Tenby, a ſeaport in Pembrokeſhire, England : 10 miles E Pembroke.

Tenda, a town of Piedmont, capital of a county of the ſame name, at the foot of a mountain, on the Boga : 52 miles S Turin.

Tenedos, a celebrated iſland in the Archipelago, on the coaſt of Natolia : 10 miles S W the ſtraits of Galipoli. It is 11 miles long and 10 broad, and its muſcadine wine is the beſt in all the Levant. On the E ſide is a large town, at the foot of a mountain, with a fine harbour, commanded by a caſtle. On the 5th of June, 1794, after ſome ſevere ſhocks of an earthquake, a ſmall volcanic iſland was diſcovered to have emerged from the ſea, between this town and the Aſiatic ſhore. It has about 300 Turkiſh and 200 Greek families.

Teneriff, one of the Canary Iſlands, and the moſt conſiderable of them for riches, trade and extent. It lies W of the Grand Canary, is 45 miles long and 20 broad, and abounds in wine, different ſorts of fruit, grain, cattle, and game. It is computed that 40,000 pipes of wine are annually made here. One part of this iſland is ſurrounded by inacceſſible mountains, and one in particular, called the Pike of Teneriff, is 15,396 feet above the level of the ſea, and may be ſeen 120 miles off, in a clar day. This iſland is ſubject to earthquakes ; and in 1704, one deſtroyed ſeveral towns, and many thouſand people. The laborious works in this iſland are chiefly performed by oxen and mules, horſes being ſcarce, and reſerved for the uſe of the officers. Hawks and parrots are natives of the iſland, as alſo ſwallows, ſeagulls, partridges, canarybirds, and blackbirds ; there are alſo lizards, locuſts, and dragonflies. The climate is remarkably healthful, and particularly adapted to afford relief in phthiſical complaints. Lagun is the capital. It contains 80 or 100,000 inhabitants. The lower claſs are wretchedly indigent. A charitable ſociety is inſtituted for the ſupport and employment of 240 poor children, lon. 16 18 W, lat. 28 29 N. [Bligh.]

Tenez, a town of Algiers, province of Tremeſen, capital of a diſtrict of the ſame name, with a ſtrong fort. It is on the

ſide

side of a mountain: 4 miles from the sea, lon. 1 0 E, lat. 39 20 N.

Teng-fong-hien, a city of China, under the jurisdiction of Ho-nan-fou, in the province of Ho-nan. It is famous on account of the tower, erected for an observatory, by the celebrated astronomer Tcheon-kong.

Tennis, a town of Egypt, situated on an island, in a lake of the same name: 28 miles S E Damietta, lon. 33 40 E, lat. 31 2 N.

Tennis, a lake of Egypt, 55 miles long and about 7 wide, which reaches from Damietta to Tineh, separated only by a narrow tongue from the Mediterranean.

Tennis, a village in a province of Algiers. The Moors have a tradition that Pharaoh sent here for sorcerers to dispute miracles with Moses. They are still great cheats. [Shaw.]

Ten-tcheou-fou, a city of China, in the province of Chang-tong, with a good port, and 8 cities in its jurisdiction. It is on the N side of a peninsula of the Yellow Sea: 200 miles S E Pekin.

Tennestadt, a town of Upper Saxony, in Thuringia: 5 miles from Erfurt.

Tenterden, a corporate town in Kent, England, governed by a mayor. The steeple of the church is very lofty, and at the time of the Spanish invasion, in 1588, was made use of as a beacon: 24 miles S W Canterbury, and 56 E by S London.

Teramo, a town of Naples: 10 miles N W Atri, lat. 42 37 N.

Terasso, see *Tarsus*.

Terasson, a town of France, department of Dordogne: 20 miles N Sarlat.

Tercera, one of the Azores, very fertile, and contains about 20,000 inhabitants. Angra is the capital.

Terga, an ancient town of Morocco: 25 miles from Azamor.

Tergovisto, or *Tervis*, a commercial town, capital of Walachia. It has a fine palace belonging to the way-wode, and is on the Jalonitz: 30 miles N W Bucharest, lon. 25 26 E, lat. 45 45 N.

Terki, a town of Circassia, where a prince resides, dependent on the Russians, this being their frontier town against Persia. It is on a river of the same name, in a marshy place: 1 mile from the Caspian Sea, and 125 miles E of Tefflis, lon. 47 50 E, lat. 43 22 N.

Termini, a town on the N Coast of Sicily, in the Val-di-Demona, with a strong castle, famous for its mineral waters, and a fine aqueduct. It is at the mouth of a river of the same name, in a territory abounding in corn, oil, and wine: 20 miles S E Palermo, and has 9000 inhabitants.

Termoli, a town of Naples, in Capitanata, near the sea: 32 miles S E Lanciano, and 70 N E Naples.

Ternate, an island of the Indian Ocean, the principal of the Moluccas. It is mountainous, and has a great number of woods, which furnish much game; yet produces a great quantity of cloves and other fruits proper to the climate. This island was first settled by the Spaniards, who were driven away by the Dutch, to whom the king of the island is, in some degree, subject. The Europeans have 2 forts, called Orange and Terlocke, between which is a lake, called Sasse, a league in circumference, and 60 fathoms deep, separated from the sea by a narrow dike, which the Spaniards made a fruitless attempt to cut through, to form a port. It lies a little W of Gilolo: 100 miles E Celebes, lon. 129 0 E, lat. 1 0 N.

Terneuse, a strong town and fort of Dutch Flanders, on the W branch of the Scheld, called Hondt: 8 miles N Sas-van-Ghent, and 25 W N W Antwerp. It was taken by the French in 1794.

Terni, an ancient city of Italy, in the duchy of Spoletto, with a bishop's see. The cathedral is a magnificent structure, and the place contains about 9000 inhabitants; but it was much more considerable formerly than now. The famous cataract of the river Velino, is a mile from this city, which is on an island formed by the river Neva, on which account it was anciently called *Interamna*. Terni is the birthplace of Tacitus the historian: 15 miles S by W Spoletto, and 40 N Rome, lon. 12 40 E, lat. 42 34 N.

Ternova, an ancient town of Turkey, in Europe, in Bulgaria, with an archbishop's see. It was formerly the seat of the princes of Bulgaria, and is on a mountain near the Jenera: 88 miles N W Adrianople, and 97 N E Sophia, lon. 26 2 E, lat. 43 1 N.

Terracina, an ancient decayed town of Italy, in Campagna di Roma, with a bishop's see. It was the capital of the warlike Volsci, and the principal church was originally a temple of Jupiter. It is seated among orange and citron groves, near the sea, on the side of a mountain: 46 miles S E Rome.

Terrana, a well enclosed town of Egypt, consisting entirely of mud-walled houses. It is the residence of a cachief. In the neighbourhood

neighbourhood appear the ruins of Tenenthis, now called Aboubellou. They are a ferocious, malignant people.
[Sonini.]

Terra Nuova, an ancient seaport on the N E coast of Sardinia, at the bottom of a gulf of the same name: 65 miles N N E Saffari. It has about 7000 inhabitants.

Terring, a town in Suffex, England: 24 miles E Chicheſter.

Terrouen, a town of France, department of the Straits of Calais, on the Lis: 6 miles S St. Omer.

Terruel, a conſiderable town of Spain, in Arragon, with a biſhop's ſee. It is on a large fertile plain, at the confluence of the Guadalquiver and Alhambra: 75 miles S W Saragoſſa, and 112 E Madrid.

Tervere, or *Veere*, a town of the United Provinces, on the N E coaſt of the iſle of Walcherin, with a good harbour, and a fine arſenal: 4 miles N E Middleburg, lon. 3 42 E, lat. 51 36 N.

Teſchen, a town of Upper Sileſia, ſubject to the houſe of Auſtria. It is ſurrounded on all ſides by a moraſs, and is near the ſource of the Viſtula. The inhabitants carry on a trade in leather, woollen ſtuffs, and Hungary wines; and make pretty good fire arms, and excellent beer. A treaty of peace was concluded here in 1779, between the Emperor Joſeph II, and Frederic III, of Pruſſia: 27 miles S E Troppaw, and 65 S W Cracow.

Teſegdelt, a town of Morocco Proper, ſurrounded by a craggy rock, which renders it impregnable. It is at the mouth of the Techubit: 200 miles W Morocco.

Teſino, a river of Switzerland; which riſes in Mount St. Gothard, paſſes through the country of the Griſons, and the lake Maggiore; then running through part of the Milaneſe, it waſhes Pavia, and a little after falls into the Po.

Tetbury, a town in Glouceſterſhire, England, which has a conſiderable trade in cheeſe, yarn, and wool; 25 miles E N E Briſtol, and 99 W London.

Tetuan, an ancient city of the kingdom of Fez, with a caſtle. The houſes have only little holes toward the ſtreets, the windows are on the inſide, toward the courtyard, which is ſurrounded by galleries; and in the middle is generally a fountain. The houſes are two ſtories high, flat at the top, and the ſtreets very narrow. The women viſit each other from the tops of their houſes; they wear bracelets on their arms and legs, and large ear-rings; have very fine eyes, and ſome of them beautiful ſkins; and their veſt is open before, from the boſom to the waiſt. The ſhops are very ſmall, and without doors; the maſter ſitting croſs-legged on a counter, with the goods diſpoſed in drawers round him, and all the cuſtomers ſtand in the ſtreet. This place has preſerved a communication with Gibralter, whence the ſhips come to victual, when the wind is in the W, and does not permit them to make Tangiers. The ſhore of Tetuan is only ſafe when the wind is in the W, at which time the ſhips ride ſecure; but when it veers to the E, they muſt remain there no longer. It is ſeated on the river Cus: 3 miles from the Mediterranean, 21 S Ceuta, and 108 N by W Fez, lon. 5 26, W, lat. 35 27 N.

Teverone, a river of Italy, a branch of the Tiber, the ancient Anis, which riſes in the Appennines: 50 miles above Tivoli, glides through a plain till it comes near that town, when it is confined for a ſhort ſpace, between two hills, covered with groves. Theſe were ſuppoſed to be the reſidence of the Sibyl Albunea, to whom a temple here was dedicated, the elegant form of which indicates its having been built when the arts were in the higheſt ſtate of perfection. The river moving with augmented rapidity, as its channel is confined, at laſt ruſhes violently over a lofty precipice; the noiſe of its falls reſounds through the hills and groves of Tivoli; a liquid cloud ariſes from the foaming water, which afterward divides into numberleſs ſmall caſcades. Having gained the plain, it ſoon afterward receives the waters of the lake Solfatara; and runs quietly on till it looſes itſelf in the Tiber.

Teviot, a river of Scotland, which unites with the Tweed, near Kelſo.

Teviotdale. See *Roxburghſhire*.

Teurart, an ancient town of Fez, on a mountain near the river Za.

Tenſera, an ancient town of Barbary, in Biledulgerid, divided into two parts by a river. It ſtands on the confines of Tunis, in a country abounding in dates, lon. 10 16 E, lat. 31 28 N.

Tewkeſbury, a borough in Glouceſterſhire, England. Here are the ruins of a monaſtery; and it was formerly famous for muſtard balls, to which Shakeſpear alludes in his ſecond part of Henry IV. It has manufactures of woollen cloths and cotton ſtockings, and ſends two members to parliament: 10 miles N Glouceſter.

Texel, an iſland of the United Provinces, in N Holland, 11 miles long and 6 broad.

broad, separated from the continent by a narrow channel of the same name, defended by a strong fort. This channel is the best and most southern entrance from the ocean into the Zuider Zee, and through it most of the ships pass that are bound to Amsterdam. The land is fertile in pasture, and the whole well secured with dikes of prodigious strength and height. Near this island was the celebrated sea fight, between the fleet of Holland, under admiral Martin Herpertz Tromp, and that of England, under admiral Blake, in the year 1653, in which Tromp was killed. In the year 1673, another battle was fought between the fleet of Holland, and the united fleets of England and France, in which the victory was doubtful, lon. 5 28 E, lat. 53 5 N.

Teya, a river of Germany which enters the Moraw, on the confines of Hungary.

Teyn, a town of Bohemia, belonging to the archbishop of Prague: 52 miles S W of that city.

Tezar, an ancient town of the kingdom of Fez, capital of the province of Cuzi. Here is a mosque, half a mile in circumference: 45 miles E Fez.

Tezela, an ancient town of Algiers, with a castle: 15 miles from Oran.

Tezote, a town of Fez, on the point of a rock: 8 miles from Melilla, lon. 1 55 W, lat. 44 40 N.

Thames, the finest river in Great Britain, which takes its rise from a copious spring, called Thames Head, two miles S W Cirencester, in Gloucestershire. About a mile below the source of the river, it is not more than nine feet wide in the summer, yet, in the winter, becomes such a torrent, as to overflow the meadows for many miles around. The stream proceeds to Lechlade; and being there joined by the Lech and Coln, at the distance of 138 miles from London, it becomes navigable for vessels of 90 tons. There are so many flats, however, that, in summer, the navigation westward would be entirely stopped, were it not for a number of locks: but there is no lock from London Bridge to Bolter's Lock, which is 52 miles above that bridge. The plan of new cuts has been adopted, in some places, to shorten and facilitate the navigation. A still more important undertaking was effected in 1789; the junction of this river with the Severn. A canal had been made, from the Severn to Wall-bridge, near Stroud. A new canal now ascends by Stroud, through the Vale of Chalford, to the height of 348 feet, by 28 locks, and thence to the entrance of a tunnel near Sapperton, a distance of near 8 miles; which tunnel, extending under Sapperton Hill and part of earl Bathurst's grounds, two miles and three furlongs, can navigate barges of 70 tons. The canal, descending hence 134 feet, by 14 locks, joins the Thames at Lechlade, a distance of above 20 miles. The length of the whole canal, from the Severn to the Thames, is more than 30 miles. A communication with the Trent and Mersey has likewise been effected, by a canal from Oxford to Coventry; and an act of parliament has passed, to extend another canal from this, at Braunston, to the Thames at Brentford, to be called the Grand Junction Canal. The tide flows up the Thames as high as Kingston, which, following the winding of the river, is 70 miles from the ocean; a greater distance than the tide is carried by any other river in Europe. The water is esteemed extremely wholesome, and fit for use in very long voyages, during which it will work itself perfectly fine. The lord mayor of London has jurisdiction over the Thames, from Staines to the Sea.

Thanet, an island of Kent, England, comprising the E angle of that county, and separated from the mainland by a narrow channel of the Stour. It produces much corn, especially barley, of both which 20,000 quarters are annually sent to London, and also madder. The S part is a rich tract of marsh land. It contains the seaports of Margate and Ramsgate, and several villages.

Thaso, an island of the Archipelago, on the coast of Macedonia, at the entrance of the gulf of Contessa: 12 miles long and 8 broad, and abounds in all the necessaries of life. The fruits and wine are very delicate; and there are mines of gold and silver, beside quarries of fine marble. The chief town, of the same name, has a harbour frequented by merchants, lon. 24 32 E, lat. 40 59 N.

Thaxted, a corporate town in Essex, England, governed by a mayor: 20 miles N W Chelmsford, and 43 N E London.

Thebaid, a country of Upper Egypt, reaching from Fium to the Red Sea. It is the least fertile, and the thinnest of people of any province in Egypt, being full of deserts, and celebrated for the retreat of a great number of Christians, who lived here in a solitary manner. It is now

now inhabited by Arabs, who are robbers by profession.

Thebes, the ancient name of a city of Upper Egypt. It was celebrated for having 100 gates; and there are many magnificent remains of antiquity Three villages, named Carnack, Luxor, and Gournou, are seated among its ruins, which are hence called the antiquities of Carnack and Luxor.

Thebes, an ancient city of Livadia. See *Thive*.

Theobalds, a village in Hertfordshire: 12 miles N London.

Theodosia. See *Caffa*.

Thermia, an island of the Archipelago, S of the island of Zia, and near the gulf of Engia: 12 miles long and 5 broad. The soil is good and well cultivated, and it has a great deal of silk. The principal town, of the same name, is the residence of a Greek bishop. It is remarkable for hot springs. The principal town contains 300 houses, and 2000 inhabitants. The Greeks have 15 churches and a bishop, who resides here 6 months, and as many at Zia. Here is a castle; the inhabitants are governed by a Cadi, and four procurators, chosen from themselves. The island is level, and fertile, but has very few trees. The men are honest, the women neatly dressed, handsome, and chaste, lon. 59 E, lat. 37 31 N.

[Pococke.]

Thessaly. See *Janna*.

Thetford, a borough in Norfolk, England. It is governed by a mayor, sends two members to parliament, and has three churches, and a good freeschool. It formerly had upward of 40 churches, and was a bishop's see; but it was destroyed in the time of the Danes: 30 miles S S E Lynn.

Theux, a village near Spa, in the bishopric of Liege, where the French obtained a victory over the Austrians, in 1794.

Thibet, or *Great Thibet*, a country of Asia, lying between 81 and 102 E lon. and 25 and 40 N lat. bounded on the N W and N by the Desert of Kobi, in Tartary, on the E by China, on the S by Assam and Burmah, and on the W and S W By Hindoostan Proper and Bootan. This country is one of the highest in Asia; it being a part of that elevated tract which gives rise not only to the rivers of India and China, but also to those of Siberia and Tartary. Its length from E to W, cannot be less than 1000 miles; its breadth very unequal. We are informed generally, that it is divided into three parts; that is, Upper, Middle, and Lower Thibet. The upper division seems to respect the countries towards the sources of the Ganges and Sanpoo rivers: the middle, that in which Lassa is situated, and of which it forms the centre: and the Lower Thibet, that which borders on China: but the subject is obscure, and likely to remain so. Little Thibet, which is situated between Upper Thibet and Cashgar, is rather a dependency of the latter, than of Great Thibet. Considering the exceeding rough and sterile state of the country of Thibet, and the severity of its climate; from its wonderful elevation, we are astonished to find its inhabitants in a high state of civilization: their houses lofty, and built of stone; and the useful manufactures in some degree of improvement. All these advantages they probably owe to their vicinity to the Chinese, to whom, indeed, the lama is in some respect tributary. The Thibetians are governed by the grand lama, who is not only submitted to, and adored by them, but is also the great object of adoration for the various tribes of pagan Tartars, who walk through the vast tract of continent which stretches from the river Volga to Corea. He is not only the sovereign pontiff, the vicegerent of the deity on earth, but by the more remote Tartars is absolutely regarded as the deity himself. They believe him to be immortal, and endowed with all knowledge and virtue. Every year they come from different parts to worship, and make rich offerings at his shrine. Even the emperor of China, who is of a Tartar race, does not fail to acknowledge the lama, in his religious capacity, although, as a temporal sovereign, the lama himself is tributary to that emperor. The opinion of the most orthodox Thibetians is, that when the grand lama seems to die, either of old age or infirmity, his soul, in reality, only quits a crazy habitation, to look for another younger or better; and it is discovered again in the body of some child, by certain tokens known only to the lamas or priests, in which order he always appears. The lamas, who form the most numerous, as well as the most powerful body in the state, have the priesthood entirely in their hands; and, they also fill up many monastic orders, which are held in great veneration among them. Beside the religious influence and authority of the grand lama, he is possessed of unlimited power throughout his dominions.

The

The temporal government of Thibet has not been always poſſeſſed by the great lama. At the beginning of the 17th century, Thibet was ruled by a king; and the territories ſubject to the great lama were not very large. By the letters of Father Andrada, who was in Thibet in the year 1624, it appears, that the king of this country ſhowed vaſt favour to the Chriſtian religion, which diſguſting the great lama, he, by his machinations, brought about an inſurrection among the Tartarian princes, who, after they had entirely routed the prince's army, put him to death. His reſidence is at Patoli, a vaſt palace, on a mountain, near the banks of the Burrampooter, 7 miles from Laſſa. In 1774, the Engliſh E India Company made a treaty with the lama. The religion of Thibet, though, in many reſpects, it differs from that of the Indian bramins, yet, in other things, they have a great affinity The Thibetians have a great veneration for the cow, and highly reſpect alſo the waters of the Ganges, the ſource of which they believe to be in heaven. The ſunniaſſes, or Indian pilgrims often viſit Thibet as a holy place; and the lama always maintains a body of near 300 of them in his pay. This is one of the leaſt favoured countries in the world. Low rocky hills without vegetation, extenſive arid plains of ſtubborn aſpect, promiſe little produce, and are generally incapable of culture. The climate is cold; it drives the people to valleys, hollows, and ſheltering rocks. The flocks of wild fowls, beaſts of prey, and herds, are aſtoniſhing. The dead are conſumed by fire, or devoured by beaſts, the mortal remains of the ſovereign Lamas excepted. Theſe are buried, ſometimes in a coffin of gold. Under the portico of the Mauſoleum are prieſts, who read and pray, eternally, upon the ſame ſpot, and keep alive the ſacred fire that burns before the ſhrine. They occaſionally relieve each other. See *Palte.* [Turner.]

Thiel, or *Tiel*, a ſtrong town of Dutch Guelderland, taken by the French in 1794. It is on the Waal: 20 miles W Nimeguen.

Thiel, a river of Swiſſerland. It iſſues from the lake of Neuchatel, diſcharges itſelf into that of Bienne, and ſeparates the principality of Neuchatel from the Canton of Berne. [Coxe.]

Thielt, a town of Auſtrian Flanders: 10 miles N Courtray.

Thiers, a populous town of France, department of Puy de Dome, famous for its ſtatuary, hardware, and cutlery. It is on the ſide of a hill: 22 miles E Clermont, and 220 S by E Paris.

Thionville, a ſtrong town of France, department of Moſelle. The Auſtrians bombarded it in 1792, but were obliged to raiſe the ſiege. It is on the Moſelle, over which is a bridge defended by a hornwork: 14 miles N Metz, and 195 N E Paris, lon. 6 15 E, lat. 49 21 N.

Thirſk, a borough in the N riding of Yorkſhire, England. It ſends 2 members to parliament; and was formerly noted for its ſtrong caſtle: 20 miles N W York.

Thive, or *Thebes*, an ancient and celebrated city of Livadia, with a biſhop's ſee. It is nothing now to what it was formerly, and yet is 4 miles in circumference, but ſo full of ruins, that there are not above 4000 Turks and Chriſtians in it. It is famous for a fine ſort of white clay, of which bowls for pipes are made after the Turkiſh faſhion: they are never burnt, but dry naturally, and become as hard as ſtone. Here are two moſques, and ſeveral Greek churches. The air of the country about Thebes is thick and foggy, whence the ancient inhabitants of Bœotia were accounted dull and phlegmatic, and were neither famous for their wit nor valour. Epaminondas raiſed Thebes to its higheſt pitch of grandeur; after whoſe death it was not remarkable for its virtues, but misfortunes, till it ſunk into its original obſcurity; ſo that its glory took birth with this great man, and with him expired. It is between 2 rivers: 20 miles N W Athens, and 280 S W Conſtantinople, lon. 23 40 E, lat. 38 17 N.

Thoiſſel, a conſiderable town of France, department of Ain, with a handſome college. It is in a fertile country: 10 miles N Trevoux, and 200 S E Paris.

Thoma, St. an iſland of Africa, lying under the equator in 8 E lon. It is almoſt round, and about 50 miles in diameter. The ſoil is fertile, and produces plenty of ſugarcanes. On the ſame vine are bloſſoms, and green and ripe grapes, the year round. It is a very unwholeſome country, poſſeſſed by the Portugueſe, and few live to a great age. It conſiſts chiefly of hills, intermixed with vallies, which are conſtantly filled with a thick ſtinking fog; but it agrees very well with the cattle, which are larger and finer here than on the Gold Coaſt of Guinea.

Thomas, St. a town of Hindooſtan, on the

the coaſt of Coromandel, with an archbiſhop's ſee; ſubject to the Portugueſe: 3 miles S Madras.

Thomond, in Ireland, ſee *Clare*.

Thonon, a town of Savoy, capital of Chablais, with a palace, and ſeveral convents, on the lake of Geneva, at the mouth of the river Drama: 13 miles S W Lauſanne, and 16 N E Geneva.

Thorn, a city of Weſtern Pruſſia, formerly a Hanſeatic town. A great tumult happened here in 1724, between the Roman catholics and proteſtants, on account of the ſtudents of the jeſuits; upon which the Poles ſent judges to try the magiſtrates for not ſuppreſſing the riot, who condemned two of the principal magiſtrates to be beheaded, and 7 of the citizens. The proteſtants have a handſome college here. The Pruſſians forcibly took poſſeſſion of this town, in 1793, and annexed it to their dominions. It is on the Viſtula, over which is a remarkable bridge: 67 miles S Dantzic, and 105 N W Warſaw, lon. 18 42 E, lat. 53 6 N.

Thorn, a town in the W riding of Yorkſhire, England, in a marſhy ſoil, near the Don: 167 miles N by W London.

Thornbury, a corporate town in Glouceſterſhire, England, governed by a mayor, ſeated near the Severn: 24 miles S W Glouceſter.

Thornhill, a town in Dumfrieſſhire, Scotland, where fairs are held, chiefly for woollen yarn and coarſe woollen ſtuffs. It is on an elevated plain, on the Nith: 15 miles N by W Dumfries.

Thouars, a conſiderable town of France, department of Two Sevres. The caſtle of its ancient dukes is on a rock, ſurrounded by walls, 120 feet high, which, from the whiteneſs of the ſtone, might be ſuppoſed not more than 10 years old. It is on a hill, by the river Thoue: 32 miles S E Angers, and 162 S W Paris.

Thrapſton, a town in Northamptonſhire, England, on the Nen, over which is a bridge: 75 miles N N W London, lon. 0 36 W, lat. 52 26 N.

Thuin, a town of Auſtrian Hainault, but ſubject to the biſhop of Liege. It is ſeated on the Sambre: 8 miles S W Charleroy, and 15 S E Mons, lon. 4 22 E, lat. 50 21 N.

Thule, ſee *Fula*.

Thule, Southern, ſee *Sandwich Land*.

Thun, a lake and town of Swiſſerland, in the canton of Bern: the lake is five leagues long and one broad. Its borders are richly variegated, and covered with numerous villages. The river Aar paſſes through it, and at the N W extremity is the town of Thun, with a caſtle, where the avoyer reſides. It contains 1200 ſouls, and has its own magiſtrates and courts of juſtice. The principal employment is carding and ſpinning ſilk: 10 miles S E Bern, lon. 7 17 E, lat. 46 38 N. [Coxe.]

Thurgau, a bailiwick of Swiſſerland, which lies along the river Thur, bounded E and N by the lake, town and biſhopric of Conſtance. It is the largeſt bailiwick in Swiſſerland, as well as the moſt pleaſant and fertile; and is very populous, having 6 towns and 170 or 180 villages. The ſovereignty belongs to the 8 ancient cantons. Frauenfield is the capital.

Thuringia, a landgravate of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony; bounded E by Miſnia, S by Franconia, W by Heſſe, N by the duchy of Brunſwick, and the principality of Anhalt. It is 73 miles in length, and nearly as much in breadth; abounding in corn, fruits, and wood. It belongs to the electors of Saxony and Mentz, and ſeveral petty ſovereigns, and has 60 towns, 674 villages, and 300 noble eſtates. Erfurt is the capital.

Thurſo, a borough in Caithneſsſhire, Scotland, at the mouth of the river Thurſo, on the W ſide of Dunnet Bay. It has a conſiderable trade, and a manufacture of woollen and linen cloth, lon. 3 16 W, lat. 58 36 N.

Thyatira, a town of Natolia, now called Akiſſar: 48 miles S E Pergamo. It ſtands on a beautiful plain, 17 miles in extent, ſown with corn and cotton. It is inhabited by about 5000 Turks, who have 8 moſques. Amid ſo many inhabitants, ſo many moſques, ſo mighty ruins of former magnificence, not a ſingle church of Chriſt remains; not a ſingle perſon, unleſs it be a few ſlaves, pretends to the chriſtian name. So fatally, ſo literally is the divine threatening executed. "I will kill her children; I will give unto every one according to their works." Lon. 28 30 E, lat 38 48 N. [Scally]

Tiang-potao, an iſland of Aſia, in the kingdom of Korea, about 30 miles in circumference, in the Hoang-hai, lon. 126 90 E, lat. 37 20 N.

Tiano, an ancient town of Naples, in Terra di Lavora, with a famous nunnery. Near it is a mineral ſpring, ſaid to be excellent for the ſtone: 15 miles N W Capua.

Tiber, a river in Italy, which riſes in the

the Appennines, in the Florentino. It passes into the Ecclesiastical State; washes Borgo, St. Sepulchro, Citta di Castello, Orto, and Rome; 10 miles from which it falls, into the Mediterranean Sea, between Ostia and Porto. Tivere is its modern name.

Tiberias, a town of Palestine, a mile in compass. It was anciently a large city; now it is a wretched, desolate place. Noble ruins half buried in the ground; shattered edifices converted into a kind of huts; a few sad looking inhabitants, present a melancholy view. [Mariti.]

Tibesti, a mountainous district, S E Fezzan, from which it is separated by a barren desert, 200 miles wide. Its vales afford corn, its hills pasture. Rain seldom falls, the people are ferocious.

[D. A.]

Ticarte, see *Tecort*.

Tickell, a town in the W riding of Yorkshire, England. It has a distinct liberty, called the honor of Tickell, which is part of the duchy of Lancaster: 5 miles S Doncaster, and 155 N by W London.

Tiddenham, a village in Gloucestershire, England: 7 miles S Colford. Its parish is bounded on 3 sides by the Wye and Severn; and at the utmost point, where the rivers divide, are still to be seen on the rocks, at low water, the ruins of a chapel, which was dedicated to St. Tecla, the first female martyr, who suffered in the year 47.

Tideswell, a town in Derbyshire, England, on the S confines of the Peak. It is remarkable for a well that ebbs and flows two or three times in an hour after great rains; the water gushing from several cavities at once, for the space of 5 minutes: the well is three feet deep and broad, and the water rises and falls two feet. It is deemed one of the wonders of the Peak: 22 miles N W Derby, and 158 N N W London.

Tidor, an island in the Indian Ocean, one of the Moluccas, E of Gilolo, S of Ternate. It is 17 miles in circumference and produces cloves and flax. The Dutch are masters of the island, though it has a king of its own. The woods and the rocks that surround it, render it a place of defence, lon. 126 0 E, lat. 0 50 N.

Tigré a province of Africa, in the empire of Abyssinia, about 200 miles in length, and 120 in breadth. What, in a special manner, makes the riches of Tigré, is, that it lies nearest the market, which is Arabia; and all the merchandise destined to cross the Red Sea must pass through this province, so that the governor has the choice of all commodities wherewith to make his market. The strongest male, the most beautiful female, the purest gold, the largest teeth of ivory, all must pass through his hand.

Tigré, a province of Abyssinia, exceedingly mountainous, rocky, and barren. It is a good harvest that produces 9 or 10 fold. The soil is white clay, mixed with sand. Their cattle roam at pleasure through their mountains. Leather is tanned here in great perfection.

[Bruce.]

Tigris, a river of Turkey, in Asia, which has its source near that of the Euphrates, in the mountain Tchilder, in Turcomania. It separates Diarbeck from Erzerum, and Khusistan from Irac-Arabia, and uniting with the Euphrates, falls into the gulf of Persia, under the name of Schat-el-Arab. This river passes by Diarbekar, Gezira, Mousul, Bagdad, and Bussarah.

Tilbury, East, a village in Essex, near the mouth of the Thames, E of Tilbury Fort. In this parish is a field, called Cave Field, in which is a horizontal passage to one of the spacious caverns in the neighbouring parish of Chadwell. Of these Camden has given a sketch in his Britannia; and he describes them as in a chalk cliff, built very artificially of stone, to the height of 10 fathoms. Dr. Derham measured 3 of the most considerable of them, and found the depth of one of them to be 50 feet, of another 70 feet, and of the third 80 feet. Their origin is too remote for investigation.

Tilbury, West, a village in Essex, on the Thames, N Tilbury Fort. The marshes here, feed a great number of Lincolnshire and Leicestershire sheep, for the London market. In this parish is a celebrated spring of alterative water, discovered in 1717.

Tilbury Fort, is on the Thames, opposite Gravesend, a regular fortification, which may be termed the key to London. It has a double moat, the innermost of which is 180 feet broad; with a good counterscarp, a covered way, ravelins, and terails. Its chief strength on the land side consists in its being able to lay the whole level under water. On the side next the river is a strong curtain, with a noble gate, called the Water gate, in the middle; and the ditch is palisadoed. Before this curtain is a platform in the place of a counterscarp, on which are planted

planted 106 guns, from 24 to 46 pounders each, beſide ſmaller ones planted between them; and the baſtions and curtains are alſo planted with guns: 28 miles E by S London.

Tilſit, a town of Pruſſia, in the Lithuanian department; large, rich, and commercial. The river Memel, which runs along the north ſide of the town, opens to it a very advantageous trade with Koningſberg, in corn, linſeed, butter, and other proviſions. Tilſit, properly ſo called, conſiſts of two long ſtreets, of a proportionate breadth, which are called the Germanſtreet and the Highſtreet, contiguous to which is the ſuburbs, called the *Liberty*. The number of houſes in this city is about 600, and the inhabitants amount to 7000. The eccleſiaſtical buildings are a Lutheran German church, a Lithuanian church, and a Calviniſt, or reformed church. Without the town ſtands a Lutheran chapel, and about an Engliſh mile from it, a Roman Catholic chapel. The flat country about Tilſit, which is 16 miles ſquare, is one of the moſt fertile ſpots in the whole kingdom: the inhabitants breed great numbers of horned cattle, and furniſh not only Pruſſia, but other provinces, with excellent butter and cheeſe; and the fiſheries in this place are conſiderable. Barley is almoſt the only grain ſown in theſe parts, which afford little or no wood. The marſhland is, in ſpring, expoſed to inundations by the overflowing of the rivers, which often do great damages: 50 miles N E Koningſberg, and 95 S S W Mittau, lon. 22 8 E, lat. 55 8 N.

Tillichery, a town on the Malabar coaſt. The Engliſh E India Company have a factory here, well fortified, defended with cannon. The town is ſurrounded by a ſtone wall. A few perſons, protected by the factory, are chriſtians, the reſt pagans. [Hamilton, A. R.]

Timoan, an iſland in the Eaſtern Indian Sea, inhabited by Malays; ſhips may obtain wood and water, the anchorage is good almoſt all round the iſland, lon. 104 25 E, lat. 2 58 N.

Timor, an iſland in the Indian Ocean, between Celebes and New Holland. It is 150 miles long and 37 broad, and abounds in ſandal wood, wax, and honey. The Dutch have a fort here, lon. of the S W point 123 59 E, lat. 10 23 S.

Timorland, an iſland in the Indian Ocean, between Timor and New Guinea, lon. of the S point 131 54 E, lat. 8 15 S.

Tina, a town of Turkey in Europe, in Boſnia, on the river Tis: 37 miles N W Spalatro, lon. 17 9 E, lat. 44 28 N.

Tina, anciently *Tinos*, an iſland of the Archipelago, one of the Cyclades, W Nicaria. It is 17 miles long and 8 broad, and is ſubject to the Venetians. The riches of this iſland conſiſt in ſilk, of which they have 16,000 pounds every year; and the ſilk ſtockings they make of it are very good; but nothing can equal the gloves which are knit here for the ladies. The fortreſs ſtands on a rock; and there is a biſhop's ſee of the Latin church, though the Greeks have 200 papas or prieſts. St. Nicolo is the principal town, lon. 25 24 E, lat. 37 30 N.

Tinevelly. See *Palamcotta*.

Tingballe, a principal river of Madagaſcar. It is navigable 10 leagues from the mouth; then it ſeparates into two branches, each of which is navigable 10 leagues further. It is bordered with beautiful plains, beyond which mountains riſe, waving with fine timber. [Beneyowſki.]

Tinian, an iſland in the Pacific Ocean, one of the Landrones, 12 miles in length and 6 in breadth. The ſoil is every where dry and healthy; and, being ſomewhat ſandy, is the leſs diſpoſed to rank and over-luxuriant vegetation. The land riſes in gentle ſlopes from the ſhore to the middle of the iſland, intermixed with vallies of an eaſy deſcent; and they are beautifully diverſified with the mutual encroachments of the woods and lawns. The woods conſiſt of tall and well ſpread trees, and the lawns are covered with clean uniform turf, producing fine trefoil, and variety of flowers. There are at leaſt 10,000 cattle here, all milk white, except their ears, which are brown or black. There are alſo vaſt numbers of fowls which are eaſily caught, and the fleſh of both is exceedingly good, beſide plenty of wild hogs, whoſe fleſh is delicate food. In the woods are prodigious quantities of cocoanuts, cabbage trees, guavoes, limes, ſweet and ſour oranges, and bread fruit, which the ſailors prefer greatly to the ſhip's bread. There are alſo vegetables proper for the ſcurvy; ſuch as watermelon, dandelion, creeping purſlain, mint, ſcurvygraſs, and ſorrel. Here are ſome ruins of a particular kind, conſiſting of two rows of ſquare pyramidal pillars, each pillar being about 6 feet from the next, and the diſtance between the rows is 12 feet; on the top of each there is a ſemiglobe, with the flat

ſurface

surface upward, and they are composed of sand and stone cemented together. The climate is healthful, for the rains are not continual, but fall in frequent refreshing showers. There are no streams, but the water of the wells and springs is extremely good. The principal inconvenience arises from the number of musquetoes, and other kind of flies; and there are likewise insects called ticks, which fasten upon the limbs and bodies of men, and bury their heads under their skins. Scorpions, centipedes and black ants swarm here. The road is inconvenient, and, in some seasons, there is little security for a ship at anchor, lon. 146 0 E, lat. 15 0 N. [Anson, Byron.]

Tinmouth, a seaport in Northumberland, at the mouth of the Tyne: 9 miles E Newcastle. It has a castle, on a high rock, inaccessible on the sea side, and well mounted with cannon. There is a bar across the mouth of the river, which is not above 7 feet deep at low water. There are dangerous rocks about it, called the Black Middins; but there are light houses to guide the ships by night. Here ships take in their loading of coal, (of which more than 770,000 chaldrons are sent to London only, in a year,) and of goods brought from Newcastle, lon. 1 26 W, lat. 55 6 N.

Tinos, an island in the Grecian Archipelago, anciently called *Tenos*; of a long oval form, about 60 miles in circumference. It is mountainous and well cultivated: the fruits are melons, figs, and grapes; of the latter the inhabitants make some good wine, but the chief riches of the island arise from its silk, of which 16,000l. are obtained annually. It belongs to the Venetians, and is governed by a proveditor. It is the see of a Roman catholic bishop: but the greater part of the inhabitants are the Greek church. The two principal places are Tinos and St. Nichola; besides which there are upwards of 50 villages, lon. 26 15 E, lat. 37 33 N.

Tinzeda, a town of Barbary, in Biledulgerid. It is on a river of the same name, in a country fertile in dates and barley, and abounding in indigo, lon. 6 13 W, lat. 27 30 N.

Tinzulie, a strong town of Barbary, in Biledulgerid, on the river Dras, lon. 5 43 W, lat. 28 15 N.

Tiperah, or *Tiprah*, a kingdom of Asia, in the dominions of the king of Burmah, lying under the tropic of Cancer, to the E of Hindoostan Proper. The people believe in a supreme being, Creator of the universe. but suppose that a subordinate deity resides in every tree. In case of murder, the nearest relation alone has the right of punishment, who may take life for life. Such is the faith and practice of the pagan Oneida Indians, to this day. In war they are cruel, cutting off the heads of their prisoners, not sparing women or children. After which, when eating themselves, they thrust a part into the mouths of the heads cut off, saying, "Eat, satisfy thy appetite; as thou hast been slain by my hand, so may thy kinsmen be slain by my kinsmen." Some of them preserve the bones of their deceased relations, and consulting them on important occasions, say they act according to their advice. A widow is obliged to remain a year nigh the grave of her husband: the family bring her food. [Rawlins, A. R.]

Tipperary, a county of Ireland, province of Munster, 60 miles long and 40 broad; bounded N by King's County, E by Queen's County and Kilkenny, S by Waterford, W by Galway, Clare, Limerick, and Cork. The S part is fertile; but the N is rather barren, and terminates in a row of 12 mountains, the highest in Ireland, called Phelem-dhe-Madina. It contains 24 parishes, 30,700 houses, and 169,000 inhabitants, and sends 8 members to parliament. The river Shure runs through it from N to S. Cashel is the capital.

Tirang, a town of the country of the Grisons, capital of the Upper Terzero. It contains several handsome buildings, but from the narrowness of the streets, and many ruinous houses, its general appearance is desolate. The river Adda divides it into two parts, which are joined by a stone bridge of a single arch. The staple commerce of this town consists in the exportation of wine and silk. Near the town on the other side of the Adda, is the magnificent church of the Madona, or Virgin Mary, much visited by the catholic pilgrims. The massacre of the protestants of the Valteline, in 1620, began in this town. It is 17 miles S W Bormio, lon. 9 46 E, lat. 46 12 N. [Coxe.]

Tiree, a small but rich island of Scotland, one of the Hebrides, S W of Colnoted for its marble quarry, and a handsome breed of little horses.

Tirlemont, a village of Austrian Brabant formerly one of the most considerable places in that duchy, but ruined by the wars

wars. Two battles were fought here between the Auſtrians and French, one in 1792, the other in 1793. It is on the river Geet, over which are ſeveral bridges: 12 miles E S E Louvain, and 25 E Bruſſels, lon. 4 41 E, lat. 50 48 N.

Tirnau, a ſtrong and conſiderable town of Upper Hungary, county of Neitra. It is on the Tirna: 5 miles W Leopolſtadt, and 22 N E Preſburg, lon. 17 39 E, lat. 48 24 N.

Tirol, a county of Germany, in the circle of Auſtria, and part of the hereditary dominions of that houſe. It is 150 miles long and 120 broad; and although a mountainous country, it produces a ſupply of corn and wine for the inhabitants, and has rich mines of gold, ſilver, and copper. It is divided into 4 parts; Tirol, properly ſo called, the biſhopric of Trent, the biſhopric of Brixen, and 4 provinces of Suabia, which are united to Tirol. It is bounded N by Bavaria, E by Carinthia and the archbiſhopric of Saltzburg, S by the territory of Venice, W by Swiſſerland. Inſpruck is the capital.

Titan, or *Cabaros*, an iſland of France, the moſt eaſtern of the Hieres, in the Mediterranean.

Titmoning, a town of Germany, on the Saltza: 24 miles N W Saltzburg.

Titchfield, a village in Hampſhire, England: 6 miles E Southampton.

Titliſberg, one of the higheſt mountains in Swiſſerland, at the foot of which is the valley of Engelberg. [Coxe.]

Titul, a ſtrong town of Upper Hungary, in the county of Bodrog. It is on the Teiſſe, near its confluence with the Danube: 23 miles E Peterwaradin, and 20 N W Belgrade.

Tivere, ſee *Tiber*.

Tiverton, a borough in Devonſhire, England. It is on the Ex, over which is a ſtone bridge, is governed by a mayor, and ſends two members to parliament. It has a noble freeſchool (founded by a clothier of this town) which has an endowment alſo for the maintenance of 8 ſcholars at Baliol College, Oxford, and Sidney Suſſex College, Cambridge. This town has been noted for its great woollen manufacture, particularly Kerſeys: 14 miles N N E Exeter, and 161 W by S London.

Tiumen, a town of Siberia, province of Tobalſk, on the Tura: 125 miles W Tobolſk.

Tivoli, a celebrated town of Italy, in Campagna di Roma, with a biſhop's ſee. It is now wretchedly poor: it boaſts, however, of greater antiquity than Rome itſelf, being the ancient Tibur, which, Horace ſays, was founded by a Grecian colony. It was the favourite country reſidence of the ancient Romans, as Freſcati is of the Moderns. Near the bottom of the eminence on which Tivoli ſtands, are the ruins of the vaſt and magnificent villa built by the emperor Adrian. Other illuſtrious Romans, had alſo their villas here; as Julius Cæſar, Caius Caſſius, Auguſtus, the poets Catullus and Propertius, Mæcenas, &c. Horace is thought to have compoſed great part of his works in this favourite retreat. Near Tivoli are a celebrated caſcade, a temple of Veſta and another of the ſybil Albunea, a magnificent Villa belonging to the duke of Modena, called the Villa Eſtenſe, and the remarkable lake of Solfatara. Tivoli is ſeated on the Teverone: 12 miles E N E Rome, and 15 N N E Freſcati, lon. 12 43 E, lat. 41 59 N. [Adam.]

Tobolſk, a government of Ruſſia, in the W part of Siberia, divided into the provinces of Tobolſk and Tomſk.

Tobolſk, the capital of Siberia, conſiſting of 500 houſes, inhabited by Ruſſians and Tartars. It ſtands at the foot of a mountain, on which is a fortreſs commanding the town, which is the reſidence of the governor. The garriſon uſually conſiſts of 2 regiments of infantry, 3 ſquadrons of cavalry, and 2 or 300 coſſacks. The Tartars who inhabit the country round are Mahometans. The Ruſſians commonly ſend their ſtate priſoners to this place, which is ſeated at the confluence of the Tobol and Irtyſh: 800 miles E by N Moſcow, and 1000 E by S Peterſburg. In 1772 there were 22,000 exiles in this province obliged to obtain a wretched ſubſiſtence by hunting, lon. 68 12 E, lat. 58 12 N. [Beneyowſki.]

Tocat, a large town of Turkey in Aſia, in Natolia, capital of a province of the ſame name. The houſes are handſomely built of wood, and the ſtreets are pretty well paved, which is an uncommon thing in theſe parts; but the town makes a very odd appearance, and is in the form of an amphitheatre. There are two rugged perpendicular rocks of marble, with an old caſtle upon each; and ſo many ſtreams, that each houſe has a fountain. Here are 20,000 Turkiſh, 4000 Armenian, and 400 Greek families. There are 12 moſques, and a vaſt number of chapels; the Armenians have 7 churches, and

the

the Greeks only one. Beſide the ſilk of this country, they manufacture much of that of Perſia, and make it into ſewing ſilk. Their chief trade is in copper veſſels, ſuch as kettles, drinking cups, lanterns, and candleſticks. They alſo prepare a great deal of yellow Turkey leather. Tocat may be conſidered as the centre of trade in Natolia; for caravans come hither from ſeveral parts. Its territory abounds in fruit and excellent red wine; 210 miles W by S Erzerum, and 283 N Aleppo, lon. 37 15 E, lat. 39 50 N. [Jackſon.]

Tockay, a ſtrong town of Upper Hungary in the county of Zimplin, with a caſtle. The town itſelf is inconſiderable; but it is celebrated for its excellent wine. There is but one vineyard that produces it, ſo that it is ſcarce even at Vienna. At ſome diſtance from it are large ſalt works. It is at the confluence of the Bodrog and Teiſſe: 75 miles N W Great Waradin, and 90 N E Buda, lon. 21 25 E, lat. 48 10 N.

Todi, an ancient town of Italy, in the duchy of Spoletto, with a biſhop's ſee. It is on a hill, near the Tiber: 22 miles S Perrugia, and 50 N Rome.

Toggenburg, a county of Swiſſerland, depending on the abbey of St. Gall. It is a narrow country, between high mountains, is fertile in corn and fruit, and is divided into the Upper and Lower. It contains 30 pariſhes, and upwards of 46,000 inhabitants. The proteſtants are in the proportion to the catholics, of 7 to 5; but both religions are bound by oath to maintain reciprocal harmony.

Tolaga Bay, a bay of the iſland of New Zealand. Here is a cove very convenient for taking in wood and water, lon. 178 33 E, lat. 38 21 S.

Toledo, an ancient commercial city of Spain, in New Caſtile, of which it was formerly the capital. It is on a mountain, on the Tajo, which ſurrounds it on two ſides; and on the land ſide it has an ancient wall built by a Gothic king, and flanked with 100 towers. There are a great number of ſuperb ſtructures, beſide 17 public ſquares, where the markets are kept. It is an archbiſhop's ſee; and the cathedral is the richeſt and moſt conſiderable in Spain: the Sagrariro, or principal chapel, is a real treaſury, in which are 15 large cabinets let into the wall, full of prodigious quantities of gold and ſilver veſſels, and other works. Here are 38 religious houſes, moſt of which are worthy a traveller's notice, with a great number of churches belonging to 27 pariſhes, and ſome hoſpitals. Without the town are the remains of an amphitheatre, and other antiquities. It has a royal caſtle, a famous univerſity, and ſeveral manufactures of ſilk and wool. Two centuries ago, Toledo contained more than 200,000 inhabitants, but at preſent it ſcarcely has 30,000. When a houſe falls to decay it is never rebuilt; and in 20 years more this city will be little elſe than a heap of ruins. Toledo is built upon rocks, and commanded by eminences, which ſeem to preſent the image of ſterility; yet, in the midſt of theſe precipices, the traveller finds, to his ſurpriſe, ſeveral fertile and charming ſituations, impenetrable to the burning rays of the ſun. Theſe places are called *Cigarrales*. It is 37 miles S Madrid, lon. 3 20 W, lat. 39 50 N.

Tolen, a town of the Dutch Netherlands, in Zealand, in an iſland of the ſame name, ſeparated by a narrow channel from Dutch Brabant: 5 miles N W Bergen-op-Zoom.

Toleatino, a town of Italy, in the marquiſate of Ancona, with a biſhop's ſee. It is the place where the relics of St. Nicholas are kept: 8 miles S E St. Severino, and 88 N E Rome.

Toleſburg, a ſeaport of Ruſſia, in the government of Riga, on the gulf of Finland. 60 miles W Narva, lat. 59 38 N.

Tolbuys, a town of Dutch Guelderland, on the Rhine: 8 miles E Nimeguen.

Tolmezzo, a town of Italy, in Venetian Friuli: 30 miles N E Belluno.

Tolna, a town of Lower Hungary, capital of a county of the ſame name, on the Danube, in a country producing excellent wine: 8 miles S W Colocza, and 45 S Buda.

Toloſa, a town of Spain, the capital of Guipuſcoa. It is not large, but is inhabited by a great number of artiſts, who make ſword blades in high eſteem. It is in a valley, between the Araxis and Oria, over which are 2 handſome bridges, and near them ſeveral natural caſcades. It was taken by the French in 1794: 37 miles S W Bayonne, and 47 S E Bilboa.

Tomani, a kingdom of Africa, ſituated to the weſt of Kantor, extending about 24 leagues along the river Gambia.

Tomar, a town of Portugal, in Eſtramadura, at the foot of mountains, where there is a caſtle belonging to the knights of Chriſt: 40 miles S E Coimbra, and 65 N E Liſbon.

Tombec, a town of Auſtrian Brabant: 8 miles S Louvain, and 10 E Bruſſels.

Tombelaine,

Tombelaine, a ſmall iſland of France, with a town of the ſame name, on the coaſt of Normandy, in a ſmall gulf between Avranches and St. Malo. This iſland as well as that of St. Michael, in which there is a monaſtery, are every day joined, at low water, to the mainland.

Tombuctou, a kingdom of Africa, in Negroland, which lies S E of the great deſert of Zahara, and W of the empire of Caſhna. It produces great plenty of corn, cattle, milk, and butter The king has 300 horſemen, beſide a great number of foot, who frequently take captives, and ſell them to the merchants for ſlaves. The houſes are built like bells, with walls of hurdles plaſtered with clay, and covered with reeds. The better ſort of women have their faces covered, their religion being Mahometaniſm. Both men and women are very fond of dancing, and ſpend a great part of the night in that exerciſe.

Tombuctou, the capital of a kingdom of the ſame name, with a ſtately moſque built of ſtone, and a royal palace. There is a great number of weavers of cotton cloth; and hither the cloth and other merchandiſe are brought by caravans from Barbary. Inſtead of money, they make uſe of ſhells and ſmall bits of gold. In the proceedings of the African Aſſociation, this place is mentioned as a luxurious, opulent, and flouriſhing city, ſubject to a ſevere police, and, as ſuch, attracting the merchants of the moſt diſtant ſtates of Africa. In 1540 the prince met the emperor of Morocco with 300,000 men, and drove him acroſs the deſert. It is ſeated near the Nigre: 270 miles S W Mourzook, lon. 1 33 E, lat. 16 30 N.

Tomſk, a town of Siberia, in the province of Tomſk. It contains above 2000 houſes. On the higheſt part of the town ſtands a wooden caſtle, defended by 14 pieces of cannon; and in it are a cathedral built of wood, the chancery, and an arſenal. The inhabitants carry on a great trade, this town lying on the great road through all the E and N parts of Siberia. It is on the river Tom: 105 miles E S E Tobolſk, lon. 84 59 E, lat. 55 45 N.

Tomoguy, a ſmall iſland in the Indian Ocean, about 2 miles round, formed like a horſeſhoe. A hill riſes, which occupies three fourths of the iſland; on its declivities are plantations of tropical fruits, and roots, from the weſtern ſide many low iſlands are ſeen, lon. 127 4 E, lat. 0 15 S.

[Forreſt.]

Tonderen, or *Tunderen*, a town of Denmark, in the duchy of Sleſwick, capital of a bailiwick of the ſame name, with a fort. It is in a fertile country, on the river Widaw, and on a bay of the German Ocean: 25 miles S E Ripen, and 30 N W Sleſwick, lon. 9 40 E, lat. 54 58 N.

Tongres, a very ancient town in the biſhopric of Liege, having been one of the richeſt and moſt flouriſhing cities in the Roman province of Gallia Belgica. It has ſeverely ſuffered by the calamities of war: 12 miles S W Maeſtricht.

Tong-tchang-fou, a city of China, in the province of Chang-tong, containing in its diſtrict, 3 cities of the ſecond, and 15 of the third claſs: 150 miles S Pekin.

Tong-tchew, a city of China, 6 miles in compaſs, almoſt ſquare, ſurrounded by a ditch and high wall, with 3 gates, well fortified. The houſes are of wood, one ſtory high. It is a place of great trade, and contains about 500,000 people. Their ſummer is exceſſively hot.

Tong-tchuen-fou, a fortified city of China, province of Se-tchuen. The inhabitants are ſoldiers, who have followed the profeſſion of arms from father to ſon: 867 miles S W Pekin

Tonguſians, a people who inhabit the E part of Siberia, and are ſubject to the Ruſſians. They are all pagans, and chiefly ſubſiſt by grazing, and hunting ſables. They live in huts, which they remove at pleaſure. Theſe huts are compoſed of wooden poles, covered all over with hair and rubbiſh, except a hole left at the top to let out the ſmoke. Their fire is made in the middle, and they all ſit round it upon turfs. Both ſexes are very ſtrong, and broad faced, and they all ride on horſeback, not excepting the girls. Both men and women dreſs alike in a ſort of frock, with boots of ſkins on their legs, and their common drink is water.

Tonnay Bouttone, a town of France, department of Lower Charente: 17 miles N Saintes.

Tonnay Charente, an ancient and conſiderable town of France, department of Lower Charente, with a caſtle, and a ſmall port. It is on the Charente: 3 miles from Rochefort, and 253 S W Paris.

Tonneins, a town of France, department of Lot and Garonne. It is on the Garonne: 2 miles from its junction with the Lot, and 7 E Marmande.

Tonnerre, an ancient town of France, department of Yonne, famous for its good

good wines. It is on the Armançon : 27 miles S Troyes, and 102 E Paris.

Tonningen, a town of Denmark, duchy of Slefwick, capital of a territory of the ſame name, on a peninſula formed by the river Eyder, where there is a commodious harbour : 25 miles S W Slefwick, and 58 N W Hamburg.

Tonquin, a kingdom of Aſia, bounded N by China, E by China and the bay of Tonquin, S by Cochin China, W by Laos. It is about 1200 miles in length and 500 in breadth, and is one of the fineſt and moſt conſiderable kingdoms of the Eaſt, as well on account of the number of inhabitants, as its riches and trade. The natives in general are of a middling ſtature, and clean limbed, with a tawny complexion. Their faces are oval and flatiſh, and their noſes and lips well proportioned. Their hair is black, long, lank, and coarſe ; and they let it hang down their ſhoulders. They die their teeth black. They are dexterous, active, and ingenious in mechanic arts. They weave a multitude of fine ſilks, and make curious lacker works, which are exported to other countries. There is ſuch a number of people, that many want employment, for they ſeldom go to work but when foreign ſhips arrive. The money and goods brought hither by the Engliſh and Dutch put them in action, for they have not money of their own ſufficient to employ themſelves ; and therefore one third at leaſt muſt be advanced beforehand by the merchants. They are ſo addicted to gaming, that when every thing elſe is loſt, they will ſtake their wives and children. The garments of the Tonquineſe are made either of ſilk or cotton ; but the poor people and ſoldiers wear only cotton of a dark tawny colour. Their houſes are ſmall and low, and the walls either of mud or hurdles daubed over with clay. They have only a ground floor, with two or three partitions, and each room has a ſquare hole to let in the light. They have ſtools, benches, and chairs ; and on the ſide of a table in every houſe is a little altar, with two incenſe pots. The country is full of villages, which conſiſt of 30 or 40 houſes, ſurrounded by trees, and in ſome places are banks to keep the water from overflowing their gardens, where they have oranges, betels, pumpkins, melons, and ſalad herbs. In the rainy ſeaſon they paſs from one houſe to another, by wading, and ſometimes in boats. In the capital, called Tong-kin, are about 20,000 houſes, with mud walls, and covered with thatch ; a few built with brick, and roofed with pantiles. In each yard is a ſmall arched building, like an oven, about 6 feet high, made of brick, which ſerves to ſecure their goods, in caſe of fire. The principal ſtreets are very wide, and paved with ſmall ſtones. The king of Tonquin has 3 palaces in it, ſuch as they are ; and near them are ſtables for his horſes and elephants. The Tonquineſe in general are courteous to ſtrangers ; but the great men are haughty and ambitious, the ſoldiers inſolent, and the poor thieviſh. They buy all their wives, of which the great men have ſeveral ; but the poor are ſtinted for want of money. In hard times the men will ſell both their wives and children, to buy rice to maintain themſelves. When a man dies, he is buried in his own ground, and if he was maſter of a family, they make a great feaſt. The firſt new moon that happens after the middle of January, is a great feſtival ; when they rejoice for 10 days together, and ſpend their time in all manner of ſports. They have another great feaſt in May or June, when their firſt harveſt is got in. Their religion is paganiſm, and yet they own a Supreme Being. Their idols have human ſhapes, but in very different forms. They have likewiſe ſome reſembling elephants and horſes, placed in ſmall low temples built of timber. Chriſtianity was planted here in the year 1626, by the Jeſuit Baldinoty, and met with ſuch ſucceſs, that in 4 years the government thought fit to baniſh him and his colleagues to Macao. This ſeverity did not deter the ſociety from ſending 3 new miſſionaries the very next year, who made ſuch progreſs among thoſe idolaters, that above 80,000 were converted before the year 1639, and they had already built above 200 churches at their own charge, in the ſeveral provinces of the kingdom. This aſtoniſhing ſucceſs proved their ruin. After ſeveral dreadful perſecutions raiſed againſt them by the government, an edict was at length iſſued from the king and council, in the year 1721, by which the Chriſtian religion was utterly proſcribed ; the miſſionaries and their catechiſts were impriſoned, and put to ſundry tortures and deaths ; others condemned to attend the elephants, a ſlavery worſe than that of the gallies, their churches were all demoliſhed, or turned to profane uſes ; the profeſſion of Chriſtianity was forbidden under the ſevereſt penalties ;

penalties; and all the frontiers and avenues were diligently guarded by the soldiery, to prevent any more European preachers from entering the Tonquinese dominions. The language is spoken very much in the throat, and some of the words are pronounced through the teeth; it has a great resemblance to the Chinese. They have schools of learning, and their characters are the same, or like those of China; and like them they write with a hair pencil. The commodities are gold, musk, silks, calicoes, drugs of many sorts, woods for dying, lackered wares, earthen wares, salt, aniseseed, and worm seed. The lackered ware is not inferior to that of Japan, which is accounted the best in the world. With all their merchandise, the people are in general very poor; the chief trade being carried on by the Chinese, English, and Dutch. This kingdom is an absolute monarchy.

Tonsberg, a seaport of Norway, province of Aggerhuys: 30 miles W Frederickstadt.

Toobouai, an island in the Pacific Ocean, discovered by captain Cook. It is not above 6 miles over; but there are hills in it of a considerable elevation, covered with herbage, except a few rocky cliffs, with patches of trees interspersed to their summits. It is plentifully stocked with hogs and fowls, and produces several kinds of fruits and roots, lon. 149 23 W, lat. 23 25 S.

Topcliff, a town in the N riding of Yorkshire, England, on the Swale: 24 miles N York.

Toplitz, a town of Bohemia, situated in an extensive and beautiful valley, between two craggy ranges of immense mountains, which form the boundaries of Bohemia on one side, next to Silesia, and on the other towards Saxony. On the most inaccessible parts of these mountains, there still remain the ruined walls, more or less decayed, of ancient feudal castles, generally designated in Germany, by the name of *robber* castles, an epithet not only justified by the practice of the people who formerly inhabited these mansions, but by the general state of manners and society of the times when they were built. Most of these places were impregnable before the invention of gunpowder and cannon; but against artillery they could make no defence. Since the establishment of government and the protection of life and property, the inhabitants have left these solitary and inconvenient abodes, and dwelt in villages and towns in the plain country. Here are warm baths, to which people repair from a distance for the benefit of health: 40 miles from Dresden.

[Adams' MS. Letter.]

Topsham, a town in Devonshire, England, on the Ex: 5 miles S E Exeter (of which it is the port) and 170 S W London.

Tor, or *Eltor*, a town of Arabia Petrea, on the Red Sea, with a good harbour defended by a castle. Here is a Greek convent, in the garden of which are fountains of bitter water, pretended to be those which Moses rendered sweet, by throwing in a piece of wood, lon. 33 45 E, lat. 28 27 N.

Torbay, a bay of the English Channel, on the coast of Devonshire, E of Dartmouth, formed by two capes, called Bury Point and Bob's Nose; and is a rendezvous for the English navy, as a defence from westerly winds.

Torbole, a town of Italy, in the Trentino: 14 miles S E Trent.

Torcello, a town of Italy, in the territory of Venice. It is thin of people, on account of the unwholesome air, and in a small island: 7 miles N Venice.

Tordesillas, a fortified town of Spain, in Leon, with a magnificent palace, where queen Joan, mother of Charles V, ended her melancholy days. It is in a country fertile in corn and wine, on the river Douero. 24 miles W Valladolid, and 75 S E Leon.

Torgaw, a town of Saxony Proper. It has a castle, the staircase of which is built in such a manner, that a person may ride in a chaise to the top of it. The inhabitants brew excellent beer, which they send to other places by the Elbe, on which the town is seated. Here the king of Prussia obtained a great victory over the Austrians in 1760: 27 miles N E Leipsic, and 35 N W Dresden.

Torigny, a town of France, department of the Channel, with a magnificent castle, seated on a rivulet: 7 miles S E St. Lo, lat. 49 0 N.

Tormes, a river of Spain, which rises in the mountains of Avila, in Castile, passes by Alva, Tormes, and Salamanca, and falls into the Douero, below Mirande-Douero.

Torna, or *Tornaw*, a fortified town of Upper Hungary, capital of a county of the same name, with a castle: 22 miles W Cassovia.

Torne, a river of Sweden, which rises in the mountains of Norway, forms a lake

lake of the same name, and running S E falls into the gulf of Bothnia, at Tornea.

Tornea, a town of Sweden, in W Bothnia, capital of a territory of the same name, with a good harbour. It is a place of some trade, because all the Laplanders in those parts come and exchange their skins and things, for what they want. The houses are low, and the cold so severe, that sometimes people lose their fingers and toes. It is at the mouth of the Torne, at the N extremity of the gulf of Bothnia: 180 miles N E of Uma, and 420 N N E Stockholm. Tornea is the most remote town in the N of Europe, and the most ancient in West Bothnia. This place was visited by Charles XI of Sweden, in company with several eminent mathematicians, June 1694, when the king, from the top of a tower, saw the sun at midnight. This town is celebrated for the observations that Maupertius and some other of the members of the academy of sciences at Paris made in 1736 and 1737, to determine the figure of the globe. The academy of sciences at Stockholm, have lately applied to the institute at Paris, for Astronomical instruments of sufficient correctness, to determine the exact latitude and longitude of this place, lon. 24 17 E, lat. 65 51 N.

Tornovo, a town of Turkey in Europe, in Janna, with a bishop's see. It is at the foot of Mount Dragoniza: 10 miles N W Lariſſa, lon. 22 36 E, lat. 39 52 N.

Toro, a town of Spain, in Leon, on a hill, on the Douero, in a country fertile in corn and fruits, and whose vineyards yield excellent red wine: 37 miles N by E Salamanca, and 100 N W Madrid.

Torella-de-Mongris, a seaport of Spain, in Catalonia, near the mouth of the Ter, in the Mediterranean, at the foot of the Pyrennees: 19 miles E by S Gironna, and 60 N E Barcelona.

Torre de las Salinas, a town of Spain, in Valencia, near the coast of the Mediterranean, which carries on a great trade in salt with which it is furnished by a small lake, formed by saline springs; and, though the water be apparently weakened by rain, yet is salt made of it, by the exhalation of the sun. The usual quantity thus produced, annually, is about 900,000 fanegas, each 150 lbs. but, when heavy rains are succeeded by excessive heat, it comes little short of 1,500,000. This is the most considerable salt work in all Spain: 20 miles S E Orihuela, and 37 N N E Carthagena.

Torre-del-Greco, a town of Naples, in Terra-di-Lavora, at the foot of Mount Vesuvius, on the bay of Naples: 5 miles S S E of that city. It was destroyed by an eruption of Vesuvius in 1631; and in June 1794, was overwhelmed by a torrent of lava, from that volcano. The inhabitants, however, to the amount of 18,000 escaped with their lives, about 15 excepted; and the town it now rebuilding on the lava that covered the former habitations.

Torrejo, a town of Spain, in New Castile: 15 miles S Madrid.

Torres, a seaport of Spain, in Granada, on the Mediterranean. 45 miles S W Granada.

Torres Novas, a strong and considerable town of Portugal, in Estramadura, with a castle. It is surrounded by walls: 55 miles N E Lisbon.

Torres Vedras, a town of Portugal, in Estramadura, with a castle, near the Atlantic, in a country abounding in corn, fruits, and good wine: 17 miles S Lisbon.

Torriglia, a town of Italy, in the territory of Genoa: 10 miles N Genoa.

Torrington, a corporate town in Devonshire, England, with two churches, a manufacture of stuffs, and is governed by a mayor: 11 miles S by W Barnstaple.

Torsil, a town of Sweden, in Sudermania, on the S bank of the lake Maeler: 43 miles from Stockholm, lon. 17 20 E, lat. 59 20 N.

Tortona, a fortified town in the duchy of Milan, capital of the Tortonese, with a bishop's see, and a castle, on an eminence. It is deemed a considerable frontier place; was taken by the French in April, 1796: 28 miles S E Casal, and 27 S W Milan, lon 8 58 E, lat. 45 8 N.

Tortosa, a city of Spain, in Catalonia, with a bishop's see, a university, and a citadel. It is divided into the Old and New Town, both surrounded by modern fortifications. The entrance is over a large bridge of boats, on the river Ebro, whose head is fortified. It has a great number of churches and religious houses, among which the cathedral, the royal college of Dominicians, and the convent of the Carmelites, are the most remarkable. It is in a country fertile in corn and fruits, and abounding with quarries and mines of silver, iron, alabaster, jasper of divers colours, and stones with veins of gold. Here is a great deal of silk and oil, and very fine potter's ware, which resembles porcelain: 55 miles S W Tarragona, and 180 E Madrid.

Tory, an island in the Atlantic Ocean, about 7 miles N from Bloody Farland Point, on the N coast of Ireland, about 3 miles long and 1 broad, lon. 8 7 W, lat. 55 16 N.

Tosa, a seaport of Spain, in Catalonia, at the bottom of a bay, which forms a good harbour, where vessels are sheltered from all winds, except the S W. It is built partly on a plain, and partly on a steep hill, which projects into the sea. On the top of the hill, nearer the sea, is a strong citadel, with other fortifications: 37 miles N E Barcelona, lon. 2 54 E, lat. 41 42 N.

Toscanella, a town of Italy: 35 miles N Rome.

Totnes, a borough in Devonshire, England. It sends 2 members to parliament, is governed by a mayor, and has a manufacture of serges; 27 miles S W Exeter.

Tottenham High Cross, a village in Middlesex: 5 miles N London. It is so called from a cross, which has existed here from time immemorial. Here are 3 almshouses, and St. Loy's well, which is said to be always full, and never to run over; and a spring called Bishop's Well, of which the common people report many strange cures.

Totteridge, a village in Middlesex: 10 miles N N W London.

Toul, an ancient and considerable town of France, department of Meurthe, and late province of Lorrain. Before the revolution it was a bishop's see, and the cathedral and late episcopal palace are handsome structures. It was an imperial town of Germany, till taken by the French in 1552; on the Moselle, almost surrounded by mountains: 10 miles W Nanci, and 167 S E Paris.

Toulomba, a fortress of Hindoostan Proper, in Lahore, on the Rauvee: 70 miles E N E Moultan.

Toulon, an ancient city and seaport of France, department of Var, and late province of Provence. It is the capital of the department, and before the revolution in 1789, was an episcopal see. The inhabitants are computed at 80,000. Toulon experienced the dreadful ravages of the plague in 1418, 1461, 1476, 1587, 1621, 1630, 1647, 1664, and 1720. It is divided into the Old and New Quarter. The first, which is ill built, has nothing remarkable in it but the Rue aux Arbres (a kind of mall) and the townhouse. The New Quarter contains (besides the magnificent works constructed by Lewis XIV) many fine houses, and a grand oblong square, lined with trees, and serving as a parade. The harbour is distinguished likewise by the names of the Old Port and the New Port. The Old Port has a noble quay, on which is the town-house. The New Port has in front an arsenal; and here are likewise a ropewalk and a park of artillery, dockyards, basins, and every thing to be expected in the second port for men of war in this country. The gallies transferred from Marseilles, some years ago, occupy a basin in the New-Port. Many of the galley slaves are artizans, some merchants, and, which is most wonderful, of scrupulous integrity. They no longer sleep on board the gallies, but have been lately provided with accommodations on shore, in a vast building, newly erected for that purpose. Both the Old and New Port have an outlet into the spacious outer road or harbour, which is surrounded by hills, and formed by nature almost circular. Its circuit is of great extent; and the entrance is defended, on both sides, by a fort and batteries. Toulon is the only mart in the Mediterranean for the re-exportation of the products of the E Indies. It was twice taken by the imperial troops in the sixteenth century; and in August, 1793, it was surrendered by the inhabitants, to the British Admiral lord Hood, on condition of enabling them to effect the re-establishment of monarchy in France. It was garrisoned, for some time, by the British troops, and their allies; but the French having laid siege to it, they were obliged to evacuate the place in December following, after having destroyed the arsenal, &c. Of 31 ships of the line, which the English found at Toulon, 13 were left behind, 9 were burned at Toulon, and 1 at Leghorn, and 4 Lord Hood had previously sent away to the French ports Brest and Rochfort, with 5000 republican seamen, whom he was afraid to trust. Near 15,000 of the inhabitants were brought off by the British fleet; but many thousands were obliged to be left to the mercy of their enraged countrymen. The French convention decreed immediately that the houses should be razed, and nothing preserved but the marine establishments. This was followed by the execution of great numbers of the inhabitants. It was also decreed that the name should be changed from that of Toulon to Port de la Montagne, but this decree was shortly afterward repealed. Toulon is seated on a bay of the Mediterranean:

terranean: 37 miles S E Marſeilles, and 517 S S E Paris, lon. 5 56 E, lat. 43 7 N.

Toulouſe, an ancient city of France, department of Upper Garonne, with an archbiſhop's ſee. It contains 60,000 inhabitants, and is the moſt conſiderable city in France, next to Paris and Lyons, although its population bears no proportion to its extent. The walls of the city as well as the houſes, are built with bricks. St. Stephen's, the metropolitan church, would be incomparable, if the nave were equal to the choir; and the archbiſhop's palace is magnificent. The townhouſe, a modern ſtructure, forms a perfect ſquare, 324 feet long, and 66 high: the principal front occupies an entire ſide of the grand ſquare, called the Place Royale. In the hall of illuſtrious men, is the ſtatue of the chevalier Iſaure, and the buſts of all the great men to whom Toulouſe has given birth. Communicating with the Atlantic, on one ſide, by the river Garonne, and with the Mediterranean, on the other, by the canal of Languedoc, Toulouſe might have been a very commercial city; but the taſte of the inhabitants has been principally for the ſciences and belles letters. Amongſt other curioſities preſerved here, are 15 large parchment folios, delicately written and illuminated, being annals of the city, commencing from the year 1288, and annually continued by the eldeſt capitoul. Theſe were drawn up originally in Latin, but, under Francis I, were altered to French. The three firſt volumes are principally filled with the portraits and names of the capitouls, and the following contain all the memorable events and tranſactions throughout the whole kingdom. The little commerce they have, conſiſts in leather, drapery, blankets, mignionets, oil, iron, mercery, hardware, and books. The bridge over the Garonne is at leaſt equal to thoſe of Tours and Orleans: it forms the communication between the city and ſuburb of St. Cyprian: 125 miles S E Bourdeaux, 350 S by W Paris, lon. 1 21 E, lat. 43 35 N.

Touraine, a late province of France. The Loire runs through the middle; and it is, in general, ſo pleaſant and fertile a country, that it was called the Garden of France. It now forms the department of Indre and Loire.

Tour-de-Rouſſillon, a town of France, department of the Eaſtern Pyrennees, on a hill near the river Tet: 2 miles below Perpignan.

Tour-du-pin, a town of France, department of Iſere: 24 miles S Vienne.

Tourine, a town in the biſhopric of Liege: 13 miles N E Namur.

Tour-la-Ville, a town of France, ſeparated from Cherburg by a river.

Tournan, a town of France: 22 miles E by S Paris.

Tournay, a conſiderable city of Auſtrian Flanders capital of the Tournayſis, with a biſhop's ſee, and a ſtrong caſtle. It has ſeveral fine manufactures, and is particularly famous for good ſtockings. The cathedral and the abbey of St. Martin, are very magnificent. It was taken by the French, in 1792; they were obliged to abandon it in 1793, but re-entered it again, on the final conqueſt of Auſtrian Flanders, in 1794. It is on the Scheld, which divides it into two parts, which are united by a bridge: 14 miles S E Liſle, 30 S W Ghent, and 135 N by E Paris.

Tournon, a town of France, department of Ardeche, with a fine college, and a caſtle that commands the whole town. It is on the declivity of a mountain, near the Rhone: 40 miles W Grenoble, and 280 S by E Paris.

Tournus, an ancient town of France, department of Saone and Loire, on the Saone, in a country fertile in corn and wine: 15 miles S Chalons, and 202 S by W Paris.

Tours, an ancient and conſiderable city of France, capital of the department of Indre and Loire. From an archiepiſcopal ſee, it has lately been reduced to a biſhopric, ſuffragan to that of Bourges. It is advantageouſly ſeated on the Loire, and near the Cher. Over the former is one of the fineſt bridges in Europe, conſiſting of 15 elliptic arches, each 75 feet in diameter: 3 of theſe were carried away by the breaking up of the ice in 1789. The principal church is remarkable for the delicacy of its ſtructure, its curious clock, its moſaic pavement, and its rich library of manuſcripts. Under the miniſtry of cardinal Richelieu, 27,000 perſons were here employed in the ſilk manufactory; but now the whole number of inhabitants is only 22,600. The red wines of Tours are much eſteemed. In one of the ſuburbs, is the late abbey of Marmoutier, reputed to be the moſt ancient in the Weſt. Near the city is Pleſſis-les-Tours, a late royal palace, built by the profligate and ſuperſtitious Lewis XI, who died here, in 1483, notwithſtanding he had the precaution to be covered all over with relics: 52 miles N N E Poitiers,

tiers, 54 E Angers, and 127 S W Paris, lon. 0 47 E, lat. 47 24 N. [Wraxall.]

Touſera, a town of Barbary, capital of Biledulgerid, in a country abounding in dates, and dependent on the kingdom of Tunis, lon. 10 55 E, lat. 32 30 N.

Towceſter, a town in Northamptonſhire, England, was once ſtrongly fortified: 60 miles N W London.

Towridge, a river in Devonſhire, England, which enters the Briſtol Channel, at Barnſtable Bay.

Towy, a river of S Wales, which enters the Briſtol Channel.

Trachenburg, a town in Sileſia: 26 miles N Breſlaw.

Trafalgar, a promontory of Spain, at the entrance of the ſtraits of Gibralter: 30 miles S E Cadiz, lon. 6 2 W, lat. 36 11 N.

Trajanapoli, a town of Turkey, in Romania, with a Greek archbiſhop's ſee, though it is ſmall and thin of people: 37 miles S W Adrianople, and 112 N W Conſtantinople, lon. 26 18 E, lat. 41 15 N.

Trajetto, a town of Naples, built on the ruins of the ancient Minturna, near the mouth of the Garigliano, in the Mediterranean: 25 miles N W Capua.

Traina, a town of Sicily, on a high mountain: 22 miles W Mount Etna, and 70 S W Meſſina.

Tra-los-Montes, a province of Portugal, beyond the mountains, with regard to the other provinces of this kingdom, whence its name. It is bounded N by Galicia, E by Leon. It is fertile in wine and oil, and abounds in cattle. The Douero, divides it into two parts, and Miranda is the capital. It contains two cities and 57 towns; and according to de Lima's liſt, 549 pariſhes, in which, in the year 1732, were computed, 135,804 ſouls.

Tralee, a borough and ſeaport of Ireland, county of Kerry, near a bay of the ſame name: 7 miles S S E Ardfert.

Tranchin, a town of Upper Hungary, capital of a county of the ſame name. The caſtle ſtands ſo high, that it may be ſeen at the diſtance of near 30 miles. There are 2 warm baths within a mile of this place, and a great number of mineral ſprings in the adjacent country: 50 miles N E Preſburg.

Trancon, an ancient town of Portugal, in Tra-los-Montes, with a caſtle, in a fertile country, lon. 7 0 E, lat. 40 44 N.

Trani, a ſeaport of Naples, in Terra di Bari, with a caſtle, and an archbiſhop's ſee. It is the uſual reſidence of the governor of the province; but is much decayed ſince the harbour has been choked up with mud. It is on the gulf of Venice: 20 miles W Bari, and 125 N by E Naples.

Tranquebar, a town of Hindooſtan, on the coaſt of Coromandel, with a fort and factory, belonging to the Danes. It has one catholic and 3 proteſtant churches, one moſque, and 5 pagods. Here the king of Denmark ſupports proteſtant miſſionaries. It is at the mouth of the Cauvery: 165 miles S Madras, lon. 79 57 E, lat. 10 44 N. [Hamilton.]

Tranſylvania, a country formerly annexed to Hungary; bounded N by Upper Hungary and Poland, E by Moldavia and Walachia, S by Walachia, W by Upper and Lower Hungary; 162 miles long, and 150 broad, and ſurrounded on all parts by high mountains, which are not barren. It produces a ſupply of corn and wine; and there are rich mines of gold, ſilver, lead, copper, quickſilver, and alum. It has undergone various revolutions, but now belongs to the houſe of Auſtria. The peaſants are really ſlaves, 4 days of the 6 they labour for their maſters. The province pays the emperor 1,500,000 florins annually. The inhabitants are of various religions, as Roman catholics, Lutherans, Calviniſts, Socinians, Arminians, Greeks, and Mahometans. The government is conducted by 12 perſons: viz. 3 Roman catholics, 3 Lutherans, 3 Calviniſts, and 3 Socinians. Hermanſtadt is the capital. [Jackſon.]

Traon, or *Trau*, a town of Venetian Dalmatia, ſituated on a peninſula, ſeparated from the continent by a canal, divided into the New and Old; the latter of which has a double, the former a ſingle wall, and defended by 3 towers. Nothing can be pleaſanter than the ſituation of this place: the N ſide is covered with beautiful gardens, and on the iſland of Bua it has fine ſuburbs, having a communication with it by a ſtone bridge, and joined to the continent by 3 of wood. It is the reſidence of the Venetian proveditor; who bears the title of Count; and the ſee of a biſhop. The harbour has depth of water enough for the largeſt ſhips, which ride here ſheltered by two capes. It abounds alſo in fiſh, particularly fine ſardines, lon. 17 52 E, lat. 44 0 N.

Trapani, or *Trapano*, a ſeaport on the W ſide of Sicily, in the Val-di-Mazara, with

with a fort, and an excellent harbour, in the form of a ſickle. It is on a ſmall peninſula, contains 20,000 inhabitants, and is a trading place, famous for its ſalt works, and fiſheries of tunnies and coral: 20 miles N Mazara, and 45 W Palermo.

Trarbach, a town of the Lower Rhine, on the Moſelle. Its fortreſs, which is on a mountain, and commands the paſſage of the Moſelle, was taken by the French in 1794: 22 miles N E Treves, and 28 S W Coblentz.

Trafart, the country of a very formidable tribe of Moors, on the N bank of the Senegal. They have a king, or chief, who exerciſes abſolute juriſdiction without acknowledging allegiance to any other ſovereign. In time of peace, the people employ themſelves in tending their cattle, which are their principal ſupport. Paying little attention to agriculture, they are generally in the extreme of abſtinence or gluttony. They have few materials for manufacture, but weave a ſtrong cloth for their tents, which is ſpun from goat's hair. Their iron they convert into ſpears, knives, and pots for boiling food. They are rigid Mahometans. The prieſt at Benowm is a ſchool maſter. Every evening his pupils aſſemble before his tent, where, by light of a large fire, they are inſtructed from the Koran. A boy committing to memory a few prayers, learning to read and write certain portions of the koran, is thought ſufficiently inſtructed. The women are entirely neglected, as a race of inferior beings. The principal diſeaſes are intermittent fever and dyſentery. The ſmall pox ſometimes prevails: inoculation is practiſed on the Gambia. While the king ſometimes eats out of the ſame bowl, and ſleeps on the ſame bed with his camel driver, he is diſtinguiſhed by his dreſs, and a larger tent covered with a white cloth. His government is ſupported by a tax on his negro ſubjects, on watering places, on goods paſſing through his kingdom, and the plunder of individuals. [Park.]

Travancore, a province of the peninſula of Hindooſtan, extending along the coaſt of Malabar from Cape Comorin to 10 15 N lat. and bounded N by Myſore, E by the Carnatic, ſubject to a rajah, who is an ally of the Engliſh E India Company, and in defence of whom they engaged, in conjunction with the Mahrattas and the nizam of the Deccan, in the laſt war againſt Tippoo Sultan. See *Cranganore*.

Travancore, capital of a province of the ſame name, in the peninſula of Hindooſtan, lon. 77 8 E, lat. 8 15 N.

Trave, a river in the duchy of Holſtein, which runs from W to E, and falls into the Baltic, at Travemunde.

Travemunde, a ſtrong town in the duchy of Holſtein, at the mouth of the Trave. It is the port of Lubec, to which it belongs: 12 miles N E that city.

Traunſtein, a town in upper Bavaria, on the Traun. Near it are ſprings of ſalt water.

Trauv. See *Traon*.

Trayguera, a town of Spain, in Valencia: 30 miles S Tortoſa.

Trebia, a river of Italy, which falls into the Po, above Placentia. Great numbers of the Romans, after their defeat by Hannibal, were drowned in this river, which misfortune has rendered it famous.

Trebigno, a town of Turkiſh Dalmatia, with a biſhop's ſee. The inhabitants are Turks, Greeks, and papiſts. It is on the gulf of Venice: 14 miles N Raguſa.

Trebiſſiaci, a town of Naples, on the Tarento: 5 miles E Caſſano.

Trebiſond, a large and ſtrong ſeaport of Turkey in Aſia, in Natolia, with a Greek archbiſhop's ſee, and a caſtle. It is at the foot of a very ſteep hill. The walls are ſquare and high, with battlements; and are built with the ruins of ancient ſtructures, on which are inſcriptions not legible. The town is not populous; for there are more woods and gardens in it than houſes, and theſe but one ſtory high. The caſtle is on a flat rock, with ditches cut in it. The harbour is at the E end of the town, and the mole built by the Genoeſe is almoſt deſtroyed. It ſtands on the Black Sea: 104 miles N N W Erzerum, and 440 E Conſtantinople, lon. 40 25 E, lat. 40 45 N.

Trebitz, a town of Moravia. It has a manufacture of cloth: 21 miles S E Iglaw, lon. 16 12 E, lat. 49 4 N.

Trebnitz, a town of Sileſia, with a large nunnery. Near it is a hill conſiſting of a ſoft clay, or ſtone, which is formed into veſſels of all kinds; and on being expoſed to the air, they become as hard as if they had been baked: 12 miles N Breſlaw.

Trefurt, a town in the landgravate of Heſſe, with a caſtle. It belongs to the elector of Mentz: 22 miles W Saxe-Gotha.

Tregannon, a corporate town in Cardiganſhire, Wales, governed by a mayor: 202 miles W by N London, lon. 3 56 W, lat. 52 13 N.

Tregony, a borough in Cornwall, England. It has no church, and only 150 houſes poorly built, governed by a mayor, and ſends 2 members to parliament: 41 miles W by S Plymouth.

Treguier, a ſeaport of France, department of the North Coaſt, and near the Engliſh Channel: 22 miles N W St. Brieux.

Treilburg, a ſeaport of Sweden, province of Schonen, on the Baltic: 30 miles S E Copenhagen, lon. 13 26 E, lat. 55 26 N.

Tremeſen, or *Tlemſen*, a province of the kingdom of Algiers, 370 miles long and 125 broad; bounded N by the Mediterranean, E by a province called Africa, S by the deſert of Zahara, W by the kingdom of Fez. It is dry, barren, and mountainous, except on the N ſide, where there are plains abounding in corn, fruits, and paſtures. The capital, of the ſame name, is ſurrounded by ſtrong walls, and inhabited by poor Arabs, Moors, and Jews. In the weſt part of the city is a large ſquare baſon, of Mooriſh workmanſhip, 200 yards long, and about half as broad. The inhabitants have a tradition, that formerly the kings of Tremeſen took here the diverſion of the water, whilſt their ſubjects were taught the art of rowing and navigation. But the water of the fountain being eaſily turned off from its ordinary courſe, this baſon might have been rather deſigned for a reſervoir, in caſe of a ſiege; or for refreſhing the beautiful gardens and plantations, that lie below it, lon. 1 29 W, lat. 34 40 N.

Tremiti, three iſlands of Italy, in the gulf of Venice: 15 miles from the coaſt of Naples. They are called Capraria, St. Nicolo, and St. Domino.

Tremouille, a town of France, department of Vienne: 23 miles E by S Poitiers.

Tremp, a town of Spain, in Catalonia: 85 miles N W Barcelona.

Trent, a large river which falls into the Humber, below Gainſborough. Parallel with the courſe of this river runs a canal, forming a communication between it and the Merſey, and joining it at Wilden. It is navigable through the whole of Nottinghamſhire.

Trent, an ancient and populous fortified city of Germany, in the Terentino, with a biſhop's ſee, whoſe biſhop is a prince of the empire, under the protection of the houſe of Auſtria. It was formerly a free imperial city, and is famous for a council held here, which began in 1545, and ended in 1563. At 11, the clocks ſtrike 12, a cuſtom adopted by the council to expedite buſineſs, and continued ever ſince. The French took poſſeſſion of this city, after the battle of Rovere, in 1796, but abandoned it ſoon afterward. It is at the foot of the Alps, in a fertile valley, on the Adige: 67 miles N W Venice, and 260 N W Rome. [Wright, Bowen.]

Trent, a biſhopric in the county of Tirol, among the Alps which divide Italy from Germany. Trent is the capital.

Treptow, a town in Pruſſian Pomerania. It has a manufacture of Stockings and woollen ſtuffs: 43 miles N E Stetin.

Treſen, or *Treſa*, a ſeaport of Sweden, in Sudermania, on the Baltic: 35 miles S W Stockholm, lon. 17 29 E, lat. 59 0 N.

Treſhaniſh Iſles, four fertile iſlands on the W coaſt of Scotland, between the iſland of Col and that of Mull.

Trethimrow, a ſtrong town of Poland, in Volhinia, on the Dnieſter: 45 miles below Kiof.

Treves, or *Triers*, an electorate of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, bounded N by Cologne, E by Weteravia, W by Luxemburg. It is full of mountains and foreſts. Near the Rhine and Moſelle, the ſoil is fruitful, abounding in corn and wine. Its inhabitants have ſuffered greatly in the wars with France.

Treves, or *Triers*, an ancient and celebrated city of Germany, in the Lower Rhine, capital of an archbiſhopric of the ſame name, whoſe archbiſhop is an elector of the empire. It has a univerſity, ſeveral remains of antiquity, and as many churches as any town in Germany. It has greatly ſuffered in the wars, and is now neither large nor populous. It was taken by the French in 1794. It is on the Moſelle (over which is a handſome bridge) between two mountains: 20 miles N E Luxemburg, and 55 S by E Cologne lon. 6 41 E, lat. 49 45 N.

Trevi, a town of Italy, in Umbria: 23 miles S E Perugia, lat. 42 54 N.

Trevigo, a town of Naples: 23 miles E Benevento, lon. 15 20 E, lat. 42 6 N.

Trevino, a ſtrong town of Spain, in Biſcay, with a citadel, on a hill: 10 miles S W Vittoria.

Treviſano, a marquiſate, in the republic of Venice; bounded E by Friuli and the gulf of Venice; W by the Vicentino. The ſoil is fertile, and produces corn, wine,

wine, and wood; and they export cattle, silk, and woollen cloth. Treviso is the capital.

Treviso, a large and ancient city of Italy, capital of Trevisano, with an archbishop's see. It had formerly a university, which was transferred to Padua. It is the residence of many noble families: 20 miles N W Venice.

Trevoux, an ancient town of France, department of Ain. The most remarkable buildings are the ancient mint, the late parliament house, the governor's house, and the printing office. The latter is celebrated for the Literary Journals composed by the Jesuits of the college of Louis le Grand. Trevoux is on the side of a hill, on the river Saone: 12 miles N Lyons, and 188 S by E Paris.

Treysa, a town of Germany, in the landgravate of Hesse. It is on a hill: 17 miles N Marpurg.

Trezzo, a town in the Milanese, on the Adda, lon. 9 25 E, lat. 45 45 N.

Tribesers, an ancient town in Swedish Pomerania, with a castle: 22 miles S S W Stralsund.

Trieste, a seaport town of Germany, in the circle of Austria, and duchy of Carniola, situated in the Adriatic, at the north east part of what is called *The Gulf of Trieste*. The houses here stand on the ascent of a mountain, extending themselves quite to the sea, and on the top of the mountain is a castle. The harbour consists of the inner and outer. It has lately been considerably improved, fortified, and declared a free port, whence all sorts of wares, both by water and land, in and out of the time of fairs may be imported here, free from any duties and taxes; from this immunity, however, iron, steel, copper, quicksilver, salt, gunpowder, mirrors, and crystal are excepted. A wall fortified with a bastion, serves as well for the defence of the harbour against an enemy, as for screening it against the wind, and also for the security of the shipping. On the north west side of the town, where formerly were salt pits, a beautiful suburb has been erected, and the bad air, which formerly arose from these salt pits, meliorated: but not entirely removed. The water of a fresh spring has been conducted by pipes from the distance of two Italian miles to this town. These and other improvements, and good regulations, have increased the trade of the place. Trieste is the see of a bishop. The sovereign captain, who governs the town and its territories, resides in the castle: 8 miles N Capo d'Istra, and 80 N E Venice, lon. 14 4 E, lat. 45 56 N.

Trim, the county town of E Meath, Ireland: 23 miles N W Dublin.

Trincomale, a town on the E side of the island of Ceylon, with a harbour, reckoned the finest in the E Indies. It was taken from the Dutch, by the English, in January 1782; retaken by the French in August following; restored to the Dutch by the peace of 1783; and again taken by the English in August 1795. It is on a gulf of the same name: 100 miles N E Candy, lon. 81 52 E, lat. 8 45 N.

Trino, a fortified town of Italy, in Montferrat, subject to the king of Sardinia. It is near the Po: 35 miles N E Turin.

Tripoli, one of the piratical states of Barbary, bounded N by the Mediterranean, E by the desert of Barca, S by Fezzan, W by Biledulgerid and Tunis. It is a fertile country, except the E part, which is a desert. It is 925 miles along the coast, the breadth is various. It had the title of a kingdom, but is now a republic, governed by a dey, elected by the soldiers. Tripoli was formerly divided into 8 provinces; But is now distinguished into Maritime and Inland; the inhabitants of the former chiefly subsist upon commerce and piracy; the latter on plunder and robbery. Each division has some cities, towns, and villages, most of them very poor and thinly inhabited. These people are reduced to the lowest degree of misery and wretchedness, through the cruel exactions of the government, or the frequent depredations of the Arabs. What has contributed most to the ruin of all these maritime towns, is their neighbourhood to the island of Malta, whence the knights have a more constant watch over them, suppress their corsairs, and oblige them to fish and cultivate their lands for subsistence. The government, religion, laws, and customs, of this kingdom are the same with those of Algiers and Tunis. The revenues arise chiefly from their corsairs, which seldom exceed seven or eight, and of these one only can properly be styled a ship, the rest are small gallies, poorly manned and equipped. There is a duty on imports and exports; the tax on the Jews, who are here very numerous; on the natives, who, though ever so poor, must yet pay part of the product of their ground, or manufactures; and lastly, on the country Moors and Arabs, among whom

whom the bey ſends his flying camp of janizaries to levy it; for theſe laſt, as well as the Moors, are kept ſo poor by thoſe heavy taxes, that nothing but force and ſometimes exemplary ſeverity can extort it from them. Their commerce, chiefly conſiſts in ſlaves, either ſuch as are taken by their corſairs, or ſuch as they traffic for with their neighbours; the greateſt part of both they ſend into Turkey, where they can diſpoſe of them to the beſt advantage. The next branch is that of aſhes, which they buy from the Arabians, and ſell to the Europeans, to make glaſs and ſoap: the reſt of their traffic is not worth mentioning. One circumſtance in the conduct of this regency deſerves notice: they are more ſcrupulous obſervers of their treaties with other nations than any of their neighbours; which punctuality, whether it proceeds from real probity, or a conſciouſneſs of their own weakneſs, is nevertheleſs of no ſmall advantage to navigation and commerce.

Tripoli, a city and ſeaport of Africa, and capital of the country ſo called, on the coaſt of the Mediterranean. It was formerly divided into two parts, the Old and New; the former, was the native country of the Emperor Severus, and is ſuppoſed to have been built by the Romans, is now almoſt in ruins; the latter, which ſtands at a ſmall diſtance from it, though of no great extent, is populous and flouriſhing. It ſtands on a ſandy ground, by the ſea ſide, ſurrounded with high walls, and ramparts, flanked with pyramidical towers, but not kept in good repair. It has two gates, one towards the S, the other to the ſea, N, where it expands itſelf in form of a creſcent, near a ſpacious and commodious haven. The point by the E is little elſe than a group of rugged rocks, on which are to be ſeen ſome ancient forts, now gone to decay; but that to the weſtward is defended by a ſtrong caſtle, ſurrounded with fortifications, in modern ſtyle, and furniſhed with ſome large cannon. New Tripoli is ſuppoſed to have been once a place of vaſt trade, on account of its neighbourhood to Numidia and Tunis, reſorted to by veſſels from Malta, Venice, Sicily, Marſeilles, and other parts; there being the moſt commodious ſeaport along this whole coaſt, except Alexandria; by which means it became ſo opulent, that it was filled with rich merchants, abounded with fine moſques, hoſpitals, and other public buildings, and excelled Tunis in beauty and wealth. It retains now but few traces of its ancient ſplendor: the houſes are low and mean, and ſtreets narrow, dirty, and irregular: there are in it, nevertheleſs, ſome monuments ſtill ſtanding, which evince its former magnificence; particularly a triumphal arch, one half of which now lies buried in the ſand. Two cauſes have produced this decay; firſt, the want of ſweet water, here being neither rivers, ſprings, nor wells, nor any other means of ſupplying it with that uſeful element, but ciſterns, and reſervoirs of rain water; ſecondly, the great ſcarcity of corn, and the other products of the ground, occaſioned by the dry ſandy ſoil that ſurrounds it on the land ſide for ſeveral miles. It produces, however, palm trees in great plenty, that yield the moſt delightful dates, which conſtitute a conſiderable part of their food: beſides theſe, they have the lothus, or lotus, a tree whoſe fruit is reckoned ſtill finer than the dates, and makes a moſt excellent wine. That plant ſerves them for meat and drink, for which reaſon they have been ſtyled by the ancients *Lotophagi*. The country around is adorned with a multiplicity of handſome villas, cultivated chiefly by Chriſtian ſlaves, like thoſe about Algiers and Tunis. It is obſervable, with reſpect to theſe unhappy people, that there is but a very ſmall number of them here, in compariſon to the many thouſands who ſwarm in thoſe two capitals; they have but one bagnio in the whole city to lock them in at night. They keep a ſufficient number to ſerve them in the loweſt offices and cultivate their villas, and ſell the reſt. A late traveller ſays, the date trees, which ſpread themſelves like a foreſt behind the town, and the hills beyond them, which bound the proſpect on the S, are intereſting objects; but the town itſelf is built in too low a ſituation to compoſe a part of the general ſcene: for it is ſcarcely viſible at the diſtance of a mile. The firſt appearance of Tripoli may diſappoint, by its meanneſs, the expectations of the traveller; but if he reflects on the nature of a deſpotic government, ever incompatible with permanent proſperity, he will not be ſurpriſed when he finds, on a nearer view, that the city, though the capital of an empire, exhibits through all its extent the marks of a rapid decay; that its ſcanty limits, ſcarcely 4 miles in circumference, are too grea

for its present population; and that its ancient castle, though once the pride, and still the residence, of the reigning family, is now a mouldering ruin: 275 miles S E Tunis, and 570 E S E Algiers, lon. 13 12 E, lat. 32 35 N.

Tripoli, an ancient and considerable town of Syria, on the Mediterranean, defended by a citadel. The inhabitants are near 60,000, consisting of Turks, Christians, and Jews. There is a handsome mosque, and all the houses have fountains belonging to them. Before it is a sand bank, which increases so much, that it is expected to choke up the harbour, which is 2 miles W of the town, and formed by a round piece of land, united to the mainland by an isthmus. On each side is a bulwark to defend the entrance. This town was anciently in Phœnicia, whose inhabitants were so famous for navigation in the early ages of the world. It is the residence of a bashaw, who also governs the territory about it, where there is a great number of mulberry trees, and other fruits, which enable them to carry on a silk manufacture in the town: 90 miles N W Damascus, and 120 S Scanderoon, lon. 36 20 E, lat. 34 50 N. [Bowen.]

Tritchinopoly, a strong town of Hindoostan, in the Carnatic: 208 miles S S W Madras, lon. 78 46 E, lat. 10 49 N.

Trivento, a town of Naples, with a bishop's see: 62 miles E Naples.

Troja, a fortified and populous town of Naples, at the foot of the Appennines: 32 miles N E Benevento.

Troitz, or *The Convent of the Holy Trinity*, a convent of Russia, which is so large as at a little distance to have the appearance of a small town; and, like many convents in this country, is strongly fortified, according to the ancient mode of defence, being surrounded with high brick walls, strengthened with battlements and towers. The parapet is roofed with wood, and the walls and towers are provided with holes for muskets and cannon: the whole is surrounded by a deep ditch. This place withstood several sieges, and particularly baffled all the efforts of Ladislaus, prince of Poland, who attacked it with a large army. Beside the convent or habitation for the monks, the walls enclose an Imperial palace, and 9 large churches, constructed by different sovereigns. The convent is a large range of building encircling a court, and is far too spacious for the present inhabitants: it formerly contained 300 monks, together with proportionate number of students; and was the richest ecclesiastical foundation in Russia. The fraternity possessed considerable estates, upon which were at least 100,000 peasants: these estates as well as all the other church lands, being now annexed to the crown, the members receive small pensions. With their revenues their number has been greatly diminished, and they scarcely amount at present to 100 monks. Their habit is black, with a veil of the same colour; they eat no meat, and the discipline of the order is very strict. This convent is distinguished in the annals of this country, as the asylum for the Russian sovereigns, in cases of insurrection or danger; and is more particularly known to foreigners, for the refuge it afforded to Peter the Great, when he put an end to the administration of his sister Sophia: 40 miles from Moscow.

Troki, a town of Lithuania, capital of a palatinate of the same name. It is seated among morasses: 15 miles W Wilna, and 85 N N E Grodno, lat. 54 38 N.

Tron, St. a town in the bishopric of Liege, with a famous Benedictine abbey: 21 miles W N W Liege.

Tropea, a populous town of Naples, in Calabria Ulteriore, with a bishop's see. It was half ruined by an earthquake in 1638, and is on the top of a rock, on the E coast: 10 miles N W Nicotera, and 45 N by E Reggio.

Tropez, St. a seaport of France, department of Var, with a citadel. It is on the bay of Grimauld, in the Mediterranean: 12 miles S W Frejus, and 48 E Marseilles.

Troppaw, a strong and considerable town of Germany, in Upper Silesia, capital of a duchy of the same name, with an ancient castle; on a pleasant plain: 40 miles N by E Olmutz, and 72 S by E Breslaw, lon. 17 40 E, lat. 50 1 N.

Trowbridge, a town in Wiltshire, England, remarkable for clothiers: 23 miles S W Marlborough, and 98 W London.

Troyes, an ancient and considerable city of France, department of Aube. It is surrounded by good walls, but almost all the houses are of wood, and good water is wanting. Among the objects of curiosity are St. Stephen's, the principal church; the public library of the late Cordeliers; and the castle in which the ancient counts of Champagne resided. Its commerce, once very flourishing, now consists only in some linens, dimities, fus-

tians,

tians, wax chandlery, candles, and wine. It is on the Seine : 30 miles E N E Sens, and 90 E S E Paris.

Troy, the site of a celebrated city of Natolia, anciently called Troja or Ilium, and celebrated for a siege which it sustained, for 10 years, before it was taken by the Greeks, in 1184 B. C. It was at the foot of Mount Ida, on the seacoast opposite the isle of Tenedos, but not a single stone remains to point out its exact situation, lon. 26 30 E, lat. 39 40 N.

Trumpington, a village in Cambridgeshire, England : two miles from Cambridge, where several Roman antiquities have been found ; and here are still the ruins of the mill, commemorated by Chaucer, in The Miller's Tale.

Truro, a borough in Cornwall, England. It has the benefit of the coinage of tin, and its chief business is in shipping tin and copper ore, found in abundance in its neighbourhood : 10 miles N Falmouth, and 257 W by S London.

Truxillo, a considerable town of Spain, in Estramadura, among mountains, on the side of a hill ; at the top of which is a strong citadel. It is the birthplace of the noted Francis Pizarro : 65 miles S W Toledo, and 117 S E Madrid.

Tschetchina, an island of the Western Ocean, E Kanaga. It is 54 miles in compass, is full of rocky mountains, has some warm springs, and a few inhabitants. [Mavor.]

Tschutski, a country in the E extremity of Asia, opposite the N W coast of America, bounded S by the Anadir. The attention of the natives is confined chiefly to their deer, with which their country abounds. They are a well made, warlike race, formidable neighbours to the Koriacs, who often experience their depredations. The Russians have long endeavoured to bring them under their dominion ; and though they have lost a great number of men, in their different expeditions to accomplish this purpose, they have never yet been able to effect it, lon. 168 41 W, lat. 66 5 N.

Tsi-nan-fou, a large and populous city of China, the capital of Chang-tong. It is much respected by the Chinese, on account of its having been once the residence of a long series of kings, whose tombs, rising on the neighbouring mountains, afford a beautiful prospect. In its district are 4 cities of the second, and 26 of the third class. It is S of the river Tsi, or Tsingho : 160 miles S by E Pekin, lon. 117 25 E, lat. 36 30 N.

Tsi-ning-tcheou, a city of China, province of Chang-tong, and district of Yen-tcheou fou. From its situation on the Grand Canal, it is little inferior to the capital of the province, either in extent, population, riches, or commerce.

Tsin-tcheou-fou, a commercial and populous city of China, in Chang-tong. It has one city of the second, and 13 of the third class, under its jurisdiction : 75 miles E Tsin-nang-fou.

Tsong-ming, an island of China, on the coast of the province of Kiang-nan, to which it belongs, and from which it is separated by an arm of the sea : 13 miles broad. It is 50 miles long and 13 wide. It was formerly a sandy desert, to which criminals were banished : those that first landed on it began to till the ground, that they might not perish with hunger ; some poor Chinese families emigrated thither afterward ; and, in less than 10 years, the island was peopled and cultivated. Its principal revenue arises from salt, which is made in such abundance, that it can supply most of the neighbouring countries. In this island is only one city of the third class ; but villages are so numerous and near each other, that they appear to form one continued city. The air is healthful and temperate, the country delightful, and intersected by many canals, lon. of its S E end, 121 55 E, lat. 30 15 N.

Tsuen-tcheou-fou, a city of China, province of Fo-kien. In its district are 7 cities of the third class ; and its situation, extent, commerce, triumphal arches, temples, and well paved streets, secure it a distinguished rank among the most beautiful cities in the empire.

Tuam, a city, or rather village, of Ireland, county of Galway : 20 miles N N E Galway.

Tuban, one of the strongest towns in Java, with a harbour, and a king of its own. It is on the N coast of the island, lon. 111 51 E, lat. 6 0 S.

Tubingen, a fortified town of Suabia, duchy of Wirtemburg, with a university and a castle. Here is a large house, called New Bau, where a certain number of students in law are lodged and boarded gratis ; and in the townhouse is a very curious clock. It is on the Neckar, in a country abounding in corn and wine : 20 miles S Stutgard, and 50 E by S Strasburg.

Tuddington, a town in Bedfordshire : 38 miles N N W London.

Tudela, a considerable town of Spain, in

in Navarre, with a caſtle; in a country that produces good wine, on the river Ebro, over which is a handſome bridge: 45 miles N W Saragoſſa, and 140 N E Madrid.

Tver, a government of Ruſſia, in Europe, once an independent principality, united to the empire by Ivan Vaſſilievitch, in 1490, and compriſed in the government of Novogorod, from which it has been ſeparated. The population has increaſed to a ſurpriſing degree; a circumſtance evincing the advantage ariſing from the new code of laws of Catharine II. It was the firſt province newly modelled according to that code; and it has experienced the beneficial effects of theſe excellent regulations. The country produces abundantly all kinds of corn and vegetables. Its foreſts yield the moſt valuable timber.

Tver, a commercial city of Ruſſia, containing 10,000 ſouls, capital of a government of the ſame name, and ſeated at the confluence of the Tverza, and Volga, along which is conveyed all the merchandiſe ſent by water from Siberia, and the S provinces, toward Peterſburg. It is divided into the Old and New town: the former ſituate on the oppoſite ſide of the Volga, conſiſts almoſt entirely of wooden cottages. The latter having been deſtroyed by a dreadful conflagration, in 1763, has riſen with luſtre from its aſhes. Catharine II. ordered a regular and beautiful plan of a new town to be made. At her own expenſe, ſhe raiſed the governor's houſe, the epiſcopal palace, the courts of juſtice, the exchange, the priſon, and ſome other public edifices; and to every perſon who engaged to build a houſe of brick, ſhe offered a loan of 300l. for 12 years, without intereſt. She loaned 60,000l. in this way, one third of which ſhe afterwards remitted. The ſtreets are broad and long; extending in ſtraight lines from an octagon in the centre; and the plan, when completed, is to compriſe two octagons. The houſes are of brick, ſtuccoed white, and make a magnificent appearance. Here is an eccleſiaſtical ſeminary, which admits 600 ſtudents. In 1776, the empreſs founded a ſchool for the inſtruction of 200 burghers' children, and, in 1779, an academy for the education of 120 of the young nobility of the province. Tver is 99 miles N N W Moſcow, lon. 36 5 E, lat. 56 7 N.

[Coxe.]

Tuggurt, a country of Barbary, S Algiers, and W Biledulgerid. The capital, of the ſame name, is 310 miles S S E Algiers, lon. 5 10 E, lat. 33 0 N.

Tula, a government of Ruſſia, in Europe, formerly a province of the government of Moſcow. Its capital, Reſan, is ſeated on the Trubeſh, and has 44 churches and convents: 118 miles S E Moſcow, lon. 40 45 E, lat. 55 25 N.

[Buſching.]

Tulles, a conſiderable commercial town of France, department of Correze. The cathedral is famous for its ſteeple, which is very high and curious. It is at the confluence of the Correze and Solane, partly on a mountain, and partly below it, in a country ſurrounded by mountains and precipices: 37 miles S E Limoges, and 62 S W Clermont.

Tuln, a town of Auſtria, near the wood of Vienna, with a biſhop's ſee. It is near the river Tuln, in a country abounding in corn and wine: 15 miles W Vienna.

Tumel, a rapid river in Perthſhire, Scotland, which, after exhibiting many beautiful cataracts, forms itſelf into a lake, called Loch Tumel, and then falls into the Garry.

Tumen, a town of Siberia, province of Tobolſk: 125 miles W Tobolſk.

Tunbridge, a town in Kent, England, which has a famous free ſchool, founded by a native of the town, in the reign of Elizabeth: 30 miles S S E London.

Tunbridge Wells, a town in Kent: 5 miles S Tunbridge. It is much reſorted to in June, July, and Auguſt, on account of its chalybeate waters. The town is at the bottom of three hills, called Mount Sinai, Mount Ephraim, and mount Pleaſant, on which are ſcattered ſome good houſes, orchards and gardens; and as the country is naturally wild, the effect of the whole is romantic and picturesque. Here are all the buildings requiſite for the accommodation of the nobility and gentry, with a chapel of eaſe, a market, and ſhops noted for their elegant turnery ware. One mile and a half from the wells, are ſome ſtupendous rocks, which in ſome parts are 75 feet high, the mean height being 40; and they have the appearance of the hulks of large men of war, ranged cloſe together. The wells are 35 miles S S E London.

Tunis, a kingdom of Africa, bounded N by the Mediterranean, E by that ſea and Tripoli, S and S W by Biledulgerid, W by Algiers. It extends 300 miles from E to W and 250 from N to S. This country was formerly a monarchy; but a difference ariſing between the father and ſon,

ſon, one of which was for the protection of the chriſtians, and the other for that of the Turks, in 1574, the inhabitants ſhook off the yoke of both. From this time it became a republic under the protection of the Turks, and pays a certain tribute to the baſhaw that reſides at Tunis. The air in general is healthy, but the ſoil in the E part is but indifferent, for want of water. Toward the middle, the mountains and vallies abound in fruits, but the W part is the moſt fertile, being watered by rivers. The environs of Tunis are very dry, on which account corn is generally dear. The inroads of the Arabs oblige the inhabitants to ſow their barley and rye in the ſuburbs, and to encloſe their gardens with walls. However, there are plenty of citrons, lemons, oranges, dates, grapes, and other fruits. There are alſo olive trees, roſes, and odoriferous plants. In the woods and mountains are lions, wild beeves, oſtriches, monkies, cameleons, roebucks, hares, pheaſants, partridges, and other ſorts of birds and beaſts. The form of government is ariſtocratic, that is, by a council whoſe preſident is the dey, not unlike the doge of Venice. The members of the divan, or council, are choſen by the dey, and he in his turn, is elected by the divan, which is compoſed of ſoldiers, who have more than once taken off the dey's head. The inhabitants carry on a great trade in linen and woollen cloth. In the city of Tunis alone, are above 3000 clothiers and weavers. They have alſo a trade in horſes, olives, oil, ſoap, and oſtriches' eggs and feathers. The eſtabliſhed religion is Mahometaniſm; and the inhabitants conſiſt of Moors, Turks, Arabs, Jews, and Chriſtian ſlaves.

Tunis, a large and celebrated city of Barbary, capital of a kingdom of the ſame name. It is on the point of the gulf of Goletta, about 10 miles from the ſite of the famous city of Carthage. It is in the form of an oblong ſquare, including the ſuburbs, 4 miles in circumference, with a lofty wall, 5 gates, and 35 moſques. The houſes are all built of ſtone, though but one ſtory high; and it has a good citadel, on an eminence, on the W ſide of the city. Without the walls are two ſuburbs, which contain 1000 houſes. Within the walls are 10,000 families, and above 3000 tradeſmen's ſhops. It is ſurrounded by lakes and marſhes, which, however, do not render it unhealthy, owing to the number of maſtick and myrtle trees, roſemary, and other gummy and aromatic plants, with which they heat their ovens and their baths. The Tuniſians are the moſt civilized nation of Barbary, with little of the inſolent haughtineſs of the Algerines; affairs of government are tranſacted with diſpatch; the Engliſh, French, Dutch, and ſeveral European ſtates, having conſuls here, who are treated with civility and reſpect. The divan, or council of ſtate, aſſembles in an old palace, and the dey is the chief of the republic, who reſides here. The city has no water but what is kept in ciſterns, except one well, kept for the baſhaw's uſe. The harbour has a very narrow entrance, through a ſmall channel, which is well fortified. The Mahometans here have 9 colleges for ſtudents, beſide a great number of ſmaller ſchools. Tunis is a place of great trade: 10 miles from the ſea, 275 N W Tripoli, and 380 E Algiers, lon. 10 16 E, lat. 36 42 N. [Shaw.]

Turckheim, a town of France, department of Upper Rhine: 1 mile N W Colmar.

Turcoin, a town of France, department of the North, diſtrict of Lille. This town was taken by the duke of York, on the 17th of May, 1794: 2 leagues N N E Liſle.

Turcomania, now called *Armenia*.

Turcomans, a people of Aſia, who ſpeak the Turkiſh dialect of the Tartar language, and inhabit the eaſtern ſlope of Mount Caucaſus, the coaſt of the Ciſpian about Boinak, Derbent, and Utemiſh, and the ſouthern promontories between the ſea, and the river Alazan. Some of them are ſubject to the khan of Cuba, others to a chief who reſides at Nukhu; and a third to the ſovereign of Georgia.

Turgow. See *Gouda*.

Turin, an ancient, populous, and flouriſhing city of Italy, capital of Piedmont, and reſidence of its ſovereign the king of Sardinia, with an archbiſhop's ſee, and a univerſity. It is on a vaſt plain, at the foot of the Alps, and at the confluence of the Doria and Po. Turin is the ſee of an archbiſhop, and contains 110 churches or chapels, ſeveral hoſpitals, and about 65,000 inhabitants. The approach to it is magnificent, and the environs beautiful, though thick fogs from the two rivers are frequent in autumn and winter. The 4 gates are highly ornamental; the ſtreets in the New Town are wide, ſtraight, clean, having plenty of water running through them, well built, in a good taſte, chiefly of brick ſtuccoed, and

and generally terminating in some agreeable object. No inhabitant can rebuild or repair his house but on an uniform plan, laid down by government, for the improvement of the city. The fortifications of Turin are regular, and kept in excellent repair. The citadel is a regular pentagon, consisting of 5 strong bastions, and is reputed one of the strongest in Europe. At the end next the new gate is the arsenal, which, besides arms for 120,000 men, contains a cabinet of minerals, a good chemical laboratory, a library of books in mineralogy and metallurgy, and furnaces for casting cannon: here, also, are mathematical, mechanical, and other masters, for the instruction of engineers, miners, &c. The garrison of Turin is always changed at the end of 2 years, and then there is a general review. The university was founded first in the year 1405, and consists of schools, wherein 24 professors read lectures, from the 3d of November, to the 24th of June; of the royal library, wherein are about 50,000 volumes of printed books, besides manuscripts: this is open every day, except holidays, both morning and afternoon. The royal museum has a good cabinet of medals, and a collection of antiquities, found chiefly in Piedmont or Sardinia, and elegantly arranged: also of natural history, as shells, and English minerals, polished marbles, and hard stones, petrifactions, corals, zoophytes, and some minerals, collected by Donati, in the Adriatic; also, some chests of natural curiosities, which Donati, during his travels in Egypt and Arabia, sent from Goa. In the military academy, young gentlemen, both natives and strangers, may be instructed in the exercises at a moderate expense, the king defraying a part of the charge attending this institution. The king's palace is in a simple and noble style of architecture. The apartments are handsomely fitted up and furnished: the ceilings painted by Daniele di Sancterre and others. They contain a great collection of pictures. The king's theatre, or great opera house, is reckoned one of the finest in Europe. The buildings which are most esteemed in point of architecture, are, the palace of the duke of Savoy, called Castello Reale, by Filippo Giuvara; the Carignano palace, by Guarini; the buildings of the university, and the town house. There is a literary society at Turin, who have published memoirs, under the title of *Miscellanea Philosophico Mathematica*. The chief trade of this city and country is in thrown silk, which is sent to England and Lyons; they manufacture, however, some of it into excellent stockings, and good silk for furniture. In the summer of 1800 Turin was taken by the French: 60 miles N E Genoa, 65 S W Milan, 280 N W Rome, lon. 7 45 E, lat. 45 5 N.

Turinsk, a town of Russia, in the government of Tobolsk, containing a wooden fort, 7 churches and about 350 houses: 144 miles W Tobolsk, lat. 58 N.

Turkey, a large empire, extended over part of Europe, Asia, and Africa. Turkey in Europe, is bounded N by Russia, Poland, and Sclavonia; E by the Black Sea, the sea of Marmora, and the Archipelago; S by the Mediterranean, W by that sea, and the Venetian and Austrian territories. It contains Bessarabia, Moldavia, Walachia, Bulgaria, Servia, Bosnia, Romania, Macedonia, Janna, Livadia, Albania, part of Croatia and Dalmatia, and the Morea. These countries lie between 17 and 40 E lon. and 36 and 49 N lat. extending 1000 miles in length, and 900 in breadth. Turkey in Asia is bounded N by the Black Sea and Circassia; E by Persia; S by Arabia and the Mediterranean, W by the Archipelago, the sea of Marmora, and the straits of Constantinople. It lies betwen 27 and 46 E lon. and 28 and 45 N lat. extending 1000 miles in length and 800 in breadth; and contains the countries of Irac Arabia, Diarbeck, Curdistan, Armenia, part of Circassia, Natolia, and Syria, with Palestine, or the Holy Land. In Africa, the Turks have still a precarious sovereignty over Egypt. Of these countries (which see respectively) the climate, productions, manners, &c. must be various. Constantinople is the capital of all Turkey. In general, the Turks are very moderate in eating, lovers of rest and idleness, and consequently not very fit to undergo fatigues. Polygamy is allowed among them: but their wives, properly so called, are no more than four in number. They are charitable toward strangers, let their religion be what it will, and no people suffer adversity with greater patience. The grand signior is absolute master of the goods and lives of his subjects, so that they are little better than slaves. The grand vizir is the chief next the emperor; but it is a dangerous place, for he often depose them, and takes off their heads at his pleasure: but though the grand signior has such prodigious power, he seldom extends

extends it to perſons in private life, for theſe may remain as quiet as in any other part of the world. The baſhaws, governors, and officers of ſtate, are, in general the children of Chriſtian parents, who are commonly taken in war, or purchaſed. In the ſucceſſion to the empire, no regard is paid to age or birthright, the Turks thinking it ſufficient, if, in their elections, they keep to the Ottoman family. Women are excluded from the throne. The government is indeed purely monarchical; but, if the emperor indulges not the humours of the people, and eſpecially of the mutinous janizaries, he is not only in danger of being depoſed, but alſo of being put to death. The emperor's council of ſtate is ſtiled *galibe Divan*, or *Divan galibe*, and meets twice a week in the emperor's palace, namely, on Sundays and Thurſdays. The grand vizir ſits as preſident, having the cadaliſkar of Romelia at his right hand, and that of Natolia at his left. The mufti alſo aſſiſts, when expreſsly ſummoned. All the others, lubbe vizirs, have likewiſe a ſeat here, and next to them ſtand on one ſide the refterdar, or high treaſurer, the reiſeffendi, ſecretary of ſtate, and other commiſſioners of the calem, or exchequer, but the military officers, ſuch as the aga of the janizaries, the aga of the ſpahis, the aga of the ſiluds, &c. ſit within the divan. The ſultan hears what paſſes from an adjoining chamber, which looks into the divan. When the ſultan convenes a general council, to which are ſummoned all the great perſons of the empire, the clergy, the military, and others, and even the old and experienced ſoldiers; ſuch a divan is called *Ajak Divani*; the whole aſſembly ſtanding. The Turks have always very numerous armies on foot, the chief of which are the janizaries, who have been bred in the Seraglio, and have uſed military diſcipline from their infancy. Of theſe they have always 25,000, and there may be about 100,000, who have that name. The Turks believe in one God, and that his great prophet is Mahomet. [Adam.]

Turnhout, a town of Brabant: 24 miles N E Antwerp.

Turſi, a town of Naples: 8 miles from the gulf of Tarento, and 50 S W Bari.

Tuſcany, part of ancient *Etruria*, a ſovereign ſtate of Italy, with the title of a grand duchy; bounded N by Romagna, the Bologneſe, the Modeneſe, and the Parmeſan; S by the Mediterranean; E by the duchy of Urbino, the Perugino, the Orvietano, the patrimony of St. Peter, and the duchy of Caſtro; W by the Mediterranean, Lucca, and Genoa: 150 miles long and 100 broad, and watered by ſeveral rivers, of which the Arno is the chief. There are ſeveral mountains, in which are mines of iron, alum, and vitriol; alſo quarries of marble, alabaſter, and porphyry, beſide hot baths and mineral waters. Many parts of it are fruitful in corn and wine, and produce plenty of citrons, oranges, pomegranates, and other fruits. The inhabitants are diſtinguiſhed by their attachment to commerce, and have eſtabliſhed various manufactures, particularly of ſilks, ſtuffs, earthen ware, and gilt leather. They are much viſited by foreigners, on account of their politeneſs, and becauſe the Tuſcan language is the pureſt in all Italy. This duchy is divided into 3 parts; viz. the Florentino, the Piſano, and the Siennese. On the 9th of February, 1795, a treaty of amity was ratified between the French Republic and the Grand Duke of Tuſcany. By the 5th article of the treaty of Luneville, however, the Grand Duke in expectation of a full indemnity in Germany, renounced, for himſelf and ſucceſſors, the Grand Duchy of Tuſcany, and reſigned the ſovereignty and property to the infant duke of Parma; who was, by his plenipotentiary Count Cæſar Ventura, inſtalled in due form, king of Etruria, by the name of Lewis I. Auguſt 4, 1801. He is ſtyled his Etruſcan Majeſty. Florence is the capital.

Tuſculum, ſee *Fraſcati*.

Tuſis, a town and community in the country of the Griſons, at the beginning of the valley of Tomliaſca: 16 miles S by W Coire.

Tutbury, a town in Staffordſhire, England. It had a large caſtle, which ſtood on an alabaſtar hill, hence are extenſive proſpects: 15 miles E Stafford.

Tutacorin, a populous town of Hindooſtan, in the Carnatic, oppoſite the iſland of Ceylon. Here the Dutch have a factory: 60 miles N E Cape Comorin, lon. 76 40 E, lat. 8 15 N.

Tuxford, a town in Nottinghamſhire, England: 13 miles N N W Newark.

Tuy, a town of Spain, in Galicia, with a biſhop's ſee, ſurrounded by ſtrong walls and ramparts, and well furniſhed with artillery, being a frontier town toward Portugal. It is on the top of a mountain, near the river Minho, in a fertile and well cultivated country: 62 miles S Compoſtella, and 254 W Madrid.

Tweed,

Tweed, a river of Scotland, which croſſes Selkirkſhire and Roxburgſhire, and forming the boundary between Berwickſhire and Northumberland, falls into the German Ocean, at Berwick.

Tweeddale, ſee *Peeblesſhire*.

Twickenham, a village in Middleſex, on the Thames: 3 miles S S W Brentford. It is adorned with many handſome villas, of which two are particularly celebrated; viz. that which was the favourite reſidence of Pope, the gardens of which, as planted by him, are ſtill kept up, with great care and veneration; and Strawberry Hill, the elegant Gothic retreat of the late Horace Walpole, earl of Oxford. In the church, Pope, and his parents, are interred, and there is a monument to his memory, erected by biſhop Warburton. Some gunpowder and oil mills are on a branch of the Coln, which here fall into the Thames.

Twere, an ancient city, on the Twerſa, a branch of the Volga, it is a great reſort of merchants, who trade down the river. A great part of the year the water is not 20 inches deep, yet in April and May by the melting of the ſnows, it riſes 10 or 11 feet, ſo that boats of 200 tons paſs.

[Hanway.]

Tyaung-ſhi-ſennau, one of the firſt cities of China. On a navigable river, where ſeveral ſtreams enter, it enjoys an extenſive commerce: 1000 Junks at a time lie at anchor before the town.

[M'Cartney.]

Tycolzin, a town of Poland, in Polachia, with a caſtle and a mint, on the Narew: 22 miles N W Bielſk, lon. 23 40 E, lat. 53 0 N.

Tydore, one of the Molucca Iſlands: 3 leagues S Ternate.

Tyen-Sing, a city of China, populous, and extenſive. The houſes are brick, two ſtories high, covered with tiles. The ſtreets are ſo narrow that not more than two people can walk abreaſt. The theatre is a ſquare ſtructure of wood; eunuchs act the female characters. The delicacy of the Chineſe *would be ſhocked* to ſee a female on the ſtage.

[M'Cartney.]

Tyne, a river in Northumberland, England, which enters the German Ocean, at Tinmouth.

Tyne, a river which enters the German Ocean, to the W of Dunbar.

Tyre, once a famous city of Thenicia, and anciently a place of more extenſive commerce than any town in the world. In the time of Iſaiah, "Her merchants were princes." In the time of Alexander it was encircled by a wall 150 feet high. This city arreſted the progreſs of his conquering army for ſeven months. But for their wickedneſs, God threatened by the voice of prophecy, that this mart of nations ſhould become deſolate. "I will cauſe the noiſe of thy ſongs to ceaſe; I will make thee like the top of a rock. *Thou ſhalt be a place to ſpread nets upon.* Thou ſhalt be built no more." This prophecy was evidently delivered by divine inſpiration; for it is literally, it is awfully fulfilled. The place is now buried in its own ruins. There is nothing here now to give the leaſt idea of that glory and magnificence, which ancient writers deſcribe. There is, indeed, on the N ſide, *one* old Turkiſh caſtle, beſide which, nothing is to be ſeen, but fallen, broken pillars, and tumbling arches. Not a ſingle habitation for human beings is there on this once celebrated ſpot. It is totally abandoned, excepting by a few fiſhermen, who ſometimes viſit it to fiſh in the ſurrounding waters, and on its rocks dry their nets, ſheltering themſelves under the ruins of its ancient grandeur, lon. 35 48 E, lat. 33 23 N. [D'Anville, Prideaux, Bruce, Mariti, Maundrell, Shaw, Bowen, Salmon.]

Tyrol, ſee *Tirol*.

Tyrnavo, a large fortified town of Upper Hungary: 30 miles N E Preſburg.

Tyrone, a county of Ireland, province of Ulſter, bounded N by Londonderry, E by Armagh and Lough Neagh, W by Donegal. It is a rough country, but tolerably fruitful; contains 30 pariſhes, 28,700 inhabitants. The capital is Dungannon.

Tyſted, a town of N Jutland; in the territory of Alburg, with a citadel, on the gulf of Limford: 44 miles N W Wiburg, and 46 W Alburg.

Tyvy, or *Teivy*, a river in Cardiganſhire, which enters the bay of Cardigan, below the town of that name.

Tzadurillá, a town of Natolia Proper: 63 miles S E Iſnic, lon. 31 8 E, lat. 39 0 N.

Tzana, the largeſt lake in Abyſſinia, in breadth 35 miles, in length 49. The Nile paſſes through the S part of it, the current being all the way viſible. There are in it 11 iſlands inhabited. It receives a number of large rivers, and in the rainy ſeaſon it ſpreads far beyond its common boundaries. [Bruce.]

Tzaritzyn, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Saratof, on the Volga: 120 miles N W Aſtracan, lat. 48 0 N.

U

UBAYE, a river of France, which runs into the Durance, near Embrun.

Ubeda, a city of Spain, province of Jaen, containing 10 parishes, 8 convents, and about 2900 inhabitants: 47 miles N Grenada.

Uberlingen, an imperial town of Swabia, on a rock, in a bay of the lake of Constance, which takes its name from it, and its moats are formed of so many stone quarries. This town is divided into the Lower Town, the Upper Town, and the Gallenberg, in the last of which are vineyards. It contains in it a collegiate church, a house of the order of St. John, an imperial hospital, three convents and two other churches. Near the town is a good mineral spring: 21 miles N W Lindau, and 7 N Constance.

Ubes, St. or *Setubal*, a fortified town of Portugal, in Estramadura, with a good harbour, defended by a fort. It stands on the ruins of the ancient Setobriga. To the N is a range of mountains in which are quarries of jasper of several colours, pillars and images, from which take a very fine polish. It is 22 miles S E Lisbon, lon. 8 54 W, lat. 38 22 N.

Ubi, or *Uby*, an island in the Eastern Indian Ocean, in the Gulf of Siam, near the coast of Cambodia; about 7 leagues in circumference, with plenty of wood and good water, lon. 105 56 E, lat. 8 26 N.

Ubigau, a town of Upper Saxony: 28 miles S E Witrenberg.

Ucker, a river of Upper Saxony, which empties itself into the Frische Haff: one mile N Uckermunde, in Pomerania.

Uckermunde, a walled town of Upper Saxony, on the river Ucker, near its mouth. It has good fisheries, pastures, and woods: 29 miles N N W Stettin.

Uda, a town of Siberia, on the banks of the Uda; inhabited by 100 families of exiles who have declared themselves independent of Russia, and formed laws of their own. Having opened a trade with Korea, they can live without foreign aid. Instead of oxen and cows, they employ elks, their furs are excellent, and they rival the trade of Russia in the neighbourhood. The current on this coast sets from N to S all the year, lat. 55 24 N. [Beneyowski.]

Uda, a river of Russia, which runs into the Sea of Ochotz, lon. 154 30 E Ferro, lat. 55 15 N.

Udden, a town of Arabia, province of Yemen. It produces the best coffee in Arabia, lon. 43 50 E, lat. 13 58 N. [Niebuhr]

Uddevalle, a seaport of Sweden, in Gothland, with a strong fort and convenient harbour. The inhabitants carry on a considerable trade in iron, planks, and herrings; their number is about 3000: 205 miles W S W Stockholm, lon. 11 45 E, lat. 58 21 N. [Coxe.]

Udina, a city of Italy, and capital of Friuli. It contains several churches, convents, and hospitals, a college for the study of law, and a military academy: 35 miles N W Trieste, and 54 N N E Venice, lat. 46 10 N.

Udinsk, (Niznei,) a town of Russia, government of Irkutsk, on the river Uda: 260 miles N W Irkutsk, and 600 E Kolivan.

Uist, (North,) one of the Western Islands of Scotland, about 20 miles long, and from 8 to 16 wide: 15 miles W from the island of Skye. Along the whole of the W coast, and round the N end of this island (being almost the only parts of it that are cultivated) the country is low, level and sandy, for the most part of a mile and a half from the shore to the moor. The rest of the country consists of a barren, soft deep moor ground, and mountains of no great height, covered with heath: the cultivated part of the country is extremely pleasant and beautiful in summer and autumn, yielding, in favourable seasons, the most luxuriant crops of barley, and the richest pasture of white and red clover; but though, in the warm season of the year, no country in the highlands can exhibit a more delightful prospect, yet, in the winter and spring, the scene is totally changed; the face of the country then is quite naked and bare, there being no trees nor high grounds to shelter it from the inclemency of the weather. That part of the coast washed by the Atlantic is inaccessible to vessels of any burden; and even to small boats, but in very good weather, on account of the rocks, shoals, and breakers that surround it. The coast on the E side of the country is bold, except where it is intersected by inlets of the sea, which form safe and commodious harbours. The harbour of Lochmaddie, is much frequented by ships trading from Ireland and the west of England and Scotland to the Baltic. It extends 5 or 6 miles into the country, and on account of the great number of islands it contains, is subdivided into several harbours, which are all safe and commodious.

There

There are on this island, about 2000 cows, 1600 horses, and 5000 sheep. The number of inhabitants is 2220; and in the whole island there are 6 places of public worship, lat. 52 42 N.

Uist, (South,) one of the Western Islands, about 20 miles long, and from 6 to 8 wide, 20 miles W from the island of Sky; separated from North Uist, to the eastward and northward, by an arm of the sea. Here are lakes abounding with the greatest variety of the finest trouts; and steep and lofty mountains, covered with heath and verdure, for pasturing black cattle, horses, sheep, and goats, during the summer and autumn months. Barley, oats, rye, and potatoes, with fish, are the chief productions for the support of the inhabitants; the produce of the country does not more than serve the people for 9 months in the year. Kelp is the staple commodity, of which 1100 tons are, on an average, manufactured in this island. About 440 or 480 head of cows and young oxen are annually exported; the number of sheep is about 7000; and of horses, small, but full of spirit and hardy, about 800. There are a few goats, some deer and rabbits, with abundance of game, and birds of the aquatic kind, and birds of prey, as eagles, hawks, and falcons. The coasts abound with fish, and numbers of whales are seen at particular seasons of the year. The number of inhabitants is 3450, of which 500 are Protestants, the rest Roman Catholics, lat. 57 15 N.

Ukde, a town of Arabia, in the province of Yemen: 8 miles S Abu-Arisch.

Ukeley, a river of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, which runs into the Rega, near Plate, in the New Mark of Brandenburg.

Ukraine, a name given to a very fertile country, on both sides of the river Dnieper, and so fertile, that by the Poles it was always called the *Land of Milk and Honey*. It forms now a part of the Russian government of Ekaterinoslav. Kiof is the capital. See *Cosacs*.

Ulea, or *Ulaborg*, a seaport of Sweden, in E Bothnia, in a peninsula, at the mouth of a river of its name, which runs into the gulf of Bothnia. It is the largest town in all E Bothnia; has very straight and long streets, a good school, a commodious harbour, and a fine salmon fishery. In the year 1714, this town was demolished by the Russians. The castle near it on a small island, called *Ulaborg*, now lies in a ruinous condition: 320 miles N Abo, lat. 65 40 N.

Ulfen, a seaport town of Sweden, on the gulf of Bothnia: 25 miles N N E Hernosand.

Ulm, an imperial city in the circle of Swabia, on the Danube. This city is well fortified: the magistracy and principal part of the inhabitants are Lutherans, and have a good trade in linens, fustians, hardware and wool, and has about 15,000 inhabitants. In Ulm are kept the archives of the imperial towns in Swabia and Franconia; and the diet of Swabia is usually held here. The cathedral is one of the largest, and, with respect to its Gothic tower, is esteemed one of the loftiest in Germany. In it are 63 copper vessels full of water, ready for extinguishing fire. Here is a good college. It was taken by the French in September 1796; but they were obliged to abandon it the same month: 36 miles W Augsburg, 63 N Munich, lon. 10 12 E, lat. 48 22 N.

Ulmen, a town of the Lower Rhine: 32 miles N N E Treves.

Ulmerfeld, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Austria: 18 miles E Steyr.

Ulotho, a town of Westphalia, with a Lutheran and a Roman Catholic church. Near it is a medicinal spring: 6 miles S Minden.

Ulricsham, a town of W Gothland. The inhabitants carry on a considerable trade in cattle, provisions, tobacco, &c: 47 miles E Gothenburg.

Ulster, a province of Ireland, containing the northern counties of Donegal, Londonderry, Antrim, Tyrone, Fermanagh, Monaghan, Armagh, Down, and Cavan. It has 365 parishes, 260 towns, 295,000 inhabitants. Londonderry is the capital.

Ultzen, a town of Lower Saxony, on the Ilmenau. It contains 3 churches, 3 hospitals, and about 330 houses; the principal articles of trade are wool, brandy, and meal. It was at one time Hanseatic: 20 miles S S E Luneburg, lat. 53 2 N.

Uloa, one of the Western Islands of Scotland, 7 miles in circumference, near the W coast of Mull.

Ulverston, a town of England, county of Lancaster. It has a good trade, and fits out 70 coasting vessels: 16 miles S W Kendal, 267 N N W London, lat. 54 8 N.

Umago, a seaport town of Istria: 18 miles S S W Trieste.

Umatag, or *Umatay*, a town of the island of Guam, in the Eastern Indian Sea.

Sea, where veſſels ſometimes ſtop to reſit.

Umbriatico, a town of Naples, and province of Calabria Citra, the ſee of a biſhop: 57 miles E Coſenza.

Umea, a ſeaport town of Sweden, in W Bothnia, at the mouth of a river of its name, in the gulf of Bothnia, with a good harbour, lat. 64 4 N.

Unalaſhka, or *Onalaſhka*, an iſland between the coaſt of America and Kamtchatka. The inhabitants have a degree of civility not common among ſavages. They clothe themſelves like other people in the ſame ſtate of ſociety, with the ſkins of fowls, &c. wearing the feathers next to them, the ſkins being neatly dreſſed. They eat raw fiſh, birds, roots, berries, and even ſea weed. All ſewing is performed by the females, who are ſhoemakers, taylors, and boat builders. They alſo make mats and baſkets of graſs, ſtrong and beautiful. But they are a race of ſavages, without religion or morals, without laws or government, following the impulſe of the moment! They frequently barter their children and wives, for commodities needed. It has ſeveral good harbours, 2 burning mountains, near one is a hot ſpring. The land is rocky but fertile. Fiſh and fowls are plenty, lon. 187 60 W, lat. 53 29 N. [Mavor.]

Unbiak, one of the Fox Iſlands, in the N Pacific Ocean, about 72 miles in circumference, lon. 180 E, lat. 53 40 N.

Underwalden, a canton of Swiſſerland, bounded N by Lucern and Waldſtatter Lake, E by mountains which ſeparate it from Uri, S by Bern, W by Lucern. The canton is ſmall, and abounds in fruit and cattle. The mountains are covered with rich paſtures, and the fields in the fertile vallies, in one year, yield ſeveral advantages; in ſpring, when the ſnow is off the ground, they are full of cattle; afterwards the cattle being driven up the Alps, the herbage ſhoots again in ſuch a manner as often to be moved twice in the ſummer, and in autumn the cattle on their return from the Alps, meet again with plenty of fodder, till the ſnow falls. All the lower parts of the country produce an exuberance of very fine fruits. The inhabitants are Roman Catholics. The country conſiſts of two vales, each forming a ſeparate republic; but in the general affairs of the 13 cantons they form only one. Of all the people of Swiſſerland, thoſe of Underwald are the moſt honoured and moſt loved by the other cantons: their courage and love of liberty, being joined by a ſtrict concord, and amiable ſimplicity of manners. Sarnen is the principal place of the Upper Vale, Stanz of the Lower and of the whole canton.

Ungha, a town and caſtle of Tunis, near the E coaſt, ſurrounded with moraſſes, without a harbour or a road: 76 miles S Cairoan.

United Provinces, a name given to the Seven Proteſtant States of the Netherlands, which threw off the yoke of Spain, and became independent. There have conſtantly been two oppoſite parties in theſe provinces; one of which called the patriots, or the Louveſtein party, is averſe, and the other attached to the power of the ſtadtholders. In 1787, a civil war actually commenced, and the ſtadtholder (William V, the preſent prince of Orange) was deprived of the office of captain general; but he was reſtored, in the ſame year, by the interference of Great Britain and Pruſſia. When the whole country, however, was rapidly overrun by the French, in January 1695, the ſtadtholder and his family were compelled to ſeek an aſylum in England; the anti-ſtadtholderian party, now triumphant, proceeded to new model the government, and, in particular, to aboliſh the ſtadtholderate; and the French, treating the Dutch as an independent ſtate, concluded with them a treaty of alliance, offenſive and defenſive; the particulars of which, as well as the alterations in the government of the country, will be noticed more properly when the general peace ſhall have given, to the different ſtates of Europe, ſome proſpects of permanence in their reſpective arrangements. The Calviniſt religion is eſtabliſhed in the United Provinces; but moſt other Chriſtian ſects, and the Jews, are tolerated. Amſterdam is the capital; but the ſeat of the ſtates-general is at Hague.

Unna, a river which riſes on the borders of Croatia, and runs into the Save; 16 miles N W Gradiſca.

Unna, a town of Weſtphalia, on a fine plain, environed with walls and ditches. In it is a Lutheran pariſh church, and a hoſpital church, which the calviniſts uſe for their worſhip, a nunnery, with a chapel, and Lutheran ſchool. This town is poſſeſſed of a very extenſive and profitable territory. Formerly it conſtituted one of the Hanſe towns: 23 miles S Munſter.

Unreſt, an iſland in the E Indian Sea, near

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The
SEVEN UNITED
PROVINCES.
British Statute Miles
Dutch Miles
GERMAN OCEAN
THE BROAD FOURTEENS
GERMANY
EAST FRIESLAND
GRONINGEN
FRIESLAND
WEST FRIESLAND
ZUYDER ZEE
OVERYSSEL
GELDERS
UTRECHT
HOLLAND
DUTCH BRABANT
ZEELAND
DUTCH FLANDERS
DUTCH LIMBURG
TEXEL I.
Borkum
Norden
Embden
Leer
Delfzyl
Dockum
Nykerk
Leeuwarden
Franeker
Sneek
Harlingen
Enkhuysen
Stavoren
Medemblick
Alkmaer
Hoorn
Edam
Monnikendam
Marken I.
Amsterdam
Haerlem
Leyden
Rotterdam
Delft
Gouda
Schoonhoven
Mouth of the Maes
Goree
Helvoetsluys
Briel
Flushing
East Scheld
West Scheld
Middle Scheld
Cassandria
Sluys
Ostend
Bruges
Ghent
Antwerp
Herenthals
Turnhout
Breda
Bergen op Zoom
Steenbergen
Williamstad
Klundert
Gertruydenberg
Dort
Rotterdam
Schiedam
Vlaardingen
Schelling
Vlieland
Terschelling
Ameland
Schiermonnikoog
Borkum
Rouwm
Koning Zanzel
Borch Huberts Sand
Broad Sand
Texel
Berg
Vlie
Eversand
Marlingen
Vlie Lake
Cadlands Oog
Ter Veer
Hinde Laye
Worcum
Staveren
Kuynder
Blackzyl
Hollenhoven
Enkhuysen
Stokland I.
Urck
Lemmer
Schwartsluys
Hasselt
Campen
Zwol
Ommen
Hardenberg
Vechte R.
Meppel
Steenwyck
Coevorden
Emmen
Mappen
Lingen
Holthusen
Bentlage
Oldenzaal
Delden
Enschede
Deventer
Zutphen
Arnheim
Dieren
Doesburg
Dalcum
Zutphen
Lochem
Goor
Borkelo
Bronkhorst
Graft
Aalhus
Greven
Wesel
Emmerick
Anholt
Borkelt
Gemmen
Stadtloon
Munster
Weerdt
Griet
Gennep
Gochfort
Cleves
Goch
Cranendonck
Gelders
Ghinberg
Venlo
Stralen
Wachtendonck
Kempen
Ordingen
Rurmonde
Glabbach
Dusseldorf
Helmond
Eyndhoven
Velthove
Meenden
Weerdt
Horn
Hamont
Ghestel
Meere
Sanvliet
Ardenburg
Philippine
Sas of Ghent
Middelburg
Veere
Arnemuyden
Zierikzee
Ouwerkerk
Goes
Tholen

near the coaſt of Java: 9 miles W Batavia.

Unſt, the moſt northerly of the ſmaller Shetland Iſlands, about 8 miles long and 4 broad. Botaniſts have diſcovered ſome curious and rare plants in this iſland. Here are about 200 cows, 1000 horſes, 700 ſheep, and 1700 inhabitants, lon. 2 5 E, lat. 61 7 N.

Unza, a province of Ruſſia, forming the largeſt part of the government of Koſtrom.

Upha, a town of Ruſſia, and capital of a government, on the Bielaia: 452 miles W S W Tobolſk, lat. 54 35 N.

Uphimſkoi, a government of Ruſſia, of a triangular form, bounded W by the governments of Caucaſus, Saratov, &c. S by the Caſpian Sea, E by Tobolſk.

Upland, a province of Sweden, bounded N by the gulf of Bothnia, E by the Baltic It is fertile in corn, and the lakes and rivers abound in fiſh. Some of the beſt iron mines of Sweden are found in this province. Stockholm is the capital.

Upminſter, a village in Eſſex, England: 15 miles E by N London. It is famous for a ſpring, which is not affected by droughts, and as the reſidence of the celebrated Dr. Derham.

Uppingham, a town of England, county of Rutland: 90 miles N London.

Upſal, a town of Sweden, province of Upland, on the river Fyris, which divides it into two parts; that on the E ſide of the river is properly the city, that on the W is called *Fierding*. Upſal was anciently the chief ſeat of the ſovereigns of Sweden, where they held their ſupreme tribunal. The greateſt ſacrifices offered in all the northern provinces, were brought hither in the time of Paganiſm, and the moſt eminent Heathen prieſts reſided here. Upſal is the ſee of an archbiſhop. All the buildings are of wood, the cathedral and a few ſtone houſes excepted, and the roofs of them are nothing but the bark of birch trees, covered with turf. Here are 3 churches, among which the cathedral is the principal. The kings of Sweden are generally crowned here. A ſchool was firſt inſtituted at Upſal, in the year 1246, which was raiſed to an univerſity, in 1476; but in 1582, it was removed to Stockholm. However, the univerſity was eſtabliſhed a ſecond time at Upſal, in the year 1592; Guſtavus I. and Guſtavus Adolphus endowed this univerſity with ſome lands; it has alſo been enriched by conſiderable legacies of ſeveral private perſons, beſides the royal ſalaries. It has a very valuable library, containing near 1000 manuſcripts, among which the moſt remarkable is the Codex Argenteus, ſuppoſed to be Uphila's Gothic tranſlation of the four evangeliſts; but it ſeems rather to be written in the language of the ancient Francs. The aſtronomical obſervatory was planned by the celebrated Celſius; and the phyſic garden was laid out chiefly by the famous Linnæus. The royal academy of ſciences was inſtituted in the year 1728. The Swediſh geographers place their firſt meridian, from which they compute the longitude at Upſal. It has beſides the ſtudents about 3000 inhabitants: 55 miles N Stockholm, lon. 17 30 E, lat. 59 51 N.

Upton, a town of England, county of Worceſter, on the Severn: 10 miles S Worceſter.

Urac, the moſt northerly of the Mariana Iſlands, in the E Indian Sea, about 3 leagues in circumference, lat. 20 45 N.

Uracb, a town of Swabia, with conſiderable manufactures of damaſk, and other linens: 21 miles S S E Stutgard, and 24 W Ulm.

Ural, a chain of mountains of Ruſſia, which, as far as they extend, form the boundaries between Ruſſia and Siberia, in which are vaſt iron works.

Ural, or *Jaik*, a river of Ruſſia, which riſes, in Mount Caucaſus, and runs into the Caſpian Sea, near Guriev.

Uralian Coſſacs, a Tartar tribe that inhabit the Ruſſian province of Orenburg, on the S ſide of the Ural. Theſe Coſſacs are deſcended from thoſe of the Don; and are a valiant race. They profeſs the Greek religion; but there are diſſenters from the eſtabliſhed religion, whom the Ruſſians called *Roſkolniki*, or Separatiſts, and who ſtyle themſelves *Staroverſki*, or Old Believers. Theſe conſider the ſervice of the eſtabliſhed church as profane, and have their own prieſts and ceremonies. The Uralian Coſſacs are all enthuſiaſts for the ancient ritual, and prize their beards almoſt equal to their lives. A Ruſſian officer having ordered a number of Coſſac recruits to be publicly ſhaved in the town of Yaitſk, in 1771, this wanton inſult excited an inſurrection, which was ſuppreſſed for a time; but, in 1773, the impoſter, Pugatchef, having aſſumed the name of Peter III. appeared among them, and, taking advantage of this circumſtance, roufed them once more into open rebellion. This

This being suppressed by the defeat and execution of the impostor, in order to extinguish all remembrance of this rebellion, the river Yaik, was called the Ural; the Yaik Cossacs were denominated Uralian Cossacs; and the town of Yaitsk was named Uralsk. These Cossacs are very rich, in consequence of their fisheries in the Caspian Sea. Their principal fisheries are for sturgeons and beluga, whose roe supplies large quantities of caviare; and the fish, chiefly salted and dried, afford a considerable article of consumption in the Russian empire.

Uralsk, a town of Russia, in the province of Orenburg. It was formerly called Yaitsk (see the preceding article) and is on the river Ural, lon. 50 10 E, lat. 52 0 N.

Uranienburgh, once a magnificent castle of Denmark, in the island of Huen. It was built by Tycho Brahe, a celebrated astronomer, who called it Uranienburgh, or Castle of the Heavens, and here made his observations. It is now in ruins, lon. 12 52 E, lat. 55 54 N.

Urbanea, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Urbino, with a bishop's see: 12 miles S Urbino.

Urbino, a duchy of Italy, in the Ecclesiastical State, bounded N by the gulf of Venice, W by Tuscany and Romagna. The air is not very wholesome, nor is the soil fertile.

Urbino, a town of Italy, capital of the duchy of Urbino, with a citadel, an archbishop's see, and a palace, where the dukes formerly resided. Great quantities of fine earthen ware are made here; and it is famous for being the birthplace of the illustrious painter Raphael. It was taken by the French in June 1796. It is on a mountain, between the rivers Metro and Foglia: 58 miles E Florence, and 120 N E Rome.

Urgantz, or *Jurgantz*, a town of Asia, in the country of the Turcomans: 240 miles E of the Caspian Sea, and 70 S of the lake Aral. It was formerly a considerable place, 4 miles in circumference; but is now in ruins, and no public buildings remain but a mosque, lon. 60 25 E, lat. 40 55 N.

Urgel, an ancient town of Spain, in Catalonia, capital of a county of the same name, with a bishop's see. It is on the river Sagra, in a fertile plain, surrounded by mountains, planted with vineyards: 60 miles W Perpignan, and 75 N by W Barcelona.

Uri, the most southern canton of Switzerland, and the fourth in rank. It is bounded N by the canton of Schweitz and the lake of the Four Cantons, E by the country of the Grisons, and the canton of Glarus, S by the bailiwicks of Italy, and W by the cantons of Underwalden and Bern. See *Schweitz*.

Uri, Lake of. See *Waldstettier See.*

Urseren, a valley in Switzerland, containing 4 villages, which constitute a little republic. The territory is about 9 miles long, and 2 broad, the inhabitants are about 1300 souls. The people elect their chief, and some other magistrates, but are not absolutely independent, being connected with Uri and Altdorf. The only wood here is a small plantation of pine, which is carefully preserved, and a few willows on the banks of the Reuss. The language is a provincial German, but most speak the Italian. The valley itself is a plain, surrounded by high mountains, covered with pastures to a considerable height, many of whose summits are covered with snow. [Coxe.]

Urfitz, St. a town of Swisserland, bishopric of Basle, capital of an extensive and populous, though hilly bailiwick of its name, in which steel is manufactured with great success. The town is indebted for its origin to a hermitage built in the seventh century by St. Ursinius. It is on the Doubs, over which is a stone bridge: 7 miles S Porentru.

Usbec Tartary, a vast country of Western Tartary, bounded N by the country of the Kalmucs, E by Thibet, S by Hindoostan, W by Persia and the Caspian Sea. These Tartars are divided into several tribes, governed by their respective khans, or princes. When under one sovereign, they were the most powerful of all the Tartarian nations. The principal khans pride themselves in being descended from Tamerlane, whose birthplace was the ancient city of Samarcand, the present capital of the country. The Usbecs, in their persons, are said to have better complexions and more engaging features than the Kalmucs. Their religion is Mahometanism; and they differ, in general, very little from the people of the northern provinces of Hindoostan.

Uscapia. See *Scopia.*

Usedom, an island of Prussian Pomerania, at the mouth of the Oder, in the Baltic Sea, between which and the island of Wollin, is a passage called the Swin. It had formerly a considerable town of the same name, which was almost reduced to ashes in 1473, lon. 14 11 E, lat. 54 6 N.

Useroche,

Uſerche, an ancient town of France, department of Correze. It is on a ſteep craggy rock, at the foot of which flows the Vezere: 37 miles S E Limoges, and 217 S Paris.

Uſhant, an iſland of France, on the coaſt of the department of Finiſterre, oppoſite Conquet. It is 8 miles in circumference, and contains ſeveral hamlets, and a caſtle, lon. 5 4 W, lat. 48 28 N.

Uſk, a town in Monmouthſhire, England, on the river Uſk: 12 miles S W Monmouth.

Uſk, a river of S Wales, which paſſes by Abergavenny, Uſk, Caerleon, and Newport, into the Briſtol Channel.

Uſſel, a town of France, department of Correze: 32 miles N E Tulles.

Uſtanio, a town of Italy, in the Cremoneſe, on the river Oglio: 12 miles N E Cremona.

Uſtar, a large village in the canton of Zurich, containing 3000 ſouls. Its wooden cottages are neat and convenient. The caſtle ſtands on a high rock, planted with vines to its ſummit. The flouriſhing country round, reſembles the moſt cultivated parts of England. [Coxe.]

Uſtiug, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Vologda, and capital of the province of Veliki-Uſtiug, lon. 16 30 E, lat. 61 15 N.

Utoxeter, a town in Staffordſhire, England, the greateſt market in this part of England, for corn, cattle, hogs, ſheep, butter, and cheeſe. It is on a riſing ground, near the river Dove: 13 miles N E Stafford.

Utrecht, one of the United Provinces of the Netherlands, 30 miles long and 20 broad; bounded N by the Zuider Zee and Holland, S by the Rhine. The air is very healthy, the ſoil fertile, and there are no inundations to fear as in the other provinces.

Utrecht, a celebrated city of the United Provinces, capital of a province of the ſame name, with a famous univerſity. It is well fortified, of a ſquare form, and about 3 miles in circumference, without its 4 ſuburbs, which are conſiderable. The ſteeple of the cathedral is very high, and the handſomeſt in the United Provinces. There is a great number of churches and hoſpitals. The environs are full of gardens, walks, and groves; the air is pure; this renders it an agreeable reſidence, and invites here many people of diſtinction. Here the union of the ſeven provinces was begun in 1579, here peace was concluded in 1713, which ended the wars of Queen Ann. Utrecht ſurrendered to the Pruſſians in 1787, to the French in 1795, each time without reſiſtance. It ſtands on the Rhine: 18 miles S E Amſterdam, 27 N E Rotterdam, and 35 N W Nimeguen, lon. 5 8 E, lat. 52 7 N.

Utrera, a town of Spain, in Seville. It contains two pariſhes, four hoſpitals, and eight convents; near it is a ſalt ſpring: 7 leagues S Seville.

Uttoxeter, or *Utceſter*, a town of England, county of Stafford. This town is in the midſt of iron forges, and conſiderable manufactures are carried on in the town. It is on the Dove, near the great inland canal: 17 miles N Lichfield.

Utznach, a town of Swiſſerland, and capital of a bailiwick, which belongs to the cantons of Glaris and Schwitz. The inhabitants are Roman Catholics: 23 miles S E Zurich, lon. 26 25 E, lat. 47 11 N.

Uva, a lake in the government of Tobolſk, 28 miles in circumference.

Uxbridge, a town of England, county of Middleſex, near the Colne, and a navigable canal, which communicates with the Thames at Brentford; 15 miles W London.

Uzeda, or *Uceda*, a town of Spain: 30 miles N Madrid.

Uzel, a town of France, department of the N Coaſts: 2 leagurs N N W Loudeac.

Uzerche, a town of France, department of the Correze: 27 miles S W Limoges.

Uzette, a town of France, department of the Gironde: 27 miles S S W Bourdeaux.

Uzrés, a town of France, department of the Gard. Before the revolution, the ſee of a biſhop; near it is a medicinal ſpring, and a little below the biſhop's palace, is a ſpring which ſupplies the aqueduct of Niſmes: 4 leagues N Niſmes.

V

VAAGEN, Eaſt and Weſt, iſlands on the coaſt of Norway, lat. 68 30, to 68 40 N.

Vaas, a town of France, department of the Sarte, 7 leagues S le Mans.

Vabres, a town of France, department of the Aveiron. Before the revolution it was the ſee of a biſhop: half a league S W St. Afrique.

Vacca, (La,) a small island in the Mediterranean, near the S coast of the island of Sardinia.

Vacha, a town in the principality of Upper Hesse, on the Werra: 20 miles N E Fulda.

Vada, a seaport in the duchy of Tuscany, at the mouth of the river Cecina: 16 miles S S E Leghorn.

Vadin, a town of European Turkey, on the Danube: 32 miles W Nicopoli.

Vado, a seaport town of Italy, in the republic of Genoa, taken by the French in 1795: 3 miles S Savona.

Vaena, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, seated at the source of the Castro: 23 miles S E Cordova, lon. 3 50 W, lat. 37 40 N.

Vaihingen, a town of Suabia, in the duchy of Wirtemburg, on the Neckar, 24 miles S W Hailbron, lon. 9 3 E, lat. 48 58 N.

Vaison, a decayed town of France, in the Venaissin, on a mountain, on which there is a castle, near the river Oreze, and the ruins of ancient Vaison, which was one of the largest cities of the Gauls: 15 miles E N E Orange, and 22 N E Avignon.

Val, a village of the Netherlands: 3 miles W Maestricht.

Val-di-Demona, a province in the N E angle of Sicily. It means the valley of demons, and is so called, because Mount Etna is in this province, which occasioned ignorant and superstitious people, at the time of its fiery eruptions, to believe it was the chimney of hell. The capital is Messina.

Val-di-Mazara, a province in the W angle of Sicily, so called from a town of the same name. It contains Palermo, the capital of the whole island.

Val-di-Noto, a province at the S E extremity of Sicily; so called from its capital.

Val-Ombrosa, a celebrated monastery of Tuscany, in the Appennines. 15 miles E Florence.

Valckowar, a town of Sclavonia, on the Walpo, near its confluence with the Danube, between Esseck and Peterwaradin, 70 miles N W Belgrade.

Valdai, a town of Russia, government of Novogorod, on the side of a lake of its name. It contains several brick buildings; and even the wooden houses are more decorated than the generality of Russian cottages. Its environs rise agreeably into a variety of gentle eminences, and abound with beautiful lakes, sprinkled with woody islands, and skirted by forests, cornfields, and pastures.

Valdai, Lake of, in the government of Novogorod, in Russia: 20 miles in circumference, the largest in the country round the town of Valdai. In the middle of it is an island, containing a convent which rises with its numerous spires among a cluster of surrounding trees.

Valdai Hills, hills in Novogorod, which though of no considerable elevation, are the highest in this part of the country. They separate the waters which flow toward the Caspian from those which take their course toward the Baltic.

Valedia, a seaport town of Africa, in the kingdom of Fez, on the coast of the Atlantic, in a stony plain: here is a very spacious natural bason, surrounded by rocks, capable of containing above 1000 ships, but the entrance, which is entirely open to the W, is extremely difficult and dangerous. The coast is lined with rocks, near 30 feet in height, which anciently must have been washed by the sea, the Moors living in the caverns hollowed out by the water. At the bottom of the rocks, the sands heaped up have formed a plain, laid out into gardens, and cultivated; the town is little more than a circle of walls, containing but few inhabitants: 9 leagues S S W Mazagan.

Valence, an ancient and populous city of France, department of Drome, with a citadel, and a school of artillery. It is surrounded by good walls, and the greatest part of the public places, and many private houses, are adorned with fountains. Beside the handsome cathedral, there are many other churches, as well as late convents, that are worthy of notice. It is on the Rhone: 30 miles N by E Viviers, and 335 S by E Paris.

Valence, a town of France, department of Lot and Garonne; on the Garonne: 12 miles S E Agen.

Valence d'Alcantara, a considerable and populous town of Spain, in Estramadura, with an old castle. It is surrounded by walls after the antique manner, flanked by some small bastions, and a few towers; is very strong by situation, being built on a rock, near the Savar: 20 miles S W Alcantara, and 40 N Badajoz.

Valencey, a town of France, department of Indre, with a castle, on the Nabon: 15 miles S Romorentin.

Valencia, a province of Spain, formerly a kingdom; bounded E and S by the Mediterranean, N E by Catalonia, N W by Arragon. It is the most pleasant and populous country in Spain; for here they enjoy a perpetual spring. It is watered by

by a great number of ſtreams, which render it fertile in all the neceſſaries of life, eſpecially fruits and wine: and in the mountains are mines of gold, ſilver, and alum. The inhabitants are much more lively than in other parts of Spain, and the women are handſome.

Valencia, a city of Spain, capital of the province of its name, with an archbiſhop's ſee, and a univerſity. It contains 12,000 houſes within the walls, beſides thoſe in the ſuburbs and pleaſure gardens around it, which amount to the ſame number. The cathedral has a ſteeple, 130 feet high, and one ſide of the choir is incruſted with alabaſter, and adorned with fine paintings of ſcripture hiſtory; the high altar is covered with ſilver, and lighted with 14 ſilver lamps. The palace of the viceroy, that of Cinta, the monaſtery of St. Jerom, the exchange, and the arſenal, are all worthy of notice. Here are flouriſhing manufactures of cloth and ſilk, and ſeveral remains of antiquity. It is on the Guadalaviar, (over which are 5 bridges) near the Mediterranean, 130 miles E S E Madrid, lon. 0 10 E, lat. 39 23 N.

Valenciennes, an ancient and conſiderable city of France, in the department of the North, and late province of Hainault. It contains about 20,000 ſouls, and the Scheld divides it into two parts. It is a very important place; the citadel and fortifications were conſtructed by order of Lewis XIV, who took this town from the Spaniards; and it was confirmed to him by the treaty of Nimeguen, in 1678. In 1793 it was taken by the allies, after a ſevere ſiege; but it ſurrendered without reſiſtance, to the French, in 1794. Beſide lace, this city is noted for manufactures of woollen ſtuffs and very fine linens. It is 20 miles W S W Mons, 28 S E Liſle, and 120 N N E Paris, lon. 3 37 E, lat. 50 21 N.

Valenzo-do-Minho, a fortified town of Portugal, on an eminence, near the river Minho: 3 miles S Tuy, lon. 8 11 W, lat. 42 2 N.

Valentine, a town of France, department of Upper Garonne: 9 miles N E St. Bertrand.

Valenza, or *Valentia*, a ſtrong town of Italy, in the Milaneſe, capital of the Lomeline, and ſubject to the king of Sardinia. It has been often taken and retaken, and is on a mountain, near the Po: 12 miles E Caſal, and 35 S W Milan.

Valette, a town of France, department of Charente: 10 miles S Angouleme.

Valetta, a city of Malta, the capital of that iſland, and wonderfully ſtrong, both by nature and art. It is on a peninſula, between two of the fineſt ports in the world, which are defended by almoſt impregnable fortifications. That on the S E ſide of the city is the largeſt; it runs 2 miles into the heart of the iſland, and is ſo deep, and ſurrounded by ſuch high grounds, that the largeſt ſhips may ride in the moſt ſtormy weather, almoſt within a cable. This beautiful baſin is divided into 5 diſtinct harbours, all equally ſafe, each capable of containing a vaſt number of ſhipping. The entrance is ſcarcely a quarter of a mile broad, and is commanded, on each ſide, by ſtrong batteries, fronted by a quadruple battery, one above the other, the largeſt of which is on a level with the water. The harbour on the N ſide, though only uſed for fiſhing, and as a place of quarantine, is likewiſe well defended; and, in an iſland in the centre of it, is a caſtle and a lazaret. Valetta being built on a hill, none of the ſtreets, except the quay, are level; they are all paved with white freeſtone, which not only creates a great duſt, but, from its colour, is ſo offenſive to the eyes, that moſt of the inhabitants are remarkably weak-ſighted. The principal buildings are the palace of the grand maſter, the infirmary, the arſenal, and the magnificent church of St. John. The pavement of this church, is the richeſt in the world, it is compoſed entirely of ſepulchral monuments of the fineſt marbles, porphyry, lapis, lazuli, and a variety of other valuable ſtones, admirably joined together, repreſenting in a kind of Moſaic, the arms, inſignia, &c. of the perſons whoſe names they commemorate. In the magnificence of theſe monuments, the heirs of the grand maſters and commanders have long vied with each other. The riches of this church exceed thoſe of the kaaba at Mecca, or the tomb of Mahomet, at Medina. The great ſource of water that ſupplies Valetta, riſes near Melita, and is thence conveyed to the capital by an aqueduct of ſome thouſand arches, erected at the expenſe of one of the grand maſters. Notwithſtanding the ſuppoſed bigotry of the Malteſe, here is a moſque, in which the Turkiſh ſlaves are permitted to enjoy their religion. The number of inhabitants is reckoned at 2000. The Turks beſieged this

city

city in 1566, but, after many dreadful assaults, were compelled to raise the siege, with the loss of 30,000 men. Valetta is opposite Cape Passero, in Sicily, lon. 14 34 E, lat. 35 54 N. See *Malta*.

[Niebuhr.]

Valkenburg, see *Fauquemont*.

Valladolid, an ancient city of Spain, in Old Castile, capital of a principality of the same name, with a bishop's see, and a university. It is surrounded by strong walls, contains 11,000 houses, with long and broad streets, and is adorned with handsome buildings, squares, and fountains. The market place, called El Campo, is 700 paces in circumference, surrounded by a great number of convents, and is the place where the fairs are kept. There are 70 monasteries and nunneries, the finest of which is that of the Dominicans, remarkable for its church, which is one of the most magnificent in the city. The kings resided a long while at this place; and the royal palace, which still remains, is of very large extent, though but two stories high: it contains fine paintings of various kinds, and at one of the corners a curious clock like that of Strasburg. The townhouse takes up the entire side of a square. The house of the inquisition is an odd sort of structure, for there are no windows, but a few holes to let in the light. The environs of the city are covered with gardens, orchards, vineyards, meadows, and fields. Here the celebrated Columbus died in 1506. It is on the Escurva and Pisuerga, near the Douero: 52 miles S W Burgos, 80 S E Leon, and 95 N by W Madrid, lon. 4 25 W, lat. 41 50 N.

Vallais, a country of Swisserland, divided into Upper and Lower. The former reaches from Mount Furca to the river Morge, below Sion; and the latter from that river to St. Gingou, on the lake of Geneva. The Upper Vallais before the revolution, was sovereign of the Lower Vallais, and contains seven independent commonwealths; namely, Sion, Goms, Brieg, Visp, Leuk, Raren, and Siders. Of these, Sion was aristocratical, and the others democratical. The Vallais contains 100,000 inhabitants, who profess the Roman catholic religion. The bishop of Sion was formerly absolute sovereign over the greatest part of the Vallais; but his authority is now limited. The inhabitants of the Upper Vallais are subject to goiters, or large excrescences from the throat, which often increase to an enormous size. (This is probably owing to their drinking river water. Often the same effect from the same cause, in Vermont.) Idiocy also remarkably abounds among them; and the lower class are extremely indolent and dirty. From Mount Furca, its E boundary, two large ranges of Alps enclose the Vallais. The S chain separates it from the Milanese, Piedmont, and Savoy: the N divides it from the canton of Bern. A country entirely enclosed within high Alps, and consisting of plains, elevated vallies, and lofty mountains, must necessarily exhibit a great variety of climates and prospects. The productions of the Vallais vary also, according to its singular diversity of climates; in consequence of which, strawberries, cherries, plumbs, pears, and grapes (each the *natural* growth of the country) may be tasted in the same day. It has more than sufficient wine and corn for interior consumption; and a considerable quantity of both are yearly exported; the soil in the midland and lower districts being exceedingly rich and fertile; but in the more elevated parts, barley is the only grain that can be cultivated with success. There are no manufactures of any consequence in the Vallais; and, indeed, the ignorance of the people is no less remarkable than their indolence.

[Coxe.]

Vallemont, a town of France, department of Lower Seine, with a castle: 16 miles N by W Caudebec.

Vallengin, a town of Swisserland, capital of a county of its name, in the principality of Neuchatel. It is near the lake of Neuchatel. 25 miles N W Bern.

Vallers, a town of France, department of Indre and Loire, noted for mineral waters: 4 miles N W Tours.

Vallery, St. a commercial town of France, department of Somme, at the mouth of the Somme, whose entrance is very dangerous: 10 miles N W Abbeville.

Vallery-en-Caux, St. a seaport of France, department of Lower Seine: 15 miles W by S Dieppe.

Valley of Salt, see *Aleppo*.

Vallier, St. a town of France, department of Ardeche: 7 miles N E Tournon.

Vallies (Four, District of,) otherwise called *The District of Pignerol*, a province of Piedmont, bounded W by France; the four vallies are those of Perusia, Lucerna, St. Martin, and Angrogna. The length

length of the province is about 24 miles, and its breadth from 8 to 11. The principal towns are Pinerolo, Lucerna, Perusia, St. Martin, and Fenestrelle. The vallies are fertile in pasturage, and the mountains in fruit, particularly chestnuts. These vallies are celebrated for the cruel persecution of the inhabitants, who were called *Waldenses*, on account of their religion, about the year 1655. But now they enjoy in peace the worship they embraced, though they have a Catholic church in each parish. The number of inhabitants is reckoned about 8000, of which 7000 are supposed to be Protestants.

Valogne, a small town of France, department of the Channel, noted for cloth and leather: 8 miles from the sea, and 158 W by N Paris. [Wraxall.]

Valona, a seaport of Turkey, in Europe, in Upper Albania, with an archbishop's see. It is on the gulf of Venice, near the mountains of Chimera: 50 miles S Durazzo.

Vals, a town of France, department of Ardeche, remarkable for mineral springs. It is on the Ardeche: 3 miles N Aubenas.

Valteline, called by the inhabitants *Valle-telino*, a fertile valley of Swisserland, subject to the Grisons. It extends from the confines of Bormio to the lake of Chiavenna, about 50 miles, and is enclosed between two chains of high mountains. The N chain separates it from the Grisons, the S from the Venetian territories; on the E it borders on the county of Bormio; and is bounded W by the duchy of Milan. The Valtelines have no manufactures; but they export wine, silk, planks, cheese, butter, and cattle. On the 20th of July, 1620, there was a general massacre of the protestants in this valley. The inhabitants are computed to be 62,000, and are all Roman catholics. No part of Europe is more fruitful, yet they are poor. [Coxe.]

Valverde, a town of Portugal, in Beira, on the confines of Spain: 30 miles N by W Alcantara.

Valverde, a town of Spain, in Estramadura: 8 miles from Elvas.

Van, a town of Turkey, in Asia, in Armenia, near the frontiers of Persia. It is a populous place, defended by a castle, on a mountain. It is likewise a beglerbeglic, under which there are 9 sangiacates, or particular governments. The Turks always keep a numerous garrison in the castle, lon. 44 30 E, lat. 38 30 N.

Van Dieman's Land, the S extremity of New Holland, discovered by Tasman, in 1642.

Vannes, an ancient and populous seaport of France, department of Morbihan. Its principal trade is in wheat and rye for Spain; and it has a trade also in pilchards and sea eels. It is on the gulf of Morbihan: 3 miles from the Atlantic, 56 S W Rennes, and 255 W by S Paris.

Var, a department of France, including part of the late province of Provence. It takes its name from a river which has its source in the county of Nice, and falls into the Mediterranean: 4 miles W Nice.

Varallo, a strong town of Italy, in the Milanese: 28 miles N N W Novara, and 47 W N W Milan, lat. 45 42 N.

Varambon, a town of France, department of Ain, on the Ain: 14 miles N N W Bourg.

Varasdin, a town of Croatia, on the south side of the Drave, with a castle and citadel; near it is a warm bath: 186 miles N W Belgrade, and 110 S Vienna, lat. 46 36 N.

Varendorf, a fortified town in the bishopric of Munster, on the Embs.

Varennes, a town of France, department of Allier, on an eminence near the Allier: 14 miles S S E Moulins.

Varennes, a town of France, department of Meuse. Here Lewis XVI, his queen, sister, and two children, were arrested in their flight from the Thuileries, in June, 1791, and conducted back to Paris: 13 miles N Clermont.

Varna, a considerable seaport of Turkey, in Europe in Bulgaria, capital of the territory of Drobugia, with an archbishop's see. It is near the mouth of the Varna, in the Black Sea: 22 miles N Mesembria, and 145 N W Constantinople.

Varzey, a town of France, department of Yonne, with a castle: 32 miles from Auxerre.

Vasserburg, a town of Munich, with a castle. It is surrounded by high mountains, on the river Inn: 28 miles E Munich.

Vassi, a town of France, department of Upper Marne on the Blaise: 10 miles N W Joinville, and 115 E Paris.

Vatan, a town of France, department of Indre, in a fine plain: 8 miles N W Issoudun.

Vaucoleures, an ancient town of France, department of Meuse, on the Meuse: 10 miles W Toul, 22 S W Nanci.

Vaucluse,

Vaucluſe, a village and fountain of France, 8 miles from Avignon, celebrated by Petrarch.

Vaud, Pays de, a county of Swiſſerland, canton of Bern. It extends along the lake of Geneva, riſing gradually from that lake, and richly laid out in vineyards, cornfields, and meadows, and checkered with continued villages and towns. It was wreſted from the duke of Savoy, by the canton of Bern, in 1536, and has lately been revolutionized by the French, and its name changed, and called the canton of Leman. Lauſanne is the capital.

Vaudables, a town of France, department of Puy de Dome: 5 miles from Iſſoire.

Vaudemont, a town of France, department of Meurthe, with a caſtle; in the moſt fertile country for corn in all Lorrain: 18 miles S W Nanci.

Vaudois, Vallies of, in Piedmont, N of the marquiſate of Saluzzo, and the chief town is Lucerna. The inhabitants are called Vaudois; alſo Waldenſes, from Peter Waldo, a merchant at Lyons, who expoſed the ſuperſtitions of the church of Rome, in 1160, and being baniſhed from France came here with his diſciples. The Vaudois underwent the moſt dreadful perſecutions in the century of 1600, particularly in 1655, 1656, and 1696.

Vaudrevange, a decayed town of France, department of Meurthe, on the Sare, near the ſtrong fortreſs of Sar Louis: 50 miles N E Nanci.

Vauxhall, a village of Surry, England, on the Thames, two miles S W London; celebrated for its gardens, which, as a place of public entertainment, are the fineſt in Europe. Here is an almſhouſe for ſeven poor women, built in 1618, by ſir Noel Caron, who reſided here, as ambaſſador from Holland, 28 years.

Vecht, a fortified town of Weſtphalia: 30 miles N Oſnaburg.

Vecht, a river in Weſtphalia, which paſſes by Ommen, Haſſelt, and Swartſluys, below which it falls into the Zuider Zee, under the name of Swartwater.

Vecht, a river of the United Provinces, which branches off from the old channel of the Rhine, at Utrecht, and enters the Zuider Zee, at Muyden.

Veere, ſee *Terveere*.

Veglia, an iſland in the gulf of Venice, on the coaſt of Dalmatia, with a biſhop's ſee, a good harbour, and a citadel. It is the moſt populous iſland on this coaſt, abounds in wine and ſilk, and has ſmall horſes in high eſteem. The only town, of the ſame name, is on the ſea coaſt, on a hill commanded by two mountains: 17 miles N W Arbe, and 110 S E Venice, lon. 14 56 E, lat. 45 22 N.

Veillana, a town of Piedmont, in the marquiſate of Suſa, on an eminence: 12 miles N W Turin.

Veiros, a town of Portugal, in Alentejo, with a caſtle: 10 miles S S W Portalegre.

Veit, St. a ſtrong town of Germany, in Carinthia, with an old caſtle: 173 miles S W Vienna, lat. 47 1 N.

Veit, St. or *Fiume*, a ſeaport town of Iſtria, near the Gulf of Venice, in a narrow plain, which yields good grapes, figs, and other fruits. The place is populous, and contains in it one collegiate church, and cloyſters. The harbour is formed by the Fiumara. From this town large quantities of goods and wares are exported, a conſiderable part of which come from Hungary, and for the more commodious importation of them, an expenſive highway has been made from this place to Carlſtadt, in Croatia. St. Veit is exempt from taxes and contributions. Formerly, it was incorporated in the duchy of Carniola, but is now under the direction of the regency of one of the land princes, ſtyled captain, who reſides at the citadel, but has no province belonging to it: 10 miles W N W Circknitz, lon. 14 46 E, lat. 45 40 N.

Velay, a late province of France, full of high mountains, covered with ſnow the greateſt part of the year, but abounding in cattle. It now forms the department of Upper Loire.

Veldentz, a town in the palatinate of the Rhine, capital of a county of its name, with a caſtle, on the E ſide of the Moſelle: 15 miles N E Treves.

Veletri, or *Velletri*, an ancient town of Italy, in Campagna di Roma; the biſhop's palace is magnificent; and there are large ſquares adorned with fine fountains. It is on an eminence, ſurrounded by hills: 20 miles S E Rome.

Velez, a town of Spain in New Caſtile, with a caſtle: 50 miles S E Madrid.

Velez-de-Gomara, a ſeaport of the kingdom of Fez, with a caſtle, between two high mountains, on the Mediterranean: 120 miles N N E Fez.

Velez-Malaga, a town of Spain, in Granada, with a caſtle, in a large plain, near the Mediterranean: 12 miles N E Malaga.

Velika, a town of Sclavonia, on the Bakawa;

Bakawa: 10 miles E Cruetz, 60 N W Poſega.

Veliki Uſtiug, a province of European Ruſſia, in the government of Vologda. Uſtiug is the capital.

Velore, a town of Hindooſtan, in the Carnatic. It is a poſt of great importance, commanding the great road from Myſore into the Carnatic. It conſiſts of three ſtrong forts on as many hills, and is deemed impregnable to an Indian army. During the laſt war againſt Hyder Ally, it was relieved by ſir Eyre Coote, in the face of the whole army of that chief: 90 miles W Madras.

Venafro, a town of Naples, in Terra di Lavora, with a biſhop's ſee, near the Volturno: 43 miles N Naples.

Venaiſſin, a ſmall but fertile territory of France, lately depending on the pope, and lying between Provence, Dauphiny, the Durance, and the Rhone. Carpentras is the capital.

Venant, St. a town of France, department of the Straits of Calais. It can be laid under water at any time, which is its chief defence: 27 miles S E Dunkirk.

Venaſque, a town of Spain, in Arragon, in a valley of its name, with a ſtrong caſtle, on the Eſſara, in a country producing good wine: 35 miles E Balbaſtro.

Vence, an ancient town of France, department of Var. Before the revolution, it was a biſhop's ſee: 8 miles from the Mediterranean, and 10 W Nice.

Vendee, a department of France, including part of the late province of Poitou. It is ſo called from a ſmall river of the ſame name. Fontenay-le-Compte is the capital. During the late revolution, it has been the ſcene of moſt bloody warfare. It has 118,000 inhabitants.

Vendome, a conſiderable town of France, department of Loir and Cher, on the river Loir: 95 miles S W Paris.

Venice, a republic of Italy, which comprehends 14 provinces, viz. the Dogado, Paduano, Vicentino, Veroneſe, Breſciano, Bergamo, Cremaſco, Polefino-di-Rovigo, Treviſano, Feltrino, Belluneſe, Cadorino, and part of Friuli and Iſtria. In the 4th century, when Attila, king of the Huns, ravaged the N part of Italy, many of the inhabitants abandoned their country, and retired into the iſlands of the Adriatic Sea, now called the Gulf of Venice. As theſe iſlands are near each other, they found means to join them, by driving piles on the ſides of the canals, on which they built houſes, and thus the ſuperb city of Venice had its beginning. This republic was ſurreptitiouſly taken by the French, during the late revolutionary war, and ceded to the emperor of Germany by the treaty of Campo Formio, and confirmed by the 3d article of the treaty of Luneville, in February 1801. [See Appendix Art. Europe.] The Venetian territories on the continent, enumerated above, (and which, by way of diſtinction, are ſometimes called the Terra Firma) are deſcribed in their reſpective places. The number of people in the whole territories of the republic, is eſtimated at 2,500,000. Venice was once one of the moſt powerful commercial and maritime ſtates in Europe. For this it was indebted, at firſt, to the monopoly of the commerce of India; the products of that country being conveyed, in the middle ages, up the Perſian Gulf, the Euphrates, and the Tigris, as far as Bagdad; thence by land, acroſs the deſert, to Palmyra; and thence to the Mediterranean ports; and, afterward, the ſupplying of the cruſaders with proviſions and military ſtores was an additional ſource of wonderful opulence and power. All this declined, however, after the diſcovery of the Cape of Good Hope by the Portugueſe, in 1486; which, in its conſequences, has reduced Venice from a ſtate of the higheſt ſplendor to comparative inſignificance. Whatever degree of licentiouſneſs may prevail among the Venetians, jealouſy, poiſon, and the ſtiletto have been long baniſhed from their gallantry. The common people of Venice diſplay ſome qualities very rarely to be found in that ſphere of life, being remarkably ſober, obliging to ſtrangers, and gentle in their intercourſe with each other. The Venetians, in general, are tall and well made: they have a ruddy brown colour, with dark eyes. The women are of a fine ſtyle of countenance, with expreſſive features, and a ſkin of a rich carnation. They dreſs their hair in a very fanciful manner, which becomes them much. They are of an eaſy addreſs, and have no averſion to cultivate an acquaintance with thoſe ſtrangers who are preſented to them by their relations, or have been properly recommended.

Venice, a city of Italy, one of the moſt celebrated in the world, and capital of the republic of its name, with a patriarchate, and a univerſity. It ſtands on 72 little iſlands in the gulf of Venice. The approach to the city is marked by rows of ſtakes on each ſide, which direct veſſels of

of a certain burden, to avoid the ſhallows. Theſe ſhallows are a better defence than the ſtrongeſt fortifications. On the approach of an enemy's fleet, the Venetians have only to pull up the ſtakes, and the enemy can advance no further. They are equally beyond the inſult of a land army, even in the midſt of winter; for the flux and reflux of the ſea, and the mildneſs of the climate, prevent ſuch a ſtrength of ice as could admit the approach of an army that way. Venice is ſituated about 5 miles from the mainland, in a kind of laguna, lake, or ſmaller inner gulf, ſeparated from the large one, called the gulf of Venice, by ſome iſlands, at a few miles diſtance. Theſe iſlands, in a great meaſure, break the force of the Adriatic ſtorms, before they reach the laguna; yet, in very high winds, the navigation of the lake is dangerous to gondolas, and ſometimes the gondoliers do not truſt themſelves even in the canals within the city. This is not ſo great an inconvenience as might be imagined; for moſt of the houſes have a door opening upon a canal, and another communicating with the ſtreet; by means of which, and of the bridges, a perſon may go to almoſt any part of the city by land, as well as by water. The number of the inhabitants is computed to be about 160,000. The houſes are built on piles. The ſtreets, in general, are narrow; and ſo are the canals, except the Great Canal, which is very broad and has a ſerpentine courſe through the middle of the city. There are nearly 500 bridges in Venice; but what paſs for ſuch are only ſingle arches thrown over the canals; moſt of them very paltry. The Rialto conſiſts alſo of a ſingle arch, but a very noble one, and of marble, built acroſs the Grand Canal, near the middle, where it is the narroweſt: this celebrated arch is 90 feet wide on the level of the canal, and 24 feet high. The beauty of it is impaired by two rows of booths, or ſhops, which divide its upper ſurface into three narrow ſtreets. The view from the Rialto is equally lively and magnificent; the Grand Canal, covered by boats and gondolas, and flanked on each ſide by magnificent palaces, churches, and ſpires. Except the Grand Canal, and the Canale Regio, all the others are narrow and mean; ſome of them have no quays, and the water literally waſhes the houſes. The ducal palace is an immenſe building: beſide the apartments of the doge, there are halls and chambers for the ſenate, and the different councils and tribunals. Within the palace is a little arſenal, which communicates with the hall of the great council. Here a great number of muſkets are kept, ready charged, with which the nobles may arm themſelves on any ſudden inſurrection. Under the portico are the gaping mouths of lions, to receive anonymous letters, informations of treaſonable practices, and accuſations of magiſtrates for abuſes in office. From the palace is a covered bridge of communication to a ſtate priſon, on the other ſide of the canal: priſoners paſs to and from the courts over this bridge, which is named *Ponte dei Soſpiri*, the Bridge of Sighs. The lower gallery, or piazza, under the palace, is called the Broglio. In this the noble Venetians walk and converſe: it is only here, and at council that they have opportunities of meeting together; for they ſeldom viſit openly, or in a family way, at each other's houſes; and ſecret meetings would give umbrage to the ſtate inquiſitors. There is an opening from St. Mark's Place to the ſea, on which ſtand two lofty pillars of granite. Criminals condemned to ſuffer death publicly, are executed between theſe two pillars. The arſenal of Venice is a fortification of between 2 and 3 miles in compaſs: it contains arms for 60,000 foot and 20,000 horſe, arranged in an ornamental manner; here 2800 men are daily employed in building ſhips, caſting cannons, making cables, ſails, anchors, &c. The Venetians have a flouriſhing trade in ſilk manufactures, bonelace, and all ſorts of glaſſes and mirrors, which make their principal employments. The handſome ſtructure called Il Fontica-di-Tedeſchi, containing 500 rooms, is that where the German merchants depoſit their commodities. In this city is a famous carnival, which begins on New-year's day, and continues till Aſhwedneſday; all which time is employed in ſports and diverſions. Then there is ſcarce any diſtinction between vice and virtue; for libertiniſm reigns through the city, and thouſands of foreigners frequent it from all parts of Europe. They all appear in maſks, which no one can venture to take off: in this diſguiſe they imitate the fury of the ancient Bacchanals; and the nearer Aſhwedneſday approaches, the more mad they are. The principal ſpot of the maſquerade is St. Mark's Place, where there are ſometimes 15,000 people, and it ſwarms with harlequins, jeſters, mountebanks, rope dancers, and puppet-ſhows.

ſhows. Even the prieſts and monks enjoy the diverſions of the carnival; but when that is over nothing is heard from the clergy but ſermons on repentance. Venice is included in the province called the Dogado, and is 72 miles E by N Mantua, 115 N E Florence, 140 E Milan, 212 N Rome, and 300 N by W Naples, lon. 12 10 E, lat. 45 26 N.

[Moor.]

Venice, Gulf of, a ſea between Italy and part of Turkey in Europe. It is the ancient *Adriaticum Mare*, and is ſtill called the Adriatic. The doge of Venice annually performs the ceremony of wedding this ſea, in token of the ſovereignty of that republic over it. On Aſcenſion Day, he goes upon the water in a ſuperb veſſel, attended by the lords of the Signoria, foreign ambaſſadors, and innumerable gondolas; and throwing a gold ring into the ſea, he pronounces a latin ſentence to this purport: We eſpouſe thee, oh ſea, in token of true and perpetual ſovereignty.

Venlo, a ſtrong town of Dutch Guelderland, formerly in alliance with the Hanſeatic towns. It was taken by the French, Oct. 28, 1794. It is on the E ſide of the Maeſe (on the oppoſite ſide of which is Fort St. Michael:) 19 miles N Ruremonde, and 35 N W Juliers.

Venoſa, a town of Naples, in Baſilicata, with a biſhop's ſee, in a fertile plain, at the foot of the Appennines: 72 miles N E Naples.

Vera, an ancient ſeaport of Spain, in Granada, with a biſhop's ſee: 43 miles N E Almeria, and 32 S W Carthagena.

Verberie, an ancient town of France, department of Oiſe, on the Oiſe: 10 miles N E Senlis.

Verceli, a ſtrong and conſiderable town of Piedmont, capital of a lordſhip of its name, with a biſhop's ſee, a citadel and a caſtle. The town houſe, the governor's palace, and the hoſpital, are handſome ſtructures. It is at the confluence of the Seſſia and Cerva: 10 miles N W Caſal, and 40 N E Turin.

Verd, Cape, a promontory, on the W coaſt of Africa: 45 miles N W of the mouth of the Gambia, lon. 17 33 W, lat. 14 45 N. See *Cape Verd*.

Verden, a duchy of Lower Saxony, bounded E and S by the duchy of Lunenburg, W by the Weſer and the duchy of Bremen, N by the duchies of Bremen and Lunenburg. It conſiſts chiefly of heaths and high dry lands; but there are good marſhes on the Weſer and Aller. The inhabitants are Lutherans.

Verden, a town of Lower Saxony, capital of a duchy of its name. It contains 4 churches: 26 miles S E Bremen.

Verdun, an ancient and conſiderable town of France, department of Meuſe, with a biſhop's ſee, and a ſtrong citadel. Its fortifications were conſtructed by the chevalier de Ville and marſhal de Vauban; the latter was a native of this place. In 1755, great part of the cathedral was deſtroyed by lightning. Verdun was taken by the Pruſſians in 1792, but retaken ſoon after. The inhabitants are noted for making fine ſweetmeats. The Meuſe runs through the middle of the town: 42 miles S W Luxemburg, and 150 E, Paris, lon. 5 22 E, lat. 49 9 N.

Verdun, a ſmall but populous town of France, department of Upper Garonne, on the Garonne: 22 miles N W Toulouſe.

Vermandois, a late territory of France, in Picardy; which, with the late province of Soiſſonnois, is now included in the department of Aiſne. It abounds in corn, and excellent flax.

Vermanton, a town of France department of Yonne, on a river: 10 miles S E Auxerre.

Vernet, ſee *Iſſoire*.

Verneuil, a town of France, department of Eure, on the Aure: 22 miles S W Evreux, and 65 W by S Paris, lon. 0 59 E, lat. 48 42 N.

Verneuil, a town of France, department of Allier: 15 miles S Moulins.

Vernon, a populous town of France, department of Eure, with an ancient caſtle, and a fortreſs at the end of the bridge, over the Seine: 27 miles S E Rouen, and 42 N W Paris.

Verolt, an ancient and populous town in Campagna di Roma, on the Coſa, at the foot of the Appennines: 45 miles S E Rome.

Verona, a large, ancient, and famous city of Italy, capital of the Veroneſe, with a biſhop's ſee, 3 forts, and an academy. It is ſurrounded by thick walls, deep ditches, and good ramparts. The ſtreets are neither clean nor ſtraight; but there is a handſome place called the Piazza d'Armi, in which is a marble ſtatue, repreſenting the republic of Venice. The moſt remarkable ſtructure is the amphitheatre built by the Romans, in which there are 44 rows of benches of white marble, which will conveniently hold 25,000 perſons. Verona is the birthplace

of

of Pliny, the Naturaliſt, and in the cathedral is a magnificent tomb of pope Lucius III. In the Palazzo della Regione, or the Guildhall, are the ſtatues of five illuſtrious natives of Verona, namely, Catullus, Æmilius Marcus, Cornelius Nepos, the elder Pliny, and Vitruvius. Near this city is a delightful place, called *Campus Martius*, at preſent uſed for the annual fair; it is conſtructed in a quadrangular form, with 4 gates, and in the centre, along the ſtands and booths, which are placed in a direct line, one may ſee all the four gates. The river Adige divides it into two parts, which communicate by two handſome bridges. It has 50,000 inhabitants. Verona was taken by the French in July 1796: 17 miles N E Mantua, and 62 S W Venice, lon. 11 24 E, lat. 45 26 N.

Veroneſe, a territory in the republic of Venice, bounded N by the Trentino, E by the Vicentino and Paduano, S by the Mantuan, and W by the Breſciano. It is one of the moſt fertile countries in Italy, abounding in corn, wine, fruits, and cattle.

Vernois, a conſiderable town of Ruſſia, in the government of Rezan, on a mountain, lon. 42 29 E, lat. 53 15 N.

Verſailles, a town of France, department of Seine and Oiſe. It contains 60,000 inhabitants, and, ſince the revolution, has been created a biſhop's ſee. In the reign of Lewis XIII, it was only a ſmall village, and here this prince built a hunting ſeat in 1630. Lewis XIV built a magnificent palace here, which was the uſual reſidence of the kings of France, till October 6, 1789, when the unfortunate Lewis XVI and his family, were removed from it to Paris. The buildings and gardens were adorned with a vaſt number of ſtatues, by the greateſt maſters, and the water works were magnificent. The gardens, with the park, are 5 miles in circumference, and ſurrounded by walls: 10 miles W S W Paris.

Verſoi, a village of France, department of Ain, on the lake of Geneva: 7 miles N Geneva. It goes by the name of *Choiſeul's Folly*; for Geneva having fallen under the diſpleaſure of France, the duke de Choiſeul (then prime miniſter) endeavouring to take advantage of the troubles in 1768, formed a plan to ruin that city, and monoplize the whole trade of the lake. With this view, he fixed on Verſoi as a proper ſituation for a large town, and began to ſink a pier, to make a harbour, &c. But when the harbour was nearly completed, and 125,200l. had been expended on the project, it was ſuddenly relinquiſhed.

Vertus, a town of France, department of Marne, in a plain, at the foot of a mountain, on which are vineyards, producing very good wines: 17 miles S W Chalons, and 78 N E Paris.

Verue, or *Verrua*, a town of Piedmont, in the county of Aſti. It was beſieged in 1705, by the French, who did not carry it till after ſix months, when it was reduced to a heap of ruins, becauſe the commander had blown up all the fortifications. It was afterward reſtored to the duke of Savoy. It is ſeated on a hill, near the Po: 23 miles N E Turin.

Verviers, a town in the biſhopric of Liege, on the Weze: 17 miles S E Liege.

Vervins, a town of France, department of Aiſne, famous for a treaty, in 1598, between Henry IV of France, and Philip II of Spain: 110 miles N E Paris.

Veſelize, a town of France, department of Meurthe, on the Brenon. 15 miles S W Nanci.

Veſley, a town of France, department of Aiſne, on the Aiſne: 10 miles E N E Soiſſons.

Veſoul, a town of France, department of Upper Saone. Since the revolution it has been created a biſhop's ſee. In its vicinity is a well, ſimilar to that near Ornans. It is at the foot of a mountain, called Motte de Veſoul; 22 miles N Beſançon, and 200 S E Paris.

Veſperin, or *Weiſbrain*, a ſtrong and populous town of Lower Hungary, capital of a county of its name, with a caſtle, and an epiſcopal ſee, whoſe biſhop is chancellor to the queen of Hungary, and has a right to crown her: 83 miles S E Vienna, lon. 17 57 E, lat. 47 14 N.

Veſuvius, a celebrated Volcano of Italy, 6 miles E Naples. Its firſt eruption was in the year 79, under Titus. It was accompanied by an earthquake, which overturned ſeveral cities, particularly Pompeii and Herculaneum; and this eruption proved fatal to Pliny the Naturaliſt. Great quantities of aſhes and ſulphureous ſmoke, were carried not only to Rome, but alſo beyond the Mediterranean, into Africa, and even to Egypt; birds were ſuffocated in the air, and fell to the ground; and fiſhes periſhed in the neighbouring waters, which were made hot, and infected by it. Another very violent and terrible eruption, in 1634, totally deſtroyed the town of Torre del Greco. The eruption in 1767, was the

27th

27th from the time of Titus, ſince which there have been 10 others; that of 1794 being the moſt violent and deſtructive, next to thoſe in 79 and 1631. In the laſt eruption the top of the mountain fell in, and the mouth of Veſuvius is now little ſhort of two miles in circumference. [Addiſon, Hamilton.]

Vevay, the ancient Vibiſcum, a town of Swiſſerland, capital of a bailiwick of its name, in the canton of Bern, ſurrounded by vineyard hills, and the wine is in great eſtimation. It ſtands in a ſmall plain, on the edge of the lake of Geneva: 37 miles S W Bern. [Moor.]

Veudre, a town of France, department of Allier: 17 miles N W Moulins.

Vezelay, a town of France, department of Nievre, on the top of a mountain, near the river Cure: 20 miles S Auxerre.

Viadana, a town in the duchy of Mantua, on the Po: 8 miles N Parma, 17 S Mantua.

Viana, a town of Spain, in Navarre, near the Ebro: 46 miles S W Pampeluna.

Viana, a conſiderable town of Portugal, in Entre-Minho-e-Douero, at the mouth of the Lima, with a good harbour, defended by a fort: 36 miles N Oporto.

Vianden, a town of Auſtrian Luxemburg, capital of a county of its name. It is divided into two towns, by the river Uren In one is a caſtle, on an inacceſſible mountain: 22 miles N Luxemburg, and 22 N W Treves.

Vianen, a town of the United Provinces, in Holland, with a caſtle, on the Leck: 7 miles S Utrecht.

Viatka, a Government of European Ruſſia, formerly a province of Kaſan It takes its name from the river Viatka, which runs through it.

Viatka, a town of European Ruſſia, capital of a government of its name, with a biſhop's ſee, and a caſtle, on the river Viatka: 100 miles N Kaſan, lon. 54 15 E, lat. 57 25 N.

Vic, a town of France, department of Meurthe: 12 miles E N E Nanci.

Vic, a town of France, department of the Upper Pyrennees: 12 miles N Tarbes.

Vic, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, with a biſhop's ſee. The cathedral is adorned with a fine portico, ſupported by large pillars; and the market place is very ſpacious. It is in a fertile plain, on a ſmall river that falls into the Tar: 30 miles N Barcelona.

Vic-Fezenſac, a town of France department of Gers: 15 miles W Auch.

Vic-le-Comte, a town of France, department of the Puy de Dome, with an ancient palace, about a mile from it are mineral ſprings: 15 miles S E Clermont, 230 S Paris.

Vicegrad, or *Vizegrad*, a ſtrong town of Lower Hungary, with a caſtle on the top of a rock, where the kings of Hungary formerly reſided. It was taken from the Turks, in 1684, by the Auſtrians. It is on the S ſide of the Danube: 8 miles S E Gran, and 16 N W Buda.

Vicentino, a territory of Italy, belonging to the Venetians; bounded N by Trentino and Feltrino, W by the Veroneſe. It is ſo very pleaſant and fertile, that it is called the garden of Venice. The wine is excellent, and the butter and cheeſe very good. Here are alſo great numbers of mulberry trees, for ſilkworms; and there are mines of ſilver and iron, and quarries of ſtone, almoſt as fine as marble.

Vicenza, a ſtrong and flouriſhing town of Italy, the capital of Vicentino, with a biſhop's ſee. It is without walls, but is a large place, having 30,000 inhabitants, adorned with ſeveral palaces, and has a fine ſquare, with piazzas under the houſes. There are alſo ſeveral other ſquares, and fine churches. Here is an academy, whoſe members meet in the Olympic theatre, a maſterpiece of workmanſhip by Palladio. It is between the rivers Bachiglione and Rerone, and two mountains, in a fertile plain: 13 miles N W Padua, 31 W Venice, and 135 N Rome.

Vichi, a town of France, department of Allier, famous for the mineral waters near it. It is on the river Allier: 15 miles S E Gannat, and 180 S by E Paris.

Vicho, a town of Naples, in Terra di Lavora, with a biſhop's ſee. It was almoſt ruined by an earthquake, in 1694, and is near the bay of Naples: 15 miles S by E Naples.

Vicovaro, a town and principality of Italy, in the province of Sabina, near the Teverone: 8 miles E Tivoli, and 40 N E Rome.

Victoria, ſee *Vittoria*.

Viden, a fortified town of European Turkey, in Bulgaria, with an archbiſhop's ſee, on the Danube: 88 miles N E Niſſa, and 150 S E Belgrade.

Vienna, a city of Germany, capital of the circle of Auſtria, and of the whole German empire. The city itſelf is not of great extent, nor can it be enlarged, being

being limited by a very ſtrong fortification; but it is populous, and contains 60,000 inhabitants. The ſtreets, in general, are narrow, and the houſes high. Some of the public buildings are magnificent: the chief of them are the Imperial Palace, the Library, and the Muſeum; the palaces of the princes Lichtenſtein, Eugene, &c. No houſes without the walls are allowed to be built nearer to the glacis than 600 yards; ſo that there is a circular field of that breadth all around the city, which has a beautiful and ſalutary effect. The ſuburbs are ſaid to contain 200,000 inhabitants; but they are not ſo populous, in proportion to their ſize, as the city, for many houſes have extenſive gardens belonging to them. Many families, who live, during the winter, within the fortifications, ſpend the ſummer in the ſuburbs. The cathedral is built of freeſtone, and the ſteeple is 447 feet high. Joining to this church is the archbiſhop's palace, the front of which is very fine. The univerſity had ſeveral thouſand ſtudents. The archducal library is much frequented by foreigners, as it contains above 100,000 printed books, and 10,000 manuſcripts. The archducal treaſury, and a cabinet of curioſities of the houſe of Auſtria, are great rarities. There is a ſort of harbour on the Danube, where are magazines of naval ſtores, and ſhips have been fitted out to ſerve on that river againſt the Turks. Vienna is an archbiſhop's ſee; and in the winter ſeaſon is frequently viſited by dreadful ſtorms, which ruſh through the openings of the neighbouring mountains. It is ſeated at the place where the river Vienna, or Wien, falls into the Danube: 50 miles W Preſburg, 350 N N E Rome, 520 S E Amſterdam, 565 E Paris, and 680 E S E London, lon. 16 22 E, lat. 48 16 N.

[Moor.]

Vienne, an ancient and conſiderable town of France, department of Iſere. It is on the Rhone, over which it had formerly a bridge, of which only ſome piers remain, that render the navigation dangerous. Under the Romans it was the capital of a colony, and the ſeat of a ſenate. In the fifth century, the Burgundians made it the capital of their kingdom. Its commerce conſiſts in wines, ſilk, and ſwordblades, which laſt are highly eſteemed. Before the revolution, it was the ſee of an archbiſhop. The cathedral is a handſome Gothic ſtructure. In 1311, a general council was held here, at which pope Clement V preſided, and Philip the Fair of France, Edward II of England, and James II of Arragon, aſſiſted. This council is famous for the ſuppreſſion of the order of the Knights Templars of Jeruſalem. Near Vienne, on the banks of the Rhone, are produced the excellent wines of Cote Rotie, in a ſoil where the grape, as the name imports, is almoſt parched up by the ſun; and, a little further, are raiſed the famous hermitage wines, ſo called, becauſe a hermit had his grotto there. Vienne is 15 miles S Lyons, and 265 S E Paris, lon. 4 55 E, lat. 45 31 N.

Vienne, a department of France, formed of part of the late province of Poitou. It takes its name from a river, which falls into the Loire, between Chinon and Saumur. Poitiers is the capital.

Vienne, Upper, a department of France, compriſing the late province of Limoſin. Limoges is the capital.

Vierarden, a town of Germany, in the marche of Brandenburg, on the Veſe, near its confluence with the Oder.

Vierzon, an ancient town of France, department of Cher, famous for its forges. It is on the Cher, and Yevre, in the moſt fertile part of the department: 17 miles N W Bourges, and 100 S W Paris.

Vieſti, a town of Naples, in Capitanata, with an archbiſhop's ſee. It is on the gulf of Venice, in the place called the Spur of the Boot, and at the foot of Mount Garden: 117 miles N E Naples, lat. 41 51 N.

Vigan, a town of France, department of Gard: 25 miles N W Niſmes.

Vigevano, a town in the duchy of Milan, capital of the Vigevanaſco, with a biſhop's ſee, and a ſtrong caſtle on a rock. It was formerly the reſidence of the dukes of Milan, but is now ſubject, with its territory, to the king of Sardinia: 15 miles S W Milan.

Vignamont, a town in the biſhopric of Liege: 2 miles N Huy, lat. 50 34 N.

Vigo a town of Spain, in Galicia, ſurrounded by a wall, with four baſtions. It has a good harbour, remarkable for a ſeafight, in 1702, between the Engliſh and Dutch fleets, and a ſquadron of French men of war, with 13 Spaniſh galleons under their convoy. The Engliſh took 4 galleons and 5 men of war; the Dutch, 5 galleons and one man of war; 14 men of war and 4 galleons were deſtroyed. While this was tranſacting the duke of Ormond, with ſome land forces, drove the Spaniards from the caſtle which defended

fended the harbour. Vigo is on a bay of its name, in the Atlantic: 8 miles S W Redondella, lon. 8 28 W, lat. 42 14 N.

Vihiers, a town of France, department of Maine: 20 miles S Angers

Vilaine, a river of France, which enters the bay of Biſcay, below Roche Bernard.

Villa-Aragoneſe, a town of Sardinia: 17 miles N E Saſſari, lat. 40 56 N.

Villa-Bobim, a town of Portugal, in Alentejo: 10 miles S W Elvas.

Villa-del-Rey, a town of Spain, in Eſtramadura, on the Guadiana: 17 miles N W Badajoz.

Villa-do-Conde, a ſeaport of Portugal, province of Entre-Douero-e-Minho, at the mouth of the Ava: 10 miles E Barcelos, and 20 N W Oporto. Near it is an ancient aqueduct.

Villa-do-Horta, the capital of the iſland of Fayal, one of the Azores, on the W coaſt, and has a harbour, landlocked on every ſide, except the E and N E, and defended by ſeveral forts, lat. 38 32 N.

Villa-Flor, a town of Portugal, province of Tra-los-Montes, on a river that falls into the Douero: 40 miles E Villa Real.

Villa-Franca, a ſeaport of Italy, in the county of Nice, with a caſtle and fort. It was taken by the French, in 1792: 3 miles E Nice.

Villa-Franca, a town of Italy, in the Veroneſe, with a ſilk manufacture: 10 miles S Verona.

Villa-Franca, the capital of the iſland of St. Michael, one of the Azores.

Villa-Franca, a town of Spain, in Eſtramadura, on the Tormes: 54 miles S E Salamanca.

Villa-Franca-de-Panades, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, ſurrounded by walls and ſeated near the Mediterranean: 18 miles W Barcelona, and 20 N E Tarragona.

Villa-Hermoſa, a town of Spain, in Valencia: 52 miles N W Valencia.

Villa-Nova, a town of Portugal, in the province of Entre-Douero-e-Minho, oppoſite Oporto, on which it depends, and defended by ſeveral forts.

Villa-Nuova-d'Aſti, a town of Piedmont: 10 miles E Turin.

Villa-Panda, a town of Spain, in Leon, with an arſenal, and a palace belonging to the conſtable of Caſtile: 26 miles N Toro.

Villa-Real, a town of Portugal, in the province of Tra-los-Montes, and capital of Comarca: 15 miles N E Lamego.

Villa-Real, a town of Spain, province of Valencia: 26 miles N Valencia.

Villa-Viciosa, a fortified town of Portugal, in Alentejo, with an old caſtle, and a palace, where the dukes of Braganza formerly reſided. In the ſuburb is an ancient temple, built to the honor of Proſerpine. The ſoil about this town is extremely fertile, and there are quarries of fine green marble: 16 miles S W Elvas, and 83 S E Liſbon.

Villa-Viciosa, a ſeaport of Spain, in Aſturia d'Oviedo, on the bay of Biſcay: 20 miles N E Oviedo.

Ville-Viciosa, a town of Spain, in New Caſtile: 49 miles N E Madrid.

Villac, a town of Germany, belonging to the biſhop of Bamberg, with a caſtle. It carries on a great trade with the Venetians; and near it are the baths of Toplitz. It is at the confluence of the Drave and Geil, ſurrounded by mountains: 12 miles S W Clagenfert, lat. 46 50 N.

Ville Dieu, a town of France, department of the Channel: 12 miles N N E Avranches.

Ville-Franche, a town of France, department of Rhone and Loire, ſurrounded by walls: 18 miles N W Lyons.

Ville-Franche, a ſtrong town of France, department of the Eaſtern Pyrennees, with a caſtle. In one of the neighbouring mountains is a curious cavern: 300 miles S Paris, lat. 42 25 N.

Ville-Franche, a town of France, department of Aveiron. It has a great trade in linen cloth, and is on the Aveiron: 18 miles W Rodez, and 260 S Paris.

Ville Juive, a town of France: 4 miles S Paris.

Villemur a town of France, department of Upper Garonne: 12 miles N N E Toulouſe.

Villena, a town of Spain, province of Murcia: 55 miles N W Murcia.

Villeneuve, a town of France, department of Lot and Garonne: 17 miles N Agen.

Villeneuve, a town of France, department of Gard: 23 miles N W Niſmes.

Villeneuve-de-Berg, a town of France, department of Ardeche: 20 miles N W Viviers.

Villers Coterets, a town of France, department of Oiſe, with a caſtle: 10 miles S E Compiegne.

Villingen, a town of Suabia, Briſgaw, in the Black Foreſt, between the ſources of the Danube and the Neckar: 28 miles E by S Friburg.

Vilvorde, a town of Auſtrian Brabant, on the canal from Bruſſels to the Scheld: 7 miles N E Bruſſels.

Vincent,

Vincent, Cape St. the moſt ſouthern promontory of Portugal: 25 miles W by S Cape Lagos, lon. 9 0 W, lat. 36 44 N.

Vincent, St. one of the Cape Verd Iſlands, on the coaſt of Africa. It is uninhabited; but on the N W ſide of it is a good bay, where ſhips may wood and water, and wild goats may be ſhot. It is ſaid that more turtle is caught near this iſland than round all the reſt, and that it abounds in ſaltpetre.

[Roberts.]

Vincent, St. a town of Spain, in Old Caſtile, with a caſtle; on a hill, near the river Ebro: 138 miles N E Madrid.

Vingorla, a Dutch ſettlement in the peninſula of Hindooſtan, on the coaſt of Concan, a little N Goa, lon. 73 22 E, lat. 15 57 N.

Vingorla Rocks, rocks lying about 7 miles from the coaſt of Concan, in the peninſula of Hindooſtan, and 10 miles S S W the iſland of Melundy, or Sunderdoo. They are poſſeſſed by the Malwaans, a piratical tribe, lon. 73 16 W, lat. 15 52 N.

Vintain, a town ſituated about 2 miles up a creek, on the ſouthern ſide of the Gambia. It is a place of great reſort for Europeans, on account of the great quantities of bees wax, brought there for ſale. The wax is collected in the woods, by the Felops, a wild, unſocial race. The country abounds in rice, goats, and poultry. Their honey is intoxicating. Portugueſe and Mahometans inhabit here. The latter have a moſque. The Engliſh a ſmall factory.

[Park, Moor.]

Vintimiglia, an ancient town of Italy, in the republic of Genoa, with a biſhop's ſee, a ſmall harbour, and a ſtrong caſtle, on a high rock; on the Mediterranean, at the mouth of the Rotta: 20 miles E N E Nice, and 70 S W Genoa.

Vire, a conſiderable town of France, department of Calvados, with ſeveral manufactures of coarſe woollen cloths. It is on the Vire: 30 miles S E Coutances, and 150 W Paris.

Virton, a town of Auſtrian Luxemburg: 22 miles W Luxemburg.

Viſet, a town of the Netherlands, on the Maeſe: 7 miles N Liege.

Viſhnei-Volotchock, a town of Ruſſia, government of Tver, one of the imperial villages enfranchiſed by Catherine II. It has a canal, which, by uniting the Tverza and the Maſta, connects the inland navigation between the Caſpian and the Baltic; and the inhabitants, raiſed from the ſituation of ſlaves, to that of freemen, ſeem to be awakened to a ſenſe of their commercial advantages. The town is divided into regular ſtreets. All the buildings are of wood, except the court of juſtice, erected by the late empreſs, and 4 brick houſes belonging to a rich burgher. It is on the Zua; 50 miles N W Tver, lon. 35 0 E, lat. 57 23 N.

[Coxe.]

Viſiapour, or *Bejapour*, a conſiderable city of the Deccan of Hindooſtan, once the capital of a large kingdom of its name, now ſubject to the Poonah Mahrattas. It is 136 miles S E Poonah, and 234 S E Bombay, lat. 17 26 N.

Viſogorod, a town of Poland, in Maſovia, with a caſtle on the Viſtula: 50 miles N W Warſaw.

Viſtula, a large river which riſes in Mount Crapach, on the confines of Sileſia and Hungary, croſſes Poland and Pruſſia, and falls by three mouths into the Baltic, below Dantzic.

Viterbo, an ancient town of Italy, in the patrimony of St Peter, with a biſhop's ſee. It contains 10,000 inhabitants, 16 pariſh churches, and many palaces and fountains. Near it is a ſpring, ſo hot, that it will boil an egg, and even fleſh. It is at the foot of a mountain, from the top of which, the city of Rome, and the Mediterranean Sea, may be ſeen; the latter at the diſtance of near 50 miles: 20 miles S E Orvieto, and 35 N by W Rome.

Vitre, a town of France, department of Iſle and Vilaine. It has a trade in linen cloth and knit ſtockings and gloves. It is on the Vilaine: 20 miles N E Rennes, and 52 S E St. Malo.

Vitri-le-François, a conſiderable town of France, department of Marne. It is well built, though the houſes are of wood; and there is a fine ſquare, in which the church ſtands. It has a great trade, particularly in corn, and is on the Marne: 15 miles S E Chalons, and 100 E Paris.

Vitteaux, a town of France, department of Cote d'Or, among the mountains, where there are quarries of marle: 12 miles S E Semur, and 27 W Dijon.

Vittoria, or *Victoria*, a conſiderable town of Spain, capital of the province of Alava, in Biſcay. It is ſurrounded by double walls, and in the principal ſquare are the townhouſe, 2 convents, and a fine fountain. The large ſtreets are bordered with fine trees, which are a good defence againſt the heat of the ſun. It has a great trade in hardware, particularly in ſword

sword blades, which are made here in large quantities. It is at the end of a plain, fertile in corn and grapes: 32 miles S E Bilboa, and 155 N Madrid, lon. 2 56 W, lat. 42 55 N.

Vivarais, a late small province of France, part of that of Dauphiny, and now included in the department of Ardeche.

Vivero, a town of Spain, in Galicia, at the foot of a steep mountain, near the river Landrova, whose mouth forms a large harbour on the Atlantic: 30 miles N W Mondonnedo.

Viviers, an ancient town of France, department of Ardeche, with a bishop's see. It is among rocks, (on one of which the cathedral is built) on the river Rhone: 20 miles N Orange, and 70 N E Montpellier.

Viza, a town of Turkey, in Europe, in Romania, with a Greek Archbishop's see. It is at the foot of a mountain, at the source of the river Glicenero.

Voerden, a town of the United Provinces, in Holland. It was taken by the French in 1795. It is on the Rhine: 10 miles W Utrecht, 20 S Amsterdam.

Voghera, a fortified town in the duchy of Milan: 14 miles S S W Pavia, and 30 S by W Milan.

Void, a town of France, department of Meurthe: 10 miles from Toul.

Voigtland, a territory of Upper Saxony, and one of the four circles of the marquisate of Misnia. It is bounded E by Bohemia, W by Thuringia and Franconia. Plawen is the capital.

Vokelmark, or *Wolickmarck*, a town of Germany, in Carinthia, on the Drave: 26 miles S E Clagenfurt.

Volano, a seaport of Italy, in the Ferrarese, on the gulf of Venice, at one of the mouths of the Po: 40 miles E Ferrara.

Volga, the largest river in Europe, which has its source in two small lakes, in the government of Pleskof, in Russia, about 80 miles W of Tver. Its length is 3000 miles. It begins to be navigable a few miles above that town, and is considerably augmented here by the junction of the Tverza, which is a broader, deeper, and more rapid river. By means of the Tverza, a communication is made between the Volga and the Neva, or, in other words, between the Caspian and the Baltic. This river waters some of the finest provinces in the Russian empire, passes by Yaroslaf, Kostroma, Nisinei-Novogorod, Kasan, Simbirsk, and Sara-tof, entering the Caspian Sea, by several mouths, below Astracan. It is well stored with fish. [Hanway.]

Volcano, one of the most considerable of the Lipari Islands, in the Mediterranean, S of the island of Lipari, from which it is separated by a deep channel, a mile and a half broad. It is 12 miles in circumference, and is a volcano, in the form of a broken cone, but now emits smoke only. Volcano (as well as all the rest of these islands) is supposed to have been originally the work of subterranean fire. Of the production of this island, in particular, Fazzello, one of the best of the Sicilian authors, says, that it happened in the early time of the Roman republic, and is recorded by Pliny and others.

Volcanello, a small volcanic island in the Mediterranean, between that of Lipari and Volcano.

Volhinia, a palatinate of Poland, 300 miles long and 150 broad; bounded N by Polesia, E by Kiof, S by Podolia, W by Austrian Poland. It consists chiefly of plains watered by a great number of rivers. Lucho is the capital.

Volisso, a large village on the island Chio. It is built on a hill, has 300 houses and 1500 inhabitants. It has a castle, the neighbourhood is pleasant and fertile, producing annually 500 weight of silk. [Pococke.]

Vollenhoven, a town of the United Provinces, in Overyssel, capital of a territory of its name, with a castle; on the Zuider Zee: 8 miles S W Steenwich, and 12 N W Zwol.

Volo, an ancient town of Turkey in Europe, in Janna, with a citadel and a fort. It is on a gulf of the same name, where there is a good harbour: 30 miles S E Larissa.

Volodimir, or *Vladimir*, a government of Russia in Europe, formerly a province of the government of Moscow. The soil is extremely fertile, and in the forests are innumerable swarms of bees.

Volodimir, or *Vladimir*, a town of Russia, capital of a government of its name, and once the metropolis of the empire: 110 miles E by N Moscow.

Vologda, formerly the largest of all the Russian European governments, containing the provinces of Vologda, Archangel, and Veliki-Ustiug. It is now divided into the two provinces of Vologda and Veliki-Ustiug. It is a marshy country, full of forests, lakes, and rivers, and noted for its fine wool.

Vologda,

Vologda, a town of Ruſſia, in a province of the ſame name, and the ſee of an archbiſhop. It has a magnificent cathedral, ſeveral churches, a caſtle, and a fortreſs; and carries on a conſiderable trade. It is in a marſh, on the river Vologda, which falls into the Sukhona: 237 miles N by E Moſcow.

Volta, a river of Guinea, which runs from N to S, and falls into the Atlantic Ocean, E Acra.

Volterra, an ancient and conſiderable town of Tuſcany, in the territory of Piſa, with a biſhop's ſee. It is ſurrounded by walls, contains ſeveral antiquities, is noted for its medicinal waters, and is on a mountain: 30 miles S W Florence, and 32 S E Piſa.

Volturno, a river of Naples, which paſſes by Capua, and falls into the gulf of Gaieta.

Volturara, a town of Naples, in Capitanata, with a biſhop's ſee. It is at the foot of the Appennines: 52 miles N E Naples.

Volvic, a town of France, department of Puy de Dome. Here are immenſe quarries, formed by a current of prodigious lavas, which furniſh materials for the buildings of the adjacent towns. The ſculptors have employed no other for the ſtatues in the churches; and the Auvergnian ſaints (ſays a French writer, before the late univerſal demolition of ſaints) have here the colour, which elſewhere is given to the devil. Volvic is two miles from Riom.

Voorn, a fort of Dutch Guelderland, on an iſland formed by the junction of the Wahal and the Maeſe, at the E end of the Bommel Waert.

Voorn, an iſland of the United Provinces, in S Holland, between the mouths of the Maeſe. Briel is the capital.

Voornland, a territory of the United Provinces, anciently part of Zealand. It conſiſts of the iſlands of Voorn, Gorec, and Overſlaskee.

Voronetz, a government of European Ruſſia, the capital of which, of the ſame name: 217 miles S by E Moſcow.

Voſges, a department of France, including that part of Lorrain, which was lately a province of the ſame name. It is ſo called from a chain of mountains, covered with wood, that ſeparates this department from the departments of Upper Saone and Upper Rhine.

Vou-hou-hien, a city of China, in the province of Kiang-nan, and juriſdiction of Tay-ping-ſou; the moſt conſiderable, in point of riches, in that juriſdiction: 52 miles S W Tay-ping-ſou.

Vouille, a village of France, department of Vienne. Here Clovis gained a battle, in 507, againſt Alaric, king of the Viſigoths, which extended the French empire from the Loire to the Pyrennees. It is 10 miles W Poitiers.

Vou-tchang-fou, the capital of the province of Hou-quang, in China; the rendezvous, as it were, of all the commercial people in the empire. As every branch of trade is carried on here, its port, ſeated on the Yang-tſe-kiang, is always crowded with veſſels; the river being ſometimes covered with them to the diſtance of two leagues. The beautiful cryſtal found in its mountains, the plentiful crops of fine tea, and the prodigious ſale of the bamboo paper made here, contribute no leſs to make it famous than the continual influx of ſtrangers. Its extent is compared to that of Paris. Its diſtrict contains one city of the ſecond claſs, 9 of the third, a fortified town, and ſeveral fortreſſes: 875 miles S Pekin, lon. 112 25 E, lat. 30 30 N.

Vou-tcheou-fou, or *Fou-tcheou-fou*, a city of China, province of Kiang-ſi, formerly one of the moſt beautiful in the empire; but, ſince the invaſion of the Tartars, it has been a heap of ruins, which, however, ſtill convey ſome idea of its ancient magnificence. Its diſtrict contains 6 cities of the third claſs: 50 miles S by W Nanking, lon. 116 25 E, lat. 27 30 N.

W

WA, or *Wahe*, a town of Sweden, in Schonen: 4 miles N Chriſtianſtadt.

Waackhauſen, a town of Lower Saxony, on a moor, near the Hamme; the houſes are built of ſand, ſtone, and turf. On the Hamme's overflowing its banks, whole diſtricts on this moor, with its oaks, firs, elders, barns, and ovens, are raiſed by the water to the height of 10 or 12 feet: the trees, however, ſubſide again with the ſoil, but on the water's ebbing ſuddenly, frequently fall: 12 miles N Bremen.

Waag, a river of Hungary, which riſes in the Carpathian mountains, paſſes by Leopolſtadt, and falls into the Danube, oppoſite the iſland of Schut.

Wachtendonck, a town of Pruſſian Guelderland, in a moraſs, on the Niers: 5 miles S Gueldres.

Wadſena,

Wadſtena, a town of Sweden, in E Gothland, remarkable for its caſtle, ſeated on the E ſide of the lake Wetter: 160 miles S W Stockholm.

Wageningen, a town of Dutch Guelderland, on the Leek: 10 miles N W Nimeguen.

Wageria, or *Wagerland*, a fertile territory in the duchy of Holſtein: 20 miles in length, and 15 in breadth. Lubec is the capital.

Wahal, a river of the United Provinces, the S branch from the Rhine below Emmerick. It runs from E to W through Guelderland, paſſes by Nimeguen, Tiel, Bommel, and Gorcum; and joining the Maeſe, paſſes by Dort and Rotterdam, and falls into the German Ocean, below Briel.

Wahren, a town of Germany, in Mecklenburg: 10 miles S Malchin.

Waigats, ſtraits between Nova Zembla and Ruſſia, through which the Dutch attempted to find a N E paſſage to China, and failed as far as 75 E lon. in lat. 72 25 N.

Wainfleet, a town in Lincolnſhire, England, near the ſea, in a fenny part of the country: 14 miles N E Boſton, and 130 N by E London.

Wakefield, a town in the W riding of Yorkſhire, England. It has two churches, one with a lofty tower and ſpire. It trades in white cloths and tammies: 28 miles S W York, and 184 N N W London, lon. 1 28 W, lat. 53 41 N.

Walachia, a province of Turkey in Europe, bounded on the N by Moldavia and Tranſylvania; on the E by Beſſarabia, and the river Danube, on the S by Bulgaria, and on the W by Tranſylvania, and the Danube. It is 280 miles in length, and 150 in its greateſt breadth. It abounds in excellent horſes and cattle, and there are mines of ſeveral kinds. The ſoil is very fertile, and there is good paſtures, with wine, oil and all manner of European fruits. The inhabitants, who are chiefly of the Greek church, are wretchedly ignorant, and the higheſt attainments of the eccleſiaſtics ſeldom go beyond reading and ſinging well, and knowing the ceremonies of the church. Walachia is governed by a prince, often elected by the people, and ſtyled waywode, deſpot, or hoſpodar. He is a vaſſal of the Ottoman Porte, his yearly tribute generally amounting to about 60,000 ducats. Tergoviſts, or Tervis, is the capital. [Walker, Jackſon.]

Walburgh, a town of Suabia, in a barony of the ſame name: 24 miles W Kempton, lon. 9 50 E, lat. 47 49 N.

Walcheren, the principal iſland of Zealand, ſeparated from the iſlands of N and S Beveland, by a narrow channel; and from Dutch Flanders by the mouth of the Scheld: bounded on the other ſides by the German Ocean. It is 9 miles long and 8 broad, and being low is ſubject to inundations, but has good arable and paſture lands. Middleburg is the capital.

Walcot, a village in Lincolnſhire, England, on the borders of the fens, one mile from Folkingham. It has a chalybeate ſpring, formerly much frequented.

Walcour, a town of the Auſtrian Netherlands, county of Namur, between the Meuſe and Sambre: 12 miles S Charleroy, and 27 S W Namur.

Waldeck, a principality of the Upper Rhine, bounded E and S by Heſſe Caſſel, W and N by Weſtphalia. It is a mountainous country, covered with woods, and has mines of iron, copper, quickſilver and alum.

Waldeck, capital of the principality of its name, with a caſtle, on the Steinbach: 25 miles W S W Caſſel.

Walden, a corporate town in Eſſex, England, on an aſcent, among pleaſant fields of ſaffron, which is here cultivated. It is governed by a mayor, has a fine large Gothic church: 27 miles N N W Chelmsford, and 42 N by E London.

Waldkirk, a town of Suabia, in Auſtrian Briſgaw, in an iſland formed by the river Eltz, 5 miles from Friburg.

Waldſchut, a ſtrong town of Suabia, one of the four Foreſt Towns, ſubject to the houſe of Auſtria. It is oppoſite the place where the Aar falls into the Rhine, at the entrance of the Black Foreſt: 8 miles N E Lauffenburg, and 17 W Schaffhauſen.

Waldſtædte, a name given to the Swiſs cantons of Lucern, Uri, Schweitz, and Underwalden. It ſignifies *Foreſt Towns*; theſe cantons containing a great number of foreſts. This diſtrict muſt not be confounded with the Waldſtædte, or Foreſt Towns of Suabia, which are Lauffenburg, Waldſchut, Seckingen, and Rheinfelden.

Waldſtætter See, or *Lake*, one of the fineſt lakes in Swiſſerland. It conſiſts of 3 principal branches, called the lakes of Lucern, Schweitz, and Uri. The lake of Lucern is in the form of a croſs; the ſides of which ſtretch from Kuſſnatcht to Dullenwal, a village near Stantz. It is bounded toward the town by cultivated hills

hills ſloping gradually to the water, contraſted on the oppoſite ſide by an enormous maſs of barren and craggy rocks; Mount Pilate, one of the higheſt mountains in Swiſſerland, riſing boldly from the lake. Toward the E of this branch, the lake contracts into a narrow creek, ſcarcely a mile acroſs. Soon after, it again widens, and forms the ſecond branch, or lake of Schweitz, on the W ſide, the canton of Underwalden, on the E that of Schweitz. Here the mountains are more lofty, and infinitely varied; ſome covered to the very ſummits with verdure, others perpendicular and craggy; here forming amphitheatres of wood, there jutting into the water in bold promontories. Near Brumen commences the third branch, or lake of Uri, which takes a S E direction. It is deep and narrow, about 9 miles long, bordered on both ſides by rocks uncommonly wild and romantic, with foreſts of beech and pine growing down their ſides to the very edge of the water.

Wales, a principality in the W of England, 120 miles long, and 80 broad; bounded N by the Iriſh Sea, W by that ſea and St. George's Channel, S by the Briſtol Channel, E by the counties of Cheſter, Salop, Hereford, and Monmouth. It is divided into 12 counties, viz. Angleſey, Carnarvonſhire, Denbighſhire, Flintſhire, Merionethſhire, and Montgomeryſhire, in N Wales; Brecknockſhire, Cardiganſhire, Carmarthenſhire, Glamorganſhire, Pembrokeſhire, and Radnorſhire, in S Wales. It is the country to which the ancient Britons fled, when Great Britain was invaded by the Saxons. They are now called Welſh, and continue to preſerve their own language. It contains 751 pariſhes, and 58 market towns. The air is clear and ſharp, the cattle ſmall, and proviſions, in general, good and cheap. Wales is a mountainous country, and is particularly remarkable for goats. It is watered by many rivers, the principal of which are noted in the different counties.

Wales, New South, the E coaſt of New Holland, extending from 43 49 to 10 37 S lat, being the N and S extremities of that vaſt iſland. This coaſt was firſt explored by captain Cook, in 1770; and a deſign was formed, in conſequence of his recommendation, to ſettle a colony of convicts at Botany Bay. Captain Philip being appointed governor of the intended ſettlement, as well as commodore on the voyage, ſailed from Portſmouth, in May 1787, with a detachment of marines, and 778 convicts, of which 220 were women. He arrived at Botany Bay in January 1788; but finding this bay very ineligible for a colony, he fixed upon Port Jackſon. See *Port Jackſon*. A vaſt chain of lofty mountains, about 60 miles inland, runs nearly in a N and S direction further than the eye can reach. The general face of it is pleaſing, diverſified with gentle riſings and ſmall winding vallies, covered for the moſt part with large ſpreading trees, affording a ſucceſſion of leaves in all ſeaſons; and a variety of flowering ſhrubs, almoſt all entirely new to an European, and of exquiſite fragrance, abound in thoſe places which are free from trees. Many of the plants have been imported into Britain, and are now flouriſhing, not only in the royal garden at Kew, but in many private collections. The climate is not diſagreeable; the heat has never been exceſſive in ſummer, nor the cold intolerable in winter. Storms of thunder and lightning are frequent; but theſe are common to all warm countries. The quadrupeds are principally of the opoſſum kind, of which the moſt remarkable is the kangaroo. There is alſo a ſpecies of dogs very different from thoſe known in Europe; they are extremely fierce and untameable; ſome of them have been brought to England, but ſtill retain their native ferocity. Theſe dogs, which are the only domeſtic animal they have, are called *dingo*; but all other quadrupeds, without exception, they name *kangaroo*. There are many beautiful birds of various kinds; among which the principal are, a black ſwan, its wings edged with white, its bill tinged with red; and the oſtrich or caſſowary, which frequently reaches the height of ſeven feet or more. Several kinds of ſerpents, large ſpiders, and ſcolopendras, have alſo been met with; and three or four ſpecies of ants, particularly green ants, which build their neſts upon trees in a very ſingular manner. There are likewiſe many curious fiſhes; though the finny tribe ſeem not to be ſo plentiful on the coaſt as to give any conſiderable aſſiſtance in the way of proviſions for the colony: ſome very large ſharks have been ſeen in Port Jackſon, and two ſmaller ſpecies. The inhabitants of New South Wales are repreſented as, perhaps, the moſt miſerable and ſavage race of men exiſting. They go entirely naked, but do not appear inſenſible of the benefits of clothing, or of ſome of the conveniencies of which

which their new neighbours are poſſeſſed. Some of them, whom the coloniſts partly clothed, ſeemed to be pleaſed with the comfortable warmth they derived from it, and they all expreſs a great deſire for iron tools. Their colour is rather a deep chocolate than a full black: but the filth with which their ſkin is covered, prevents its true colour from appearing. Notwithſtanding their diſregard for European finery, they are fond of *adorning* their bodies with ſcars; ſo that ſome of them make a very hideous figure. Sometimes, the ſkin is raiſed ſeveral inches from the fleſh, and appears as if filled with wind; and all theſe ſeem to be reckoned marks of honor. Some of them perforate the cartilage of the noſe, and thruſt a large bone through it, a frightful kind of ornament, humorouſly called by the ſailors their *ſprit ſail yard*. Their hair is generaly ſo much clotted with a red gum, that they reſemble a mop. They paint themſelves with various colours: they will alſo ſometimes ornament themſelves with beads and ſhells, but make no uſe of the beautiful feathers of their birds. Moſt of the men want one of the fore teeth in the upper jaw, which alſo appears to be a badge of honor among them. It is common for the women to cut off two joints of the litttle finger; which, conſidering the clumſineſs of their amputating inſtruments, muſt be a painful operation. The New Hollanders appear extremely deficient in the uſeful arts. Of the cultivation of the ground they have no notion; nor can they be prevailed upon to eat bread or dreſſed meat. Hence they depend entirely for ſubſiſtence on the fruits and roots they can gather, and the fiſh they catch They frequently ſet fire to the graſs, in order to drive out the opoſſums, and other animals, from their retreats; and they have been obſerved to ſet decoys for quails. As all theſe reſources muſt be, at beſt, precarious, it is no wonder that they are frequently diſtreſſed for proviſions. Thus, in the ſummer, they would eat neither the ſhark nor the ſting-ray; but, in winter, any thing was acceptable. A young whale being driven on ſhore, was quickly cut in pieces, and carried off; they broiled it only long enough to ſcorch the outſide; and in this raw ſtate they eat all their fiſh. They ſometimes bake their proviſions, by the help of hot ſtones, like the inhabitants of the iſlands in the Southern Ocean. Among the fruits uſed by them is a kind of wild fig; and they eat alſo the kernels of a fruit reſembling the pineapple. The principal part of their ſubſiſtence, however, is fiſh. They ſometimes ſtrike the fiſh from the canoes with ſpears, ſometimes catch them with hooks, and alſo make uſe of nets, which are generally made of the fibres of the flax plant, with very little preparation, and are ſtrong and heavy; the lines of which they are compoſed being twiſted like whipcord. Some of them, however, appear to be made of the fur of an animal, and others of cotton. The meſhes of the nets are made of large loops, artificially inſerted into each other, without any knots. Their hooks are made of the inſide of a ſhell, very much reſembling mother-of-pearl. Their canoes are nothing more than large pieces of bark, tied up at both ends with vines; and, conſidering the ſlight texture of theſe veſſels, the dexterity with which they are managed, and the boldneſs with which they venture out to ſea in them, is wonderful. There is no good reaſon for ſuppoſing them to be cannibals; but they eat animal ſubſtances raw, or next to it. Some of their vegetables are poiſonous when raw, but not ſo when boiled. They could never be brought to taſte ſpirits a ſecond time. Their huts conſiſt of pieces of bark, laid together in the form of an oven, open at one end, very low, but long enough for a man to lie at full length; but they ſeem to depend more for ſhelter on the caverns with which the rocks abound. So far from being ſo innured to the cold, by going invariably naked, as to be inſenſible to the injuries of the weather, the coloniſts had repeated opportunities of ſeeing them ſhivering with cold in the winter, or huddling together in heaps, in their huts, or in caverns, till a fire could be kindled to warm them. It is probable, however, notwithſtanding their extreme barbariſm, that ſome knowledge of the arts may be introduced among them, as ſome have been ſeen attentively conſidering the utenſils and conveniences of the Europeans, with a view, ſeemingly, of making ſimilar improvements. In ſome things alſo, they poſſeſs a great power of imitation. They can imitate the ſongs and language of the Europeans, almoſt inſtantaneouſly, much better than the latter can imitate theirs by long practice; and this talent is diſcernable in their ſculptures, every where to be met with on the rocks: theſe repreſent men and other animals, and though rude,

rude, are very surprising for people who have not the knowledge of constructing a comfortable habitation, or of making clothes. In person, they are active, vigorous, and stout, though generally lean. The women have sometimes been kept back with the most jealous sensibility; sometimes offered with the greatest familiarity. Such of them as have been seen, have soft and pleasing voices; and seem not to be destitute of modesty. The men display great personal bravery on the appearance of any danger: but, with all their courage, they are much afraid of a musket, and almost equally so of a red coat, which they know to be the martial dress of the Europeans. The mischief which they have hitherto done, has been exercised only on some straggling convicts, most of whom probably, have been the aggressors: they certainly burn their dead, which, perhaps, has given rise to the story of their being cannibals. They seem very little addicted to thieving, in comparison with the inhabitants of most of the islands in the Southern Ocean; and they are very honest among themselves, leaving their spears and other implements on the beach, in perfect security of their remaining untouched. They are very expert at throwing their javelins, and will hit a mark with great certainty, at a considerable distance. They are more numerous than was at first imagined; though still their numbers must be accounted few in comparison to the extent of the country; and there is reason to believe that the interior parts are uninhabited. The jurisdiction of the governor of New S Wales, extends from 43 49 to 10 37 S lat. From the seacoast it extends westward as far as 135 E lon. and thence proceeding in an easterly direction, includes all the islands in the Pacific Ocean, within the above mentioned latitudes.

[Phillips.]

Walkenreid, a town of Upper Saxony, in Thuringia: 20 miles S W Halberstadt.

Wallebard, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Basle, with a castle, on a high rock. It is at the foot of Mount Jura: 15 miles N E Soleure.

Wallenstadt, a town of Switzerland, in Appenzel, incorporated into the bailiwick of Sargands, but enjoying many distinct privileges. It derives its existence from the passage of the merchandise transported from Germany, through the country of the Grisons, to Italy. This communication occasions the frequent resort of Italian merchants; and that language is understood by many of the inhabitants. This town is at the E End of a lake of its name: 9 miles W Sargans, and 15 N W Coire. [Coxe.]

Wallenstadt, a lake of Switzerland, 12 miles long and 2 broad, bounded N and S by high mountains. On the side of the canton of Glarus, the mountains are chiefly cultivated. On the other side, numberless cascades, occasioned by the melting of the snows, fall down the sides of the mountains, from a very considerable height, and with an almost inconceivable variety. Through this lake flows the Mat, which, soon after, joining the Linth, forms the river Limmat.

[Coxe.]

Wallingford, an ancient borough in Berkshire, England, on the Thames, over which is a stone bridge: 46 miles W London.

Walloons, a name formerly given to the inhabitants of a considerable part of the French and Austrian Netherlands.

Walpo, a town of Sclavonia, capital of a county of its name, with a castle: 20 miles W Esseck, and 110 S Buda, lon. 19 22 E, lat. 45 35 N.

Walsall, a corporate town in Staffordshire, England. It has several manufactures in iron, such as nails, bridlebits, stirrups, spurs, buckles, &c. and is governed by a mayor. It is on the side of a hill: 15 miles S Stafford, and 116 N W London.

Walsham, North, a town in Norfolk, England: 10 miles E Norwich.

Walsingham, a town in Norfolk, England, famous for the ruins of a monastery, which had a shrine of the Virgin, almost as much frequented as that of Thomas Becket at Canterbury. Among these ruins are two uncovered wells, one of which is called the Virgin Mary's, or the Holy Well: 25 miles N W Norwich, and 116 N N E London.

Waltham, a town in Hampshire, England: 8 miles S Winchester, and 65 W by S London.

Waltham Abbey, a town in Essex, England. Here are some gunpowder mills, and some manufactures of printed linens and pins. It is on the river Lea: 12 miles N by E London.

Waltham Cross, a village in Hertfordshire: 12 miles N by E London.

Waltham on the Would, a town in Leicestershire: 19 miles N E Leicester.

Walthamstow, a considerable village in Essex,

Eſſex, adorned with handſome villas: 5 miles N E London.

Walthamſtow, a conſiderable village in Eſſex, adorned with handſome villas: 5 miles N E London.

Waltinbruch, a town of Suabia, duchy of Wirtemburg, on the Aich.

Walton, a conſiderable village in Surry, on the Thames, over which is a handſome bridge: 6 miles W by S Kingſton.

Wandſworth, a large village in Surry, on the Wandle, near its confluence with the Thames. The dying of cloth has been practiſed here for more than a century; there are alſo manufactures for bolting cloth, the printing of calicoes and kerſeymeres, and the whitening and preſſing of ſtuffs; with oil, iron, and whitelead mills, vinegar works, and diſtilleries: 5 miles W S W London.

Wangen, an imperial town in Suabia. The inhabitants are papiſts, and carry on a great trade in paper and hard ware. It is 17 miles N E Lindau, and 30 E Conſtance.

Wangen, a town of Swiſſerland, capital of the bailiwick of Wangen, on the Aar: 10 miles E Soleure, and 23 N N E Bern.

Wangen, a town of France, department of Lower Rhine, on the ſide of a mountain, ſurrounded by a wall: 8 miles N W Straſburg.

Wanlockhead, a village in the N part of Dumfrieſſhire. It is near the lead mines, and has a conſiderable number of ſmelting houſes.

Wanſtead, a village in Eſſex, on the ſkirts of Epping Foreſt, diſtinguiſhed for Wanſtead Houſe, one of the moſt magnificent ſeats in England. The church, rebuilt in 1790, is a beautiful ſtructure of Portland ſtone: 6 miles N E London.

Wantage, a town in Berkſhire, England, famous for being the birthplace of king Alfred: 12 miles S by W Oxford.

Waradin, Great, a ſtrong town of Upper Hungary, capital of a county of its name, with a citadel, and a biſhop's ſee: 150 miles E N E Buda, lon. 21 50 E, lat. 47 5 N.

Waradin, Little, a ſtrong town of Sclavonia, capital of a county of its name, on the Drave: 28 miles W S W Kaniſca, lon. 16 15 E, lat. 46 48 N.

Warangole, (the Arinkill of Foriſhta) once the capital of Golconda, in the Deccan of Hindooſtan. The ſite of it is evident from the old ramparts, which are amazingly extenſive. A modern fortreſs is conſtructed within it, and is in the poſſeſſion of the nizam of the Deccan: 62 miles N N E Hydrabad, lon. 79 30 E, lat. 18 6 N.

Warburg, a ſeaport of Sweden, province of Halland, with a caſtle: 30 miles S Gottemburg, lat. 57 12 N.

Warburg, a town of Germany, biſhopric of Paderborn, formerly Imperial and Hanſeatic: 20 miles S E Paderborn, lat. 51 33 N.

Warcop, a village in Weſtmorland, England, on the river Eden, S E Appleby. Here was a large caſtle, which covered near an acre of ground, with walls 15 feet thick, the ſtones of which were uſed for building the ſteeple of the church.

Warde, a town in N Jutland, near the mouth of a river of its name: 15 miles N Ripen.

Wardhuys, a ſeaport of Daniſh Lapland, on a ſmall iſland of its name, near the continent. It has an old fort, where the governor reſides: 120 miles S E of the N Cape, lat. 70 22 N.

Ware, a town of Hertfordſhire, England, on the Lea, by which 5000 quarters of malt and corn are frequently ſent in a week to London, and the barges return with coal. In 1408, it was deſtroyed by a great inundation; and ſluices and wears were made in the river, to preſerve it from future floods: 21 miles N London.

Warebridge, or *Wadebridge*, a town in Cornwall, England, noted for its bridge over the river Camel, which is the handſomeſt in the county, and ſupported by 20 arches: 20 miles W Launceſton.

Wareham, a borough and ſeaport in Dorſetſhire, England, between the Frome and Piddle, at their entrance into Lochford Lake, the W part of Poole harbour. It had ſeveral churches, now reduced to three; alſo a wall and a caſtle; but has ſuffered much by the various turns of fortune, and the harbour is almoſt choked up. Above the bridge, over the Frome, is a good ſalmon fiſhery; and in the neighbourhood fine tobaccopipe clay is dug, of which nearly 10,000 tons are annually exported to London, Liverpool, &c. Wareham has 1100 inhabitants, is governed by a mayor, ſends two members to parliament, and is 20 miles E Dorcheſter, and 114 W by S London.

Warka, a town of Poland, in Maſovia, on the river Pilſa, lat. 51 35 N.

Warkworth, a village in Northumberland, England: 5 miles S E Alnwick, with a caſtle, in which is a chapel cut out of a rock.

Warmeland, ſee *Wermeland*.

Warminſter, a town in Wiltſhire, England: 22 miles N W Saliſbury.

Warnemunde, a ſeaport of Germany, in the duchy of Mecklenburg. The Swedes had a houſe here to take toll; but, in 1710, when their affairs were upon the decline, the duke of Mecklenburg put a garriſon in it. It is on the Baltic, at the mouth of the Warne: 26 miles N E Wiſmar, lon. 12 26 E, lat. 54 4 N.

Warneton, a town of Auſtrian Flanders, on the Lis: 8 miles N W Liſle.

Warrington, a large and populous town in Lancaſhire, England. It has large manufactures of ſail cloth, ſacking, cotton, pins, and glaſs. It is on the Merſey, over which is a bridge: 18 miles E Liverpool, and 18 W by S Manchester.

Warſaw, a large city of Poland, capital of that country, and of the province of Maſovia. It is built partly in a plain, and partly on a gentle riſe from the Viſtula, which is as broad as the Thames at Weſtminſter, but ſhallow in ſummer. This city and its ſuburbs occupy a vaſt extent of ground, and contain above 60,000 inhabitants. The whole exhibits the ſtrong contraſt of wealth and poverty, luxury and diſtreſs, which pervades every part of this unhappy country. The ſtreets are ſpacious, but ill paved; the churches and public buildings, large and magnificent; the palaces of the nobility, numerous and ſplendid; but the greateſt part of the houſes, particularly in the ſuburbs, are mean and ill conſtructed wooden hovels. In the beginning of 1794, the empreſs of Ruſſia put a garriſon into this city, in order to compel the Poles to acquieſce in the uſurpations ſhe had in view, but this garriſon was ſoon expelled by the citizens. The inſurrection became general throughout Poland, and the king of Pruſſia laid ſiege to Warſaw in July, but was compelled to raiſe it in September. The Ruſſians ſummoned Warſaw to ſurrender, and on being refuſed, after the junction of the different corps under Ferfrn, Dernfeld, Deniſow, and Suwarrow, they proceeded on the 4th of November, to attack the ſuburbs of Praga. In the mean time, the generals, Madaliński and Dambrowſki, threw themſelves into Warſaw, and prepared for reſiſtance. The ſuburb of Praga was defended by more than a hundred pieces of cannon, diſpoſed upon 33 batteries. Little intimidated by ſo formidable a force, the ferocious Suwarrow commanded his ſoldiers to mount to the aſſault in the ſame manner they had done at Iſmael, by climbing over the dead and wounded bodies of their comrades, as well as of their enemies. His farther commands were, that they ſhould fight only with the ſabre and bayonet. The Ruſſians ſprung to the charge with almoſt inconceivable impetuoſity; they eagerly began to climb the works, and the ſix Ruſſian columns, by ſingular good fortune, preſented themſelves at the ſame moment before the lines of Praga. Thus ſurrounded, the Poliſh generals found themſelves unable to oppoſe with 10,000 ſoldiers, which was the whole of their force, the united attack of 50,000 men: and, to add to their diſtreſs, the fire which they immediately commenced, from the darkneſs of the night, was ſo ill directed, as to paſs over the heads of the aſſailants. The cry raiſed by the ſucceſsful columns, penetrated to the entrenchments on the other ſide of the Viſtula, and added to the conſternation of the Poles engaged with the other part of the Ruſſian force; and they endeavoured to find ſafety by retiring into Warſaw, over a bridge. In their retreat, they were met by another body of Ruſſians, and a dreadful carnage enſued, in which a great part of the garriſon of Praga was miſerably ſlaughtered. After a ſevere conflict of eight hours, the reſiſtance on the part of the Poles ceaſed; but the maſſacre laſted for two hours longer, and the pillage laſted till noon on the following day: 5000 Poles were computed to have been ſlain in the aſſault; the remainder were either impriſoned or diſperſed. The citizens were compelled to lay down their arms, and their houſes were plundered by the mercileſs Ruſſians; who, after the battle had ceaſed nearly 10 hours, about 9 o'clock at night ſet fire to the town, and again began to maſſacre the inhabitants; 9000 perſons, unarmed men, defenceleſs women, and harmleſs infants, periſhed either in the flames or by the ſword, and nearly the whole of the ſuburb was reduced to aſhes. In the whole of this ſiege, it is computed that not leſs than 30,000 of the Poles were inhumanly put to death. It has been ſince given up to Pruſſia. Warſaw is 160 miles S E Dantzic, 130 N N E Cracow, and 300 N E Vienna, lon. 21 0 E, lat. 52 14 N.

Warta, a town of Great Poland, in the palatinate of Siradia, on the river Warta: 12 miles N Siradia, lon. 18 0 E, lat. 51 41 N.

Wartenburg, a town of Sileſia, capital of

of a lordſhip of its name. In 1742, it was entirely reduced to aſhes, except the caſtle: 22 miles N W Breſlaw.

Warwick, an ancient borough in Warwickſhire, England. It is the county town, on a rocky eminence, above the river Avon, over which is a ſtone bridge. It was fortified with a wall, now in ruins; but it has ſtill a fine caſtle of the ancient earls of Warwick, inhabited by the preſent poſſeſſor of that title. Warwick is governed by a mayor, and principally conſiſts of one regular built ſtreet, at each end of which is an ancient gate. It had anciently 6 monaſteries, and 6 churches; of the latter 2 only remain: it has likewiſe a handſome ſhirehouſe, a good free-ſchool, and a noted hoſpital for 12 decayed gentlemen, who have each 20 pounds a year, and the chaplain 50: 15 miles S W Coventry, and 93 N W London.

Warwickſhire, a county of England; bounded N W by Staffordſhire, N E by Leiceſterſhire, W by Worceſterſhire, E by Northamptonſhire. It contains four hundreds and one liberty, one city, 12 market towns, 158 pariſhes, and 24,000 houſes; and ſends 6 members to parliament. The air is very mild, pleaſant, and healthy. The N part, called the Woodlands, is divided from the S, called the Feldon, by the river Avon; and the ſoil of both is rich and fertile. It produces corn, malt, wood, wool, cheeſe, coal, iron, and limeſtone. The principal rivers are the Avon, Tame, and Arrow. The capital is Warwick, but Birmingham is the largeſt town.

Waſſerburg, a town of Bavaria, with a caſtle, among mountains: 25 miles E by S Munich.

Watchet, a town of Somerſetſhire, England, on the Briſtol Channel, at the mouth of a good harbour, frequented by coal ſhips: 14 miles N W Bridgewater, and 153 W by S London.

Waterford, a fine county of Ireland, bounded S by St. George's Channel, W by Cork, E by Waterford Haven, which parts it from Wexford. It contains 71 pariſhes, 18,796 houſes, 110,000 inhabitants, and ſends 10 members to parliament.

Waterford, a populous city and ſeaport of Ireland, in a county of its name, with a biſhop's ſee. It is the ſecond place in the kingdom and has an excellent harbour, where ſhips of the greateſt burden may ride at the quay. It has 3600 houſes, 26,000 inhabitants, and ſtands on the river Sure: 8 miles N St. George's Channel, 26 S Kilkenny, and 75 S by W Dublin, lon. 6 54 W, lat. 52 18 N.

Watford, a town in Hertfordſhire, England, with a great corn market on Tueſday. It is on the Coln: 7 miles S by W St. Alban's and 14 N W London.

Watlington, a town in Oxfordſhire, England: 14 miles S E Oxford, and 46 W London.

Watten, a town of France, department of the N, on the Aa: 5 miles from St. Omer.

Watton, a town in Norfolk, England: 18 miles S W Norwich.

Wawra, a ſmall town, tributary to the kingdom of Bambarra, ſurrounded with high walls, inhabited by a mixture of Mandingoes and Foulahs. Here they employ themſelves principally in cultivating corn, which they exchange with the Moors for ſalt. [Park.]

Wear, a river of England, which falls into the German Ocean.

Wearmouth, a village in Durham, England, on the N ſide of the mouth of the Wear, oppoſite Sunderland. Here is an iron bridge over the Wear, of one arch 236 feet ſpan, erected in 1796, and the firſt ever conſtructed of parts ſo formed, as to unite in the manner of keyſtones.

Weddenſchweil, a town of Swiſſerland, canton of Zuric, and has 8188 inhabitants. Near it is a remarkable waterfall. It is on the W ſide of the lake of Zuric: 10 miles S E of that city. [Coxe.]

Weert, a town of Dutch Brabant, taken by the French in 1794: 12 miles W Ruremonde, lat. 51 7 N.

Weever, a river of England, which enters the eſtuary of the Merſey. It is navigable to Winsford.

Weibligen, a town of Swabia, in Germany. It was beſieged by Conrad 3d, and the women being allowed to depart with what they could carry on their ſhoulders, each one took her huſband, and left the place to the enemy. [Adam.]

Weiſſtadt, a town of Germany, biſhopric of Spire: 20 miles S E Heidelberg.

Weichterbach, a town in Weteravia, with a caſtle, where the count reſides.

Weiden, a town of Bavaria: 10 miles N W Luchſtenberg, lat. 49 34 N.

Weil, or *Wyl*, a free imperial town of Suabia, duchy of Wirtemburg. The inhabitants are Roman catholics. It is on the Worm: 12 miles W Stutgard.

Weilburg, a town of the Upper Rhine, county of Naſſau. It is on the Lahn: 29 miles E Mentz, lat. 50 18 N.

Weilheim

Weilheim, a town of Suabia, duchy of Wirtemburg, on the river Laurer.

Weimar, a town of Upper Saxony, in Thuringia, with a magnificent caſtle, the reſidence of the duke of Saxe-Weimar, in which the duke has a valuable library, a cabinet of medals, a muſeum, and a gallery of paintings. Weimar is on the Ilm: 20 miles N E Erfurt, and 20 W S W Naumburg, lon. 11 52 E, lat. 51 6 N.

Weingartin, a town in the palatinate of the Rhine, on the Printza: 4 miles N E Dourlach, and 9 S Philipſburg.

Weinheim, a town in the palatinate of the Rhine: 10 miles N Heidelberg.

Weiſbaden, a town in the electorate of Mentz, where there are hot baths in high eſteem: 8 miles N E Mentz, and 15 W Francfort.

Weiſsrain, ſee *Veſperin*.

Weiſelmunde, a fortreſs of Weſtern Pruſſia, at the mouth of the Viſtula, below Dantzic, whoſe harbour it defends, lon. 18 40 E, lat. 54 24 N.

Weiſſemburg, a town of France, department of Lower Rhine. Between this place and Lauterburg, are the famous lines from which the French drove the Auſtrians in 1744; and in 1793, the Pruſſians drove the French from the ſame ſituation. It is on the Lauter: 10 miles S W Landau, and 22 N E Straſburg, lat. 48 53 N.

Weiſſemburg, a free imperial town of Franconia. The inhabitants are proteſtants: 30 miles S W Nuremburg, lat. 49 4 N.

Weiſſemburg, a town of Saxony: 20 miles N by W Wittemberg, and 20 N E Deſſaw.

Weiſſemburg, ſee *Alba Julia*.

Weiſſemburg, or *Stulweiſſemburg*, a town of Lower Hungary, at the E end of the Platten See: 36 miles S W Buda, lat. 47 22 N.

Weiſſenfels, a town of Upper Saxony, in Miſnia. Above the town is a fine citadel, called Auguſtuſburg, the reſidence of the duke of Saxe-Weiſſenfels: 17 miles S W Leipſick.

Welland, a river of England, which paſſes by Market Harborough to Stamford, from whence it is navigable to the Foſſdike Waſh, which it enters below Spalding.

Wellingborough, a town in Northamptonſhire, England. A fire happened here in 1738, which conſumed above 800 houſes; but it has been ſince rebuilt: 12 miles N E Northampton, and 68 N by W London.

Wellington, a town in Shropſhire, England: 12 miles E Shrewſbury.

Wellington, a town in Somerſetſhire, England: 15 miles N E Exeter.

Wells, a ſeaport in Norfolk, England, a large church, a quaker's meeting, and a conſiderable corn trade: 27 miles N Swaffham, and 121 N N E London.

Wells, a city in Somerſetſhire, England. It is ſeated at the foot of a hill, and has its name from the wells and ſprings about it; and is a biſhop's ſee, jointly with Bath. The cathedral is a ſtately pile; and the biſhop's palace is like a caſtle, being ſurrounded with walls and a moat. The city is governed by a mayor, ſends 2 members to parliament, and is the centre of a great manufacture of worſted ſtockings: 16 miles S Briſtol, and 120 W London.

Wells, a town of Auſtria, on the Trawn: 18 miles S Lintz.

Welſhpool, a town in Montgomeryſhire, Wales. It is the principal trading town in the county, being the great mart for Welſh cottons, flannels, &c. The caſtle, called Powis Caſtle, is built of a reddiſh ſtone, and is a large ſtately ſtructure. It is in a rich vale, on the Severn: 9 miles N Montgomery, and 19 W Shrewſbury, lat. 52 33 N.

Weltenburg, ſee *Arbach*.

Welwyn, a village in Hertfordſhire, England: 5 miles N Hatfield. Of this place the celebrated Dr. Young was rector; and here was the ſcene of his Night Thoughts.

Wem, a town in Shropſhire, England, on the Roden: 9 miles N Shrewſbury.

Wendover, a borough in Buckinghamſhire, England. It ſends 2 members to parliament: 35 miles W by N London.

Wenner, the largeſt lake of Sweden, in W Gothland, N W of the lake Wetter. It is 90 miles in length, and, in ſome places, 40 in breadth.

Wenlock, a borough in Shropſhire, England. It ſends 2 members to parliament: 12 miles S E Shrewſbury.

Wenſyſſel, a peninſula of Denmark, which makes the N part of N Jutland; bounded E by the Categate, N and W by the German Ocean.

Wenſyſſel, a town of Denmark, in N Jutland, capital of a prefecture of its name. It is on the Ryaa: 17 miles N W Alburg, lon. 9 40 E, lat. 57 4 N.

Wentworth, a village in Yorkſhire, England: 3 miles N W Rotherham.

Weobly, an ancient borough in Herefordſhire.

fordſhire, England. It ſends 2 members to parliament: 8 miles N W Hereford.

Werben, a town of Germany, in the old marche of Brandenburg, formerly a ſtrong paſſage on the river Elbe, but now all the fortifications are ruined. It is at the place where the Habel falls into the Elbe: 60 miles N W Berlin, lon. 12 12 E, lat. 53 3 N.

Werchteren, a town of Auſtrian Brabant, at the confluence of the Demer and Dyle: 9 miles E Mechlin, lat. 51 0 N.

Werden, a town of Weſtphalia, inhabited by proteſtants, under the protection of Pruſſia: 10 miles N E Duſſeldorf.

Werdenberg, a town of Swiſſerland, ſubject to the canton of Glarus, and capital of a county of the ſame name, which is ſeparated from the canton by the county of Sargans, and bounded S by the Rhine. It has a ſtrong caſtle, which is the reſidence of the bailiff, and is ſeated on an eminence, commanding a beautiful proſpect: 16 miles N E Glarus.

Werle, a town of Weſtphalia, in the biſhopric of Munſter: 30 miles S Munſter.

Wermeland, a province of Sweden, in W Gothland, bounded N by Dalecarlia, E by Weſtmania and Nericia, S by the lakes Wenner and Dalia, and W by the mountains of Norway. It is fertile, and diverſified by mountains, rocks, hills, and dales, clothed with foreſts of birch, poplar, mountain aſh, pine, and fir. It alſo abounds with lakes, which ſucceed each other almoſt without intermiſſion: they are from 4 to 40 miles in circumference; ſome ſo narrow as to appear like broad rivers, and others of a circular ſhape; their ſhores, in ſome parts, ſteep and rocky; in others gently ſloping, and feathered with hanging wood to the margin of the water. Numerous rivulets iſſue from theſe lakes, and form, ſometimes, ſmall pictureſque cataracts. Carlſtadt is the capital.

Wern, a town of Weſtphalia, in the biſhopric of Munſter, with a monaſtery, near the Lippe: 28 miles S by W Munſter.

Werra. See *Weſer*.

Wertheim, a town of Franconia, capital of a county of its name, at the confluence of the Tauber and Maine: 20 miles W Wurtzburg.

Werwick, a town of Auſtrian Flanders, taken by the French in 1793. It is on the Lis: 8 miles S E Ypres.

Weſel, a town of Weſtphalia, duchy of Cleves, with a ſtrong citadel, near the confluence of the Rhine and the Lippe. Here are two Calviniſt churches, one for the Lutherans, and another for the papiſts; but the regency of the town is in the hands of the Calviniſts. It was formerly an imperial and hanſeatic town, but now belongs to the king of Pruſſia: 25 miles S E Cleves, and 45 N Cologne.

Weſenburgh, a fortified town of Ruſſia, government of Eſthonia: 55 miles S E Revel, and 55 N W Narva.

Weſer, a conſiderable river of Germany, which riſes in the county of Henneburg, being then called the Werra. It croſſes a corner of Thuringia, enters the duchy of Brunſwick, and receives the Fulde at Munden. It then aſſumes the name of Weſer, runs along the confines of the circles of Weſtphalia and Lower Saxony, waters Hamelin, Minden, and Hoye; receives the Aller, below Verden; and, paſſing by Bremen, enters the German Ocean.

Weſt Bay, a bay of the Engliſh Channel, on the coaſt of the counties of Dorſet and Devon, of vaſt extent. It begins weſt of Portland, and ends at Berry Point near Torbay. The tide is current here 9 hours; high water at 10 o'clock at new and full moon; and E S E moon makes full ſea. The ſea off the coaſt is reckoned the moſt dangerous part of the Channel, eſpecially on the W, where ſhips, not aware of the currents, are embayed and driven aſhore on the beach. When ſhips are ſo deeply embayed, that there is no poſſibility of getting off, eſpecially at the beginning of the ebb, they may run boldly on the beach, and the mariners are to remain aboard for 5 or 6 ſeas; they may then ſtep on ſhore with ſafety; but if they leave the ſhip inſtantly it is dangerous and fatal: lighthouſes have been ſerviceable for preventing theſe accidents. Where ſhips that come from the W, neglect to keep a good offing, or are taken ſhort by contrary winds, and cannot weather the highland at Portland, but are driven between the iſland and the main land, they periſh without remedy; and it has been obſerved, that more Dutch veſſels are loſt here than any other, almoſt every year, eſpecially in winter, which is thought to be owing to an obſtinate adherence to old charts, and not allowing for the true variation of the compaſs. When the variation is W, the true Channel courſe is W by S from Dungeneſs to the Caſkets; Portland Iſle, and the Caſkets are 15 leagues aſunder nearly in a meridian. Dr. Halley obſerves, that

that the navigation up and down the Channel is an E variation: W S W is the true course. The Channel between Portland and the Caskets is 40 fathoms deep, and in fair weather, one may see in that depth, the land on both sides: the nearer England the shoaler, the nearer the Casket the deeper.

Westbury, a borough in Wiltshire, England. It sends two members to parliament: 26 miles N W Salisbury.

Westerham, a town in Kent, England. It is the birthplace of bishop Hoadly and general Wolfe: the latter is interred in the church: 14 miles N W Tunbridge, and 22 S S E London.

Westeros, a town of Sweden, capital of Westmania, with a bishop's see, a citadel, and a famous college. It carries on a considerable commerce with Stockholm, across the lake Maeler; particularly in copper and iron from the neighbouring mines. Here are the ruins of an ancient palace, formerly inhabited by the kings of Sweden. The cathedral, built of brick, is celebrated for its tower, esteemed the highest in the kingdom. In this cathedral is the tomb of the unfortunate Eric XIV. It is on the lake Maeler: 45 miles N W Stockholm, lon. 17 0 E, lat. 59 38 N. [Coxe.]

Westerburg, a town of Germany, in Weteravia, with a castle. It is the capital of a lordship of its name: 35 miles N Mentz.

Western Islands, see *Azores*.

Western Islands, or *Hebrides*, a name given to a great number of islands, in the North Atlantic Ocean, to the W of Scotland. Pliny, who reckoned the number to be 30, is considered to be pretty near the truth. The principal are Lewis, North and South Uist, Skye, Benbecula, Mull and Jura, *which see*. These islands were anciently called *Ebude*, and afterwards *Hebrides*. The inhabitants had probably, for some ages, their own governors: one little king to each island, or to each group, as necessity required. It is reasonable to suppose that their government was as much divided as that of Great Britain, which, it is well known, was under the direction of numbers of petty princes, before it was reduced under the power of the Romans.

Westerwald. See *Weteravia*.

Westerwick, a seaport of Sweden, in Smoland, on the Baltic: 50 miles N Calmar, and 120 S W Stockholm.

Westmania, or *Westmanland*, a province of Sweden Proper, between Sudermania, Gestricia, Nericia, and Upland. It abounds in copper and iron mines. The face of the country is diversified like Wermeland. Westeros is the capital.

Westminster, a city of Middlesex, England, the residence of the monarchs of Great Britain, the seat of the parliament and of the high courts of justice, and constituting, with London and Southwark, the metropolis of the British empire. It sends two members to parliament. In the city are two parish churches, and seven in the liberties.

Westmoreland, a county of England, bounded N and N W by Cumberland, E and S E by Yorkshire, S and S W by Lancashire. It is generally divided into the baronies of Kendal and Westmoreland: the former is very mountainous, but the latter is a large champaign country. It lies partly in the diocese of Chester, and partly in that of Carlisle; contains 8 market towns and 26 parishes, 70,000 houses, and sends four members to parliament.

Westphalia one of the circles of Germany, bounded E by the circle of Lower Saxony, S by Hesse, Westerwalde, and the Rhine, W by the United Provinces, N by the German Ocean. The air is cold, but the soil produces pastures and some corn, though there are a great many marshes. The horses are large, and the hogs in high esteem, especially the hams, known by the name of Westphalia hams. The principal rivers are the Weser, Embs, Lippe, and Roer. It contains the sovereign bishoprics of Osnaburg, Munster, and Paderborn: the principality of Minden; the counties of Ravensberg, Tecklenburg, Ritburg, Lippe, Lemgow, Spigelburg, Schawenburg, Hoye, Diepholt, Delmenhorst, Oldenburg, Embden or E Friesland, Bentheim, and Lingen. These are N of the river Lippe. To the S of it are the abbies of Essen and Verden; the town of Dortmund; the counties of Marck and Homburg; and the duchies of Westphalia, Berg, and Cleves. Munster is the most considerable city in this circle.

Westphalia, a duchy of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, bounded N by the bishoprics of Munster and Osnaburg, and the county of Lippe, W by that of Marck; S by the territories of Nassau; and E by the counties of Witgenstein, Hartzfeld, Waldeck, and the landgravate, of Hesse. It is a mountainous country, full of wood, but moderately fertile; and is subject to the elector of Cologne. Arensburg is the capital.

Westrogothia,

Weſtrogothia. See *Gothland.*

Weteravia, a province of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, having the palatinate of the Rhine on the W, and Heſſe and Fulde on the E. It is divided into two parts by the river Lhan; one called Weteravia Proper, and the other N Weteravia, or Weſterwald.

Wetherby, a town in the W riding of Yorkſhire, England: 14 miles W York.

Wetter, a lake of Sweden, in Gothland, S E of the lake Wenner. It is 100 miles from N to S, and from 2 to 6 from E to W. [Coxe.]

Wettingen, a town of Swiſſerland, on the Limmat: 1 mile S Baden. Its wooden bridge is a beautiful piece of mechaniſm, 240 feet long, and ſuſpended 20 feet above the ſurface of the water. It is the laſt work of Grubenman, the ſelf-taught architect, and is far more elegant than his bridge at Schaffhauſen.

Wetzlar, a free imperial town of Germany, in Weteravia, ſurrounded by ditches and walls, flanked with towers. The inhabitants are proteſtants, and have a council of 24 members. It is at the confluence of the Lahn, Diſle and Dillen: 5 miles S Solms, and 78 N by E Spire: lon. 8 32 E, lat. 50 26 N.

Wexford, a county of Ireland, province of Munſter, bounded N by Wicklow, E by St. George's channel, S by the Atlantic Ocean. It contains 109 pariſhes, ſends 18 members to parliament, and is fruitful in corn and graſs.

Wexford, a conſiderable ſeaport of Ireland, capital of a county of its name. It was once reckoned the chief city in Ireland, being the firſt colony of the Engliſh, and has a very commodious harbour at the mouth of the Slana, on a bay of St. George's channel: 33 miles E N E Waterford, and 75 S Dublin.

Wexio, a ſeaport of Sweden, in Smoland, on a lake, which contains a group of woody iſlands. Though a biſhop's ſee, it is very ſmall, and the houſes moſtly of wood: 50 miles W Calmar, and 155 S W Stockholm, lon. 14 57 E, lat. 56 41 N.

Wey, a river of England, which enters the Thames, at Weybridge.

Weybridge, a village in Surry, on the Wey, at its entrance into the Thames: 2 miles E Chertſey. Here is Woburn Farm, the reſidence of Lord Loughborough, the plantations of which were the firſt ſpecimen in England, of the *ferme ornée,* or ornamented farm.

Weyhill, a village in Hampſhire, England: 3 miles W Andover; famous for an annual fair on the 10th of October, for ſheep, leather, hops and cheeſe. It is one of the largeſt fairs in England, and has booths erected for the ſale of all kinds of goods.

Weymouth, a town in Dorſetſhire, England, on the W ſide of an inlet of the ſea; but its port is injured by the ſand; its trade, which was once conſiderable, is much reduced, a few ſhips only being ſent hence to Newfoundland. This decline is, in ſome degree, compenſated by the great reſort of perſons of all ranks, for the purpoſe of ſea bathing, for which it is excellently fitted, by its remarkable fine beach: and their majeſties and the royal family have often reſided here for many weeks. A few plain and ſtriped cottons are made here: 130 miles W S W London. See *Melcomb Regis.*

Whidah, ſee *Whydah.*

Whitby, a conſiderable ſeaport in the N riding of Yorkſhire, England. It is near the mouth of the Eſk, and has a great traffic in the building of ſhips, and in the carrying buſineſs. Its harbour is the beſt on this coaſt, and has a fine pier, but it has no river communication with the inland country. Several ſhips are ſent hence to the Greenland fiſhery. Whitby is the birthplace of that great circumnavigator, captain James Cook. In 1787, a dreadful accident happened here, on the 24th of December, at midnight: A ſtrong new built quay, running parallel to a high cliff, and ſupporting a pile of building, 80 feet above the margin of the ſea, unable to ſuſtain the preſſure of the earth above, menaced approaching danger. The people had hardly time to eſcape with their clothes, before it bowed, and fell with a thundering craſh, followed by large maſſes of earth, intermixed with ſtones from 3 to 6 tons weight. The ſcene exhibited in the morning was dreadful beyond deſcription. On the high cliff, 30 yards from its extremity, ſtood the remains of the maſſy church of an ancient abbey. This venerable ſtructure appeared in imminent danger, the ground being obſerved to ſink, at the diſtance of 10 yards from its tower. It ſtood, however, till the 12th of November, 1794, when the greateſt part of the W end fell to the ground; ſo that this beautiful ſpecimen of Gothic architecture is now no more. In the neighbourhood are ſome large alum works. When all the alum works at Whitby were worked, near 6000 tons were annually made; at preſent about

3000

6000, of which 4 or 500 are ſent to foreign markets. The other exports are, coals from Sunderland and Newcaſtle, canvas, butter, tallow, hams, bacon, and fiſh. Whitby is 50 miles N E York, lon. 0 24 W, lat. 54 30 N.

Whitchurch, a decayed borough of England, in Hampſhire. It ſends two members to parliament: 24 miles E by N Saliſbury, and 58 W by S London.

Whitchurch, a town in Shropſhire, England, 20 miles N Shrewſbury, and 161 N W London.

Whitchurch, or *Little Stanmore*, a village near Edgware, in Middleſex, England, celebrated for a magnificent ſeat, called Canons, built by James I, duke of Chandos, in 1712. The church contains all that now remains of the magnificence of Canons: the body of it was built, and beautifully adorned by the duke. It is 8 miles N W London.

Whitehaven, a ſeaport in Cumberland, England, on a creek of the Iriſh Sea, and has lately been much improved in its buildings; and it is noted for its trade in pitcoal and ſalt, there being near it a prodigious coal mine, which runs a conſiderable way under the ſea. A good trade is alſo carried on to Ireland, Scotland, Cheſter, Briſtol, and to the W Indies. In 1778, an American privateer made an unſucceſsful attempt to ſet this town on fire. It contains 16,000 inhabitants, and employs near 300 ſhips. It is 10 miles S W Cockermouth, and 305 N W London, lon. 3 34 W, lat. 36 45 N.

White River, a branch of the Nile. It is ſometimes called Bahr el Abiad, or Weſtern Nile. It receives its name from the clay color of its waters. It riſes from 40 hills, called Kumri, or mountains of the moon. Numerous ſtreams from theſe form the river. The country is Donga, their religion paganiſm. It is ſaid by ſome, this is the river called Nilus by the ancients. [Bruce, Diſcoveries in Africa, Danville.]

White Sea, a bay of the Frozen Ocean, in the N part of Ruſſia, on the E ſide of which ſtands the city of Archangel.

Whitſuntide Iſland, one of the New Hebrides, in the Pacific Ocean. It is 12 miles long, and 5 broad, and was diſcovered by captain Wallis, on Whitſunday, 1767, lon. 168 20 E, lat. 15 44 S.

Whittlebury Foreſt, in the S part of Northamptonſhire, England: 9 miles in length, and, in ſome parts, above 3 in breadth. Here the wild cat is ſtill found. The preſent duke of Grafton has a fine ſeat here, called Wakefield Lodge.

Whydah, one of the moſt delightful provinces of the world, on the ſlave coaſt of Africa. Its ſouthern limits are waſhed by the Atlantic. Their lofty trees ſhade the ground like artificial groves. Verdant fields are every where cultivated, which are ſeparated by nothing but theſe groves, and populous villages. Not a mountain nor a hill obſtructs the ſight, an imperceptable aſcent extends 40 or 50 miles from the ſea. All the fruits of the gold coaſt are cultivated here; the climate is unhealthy for *ſtrangers*. Hens, geeſe, and turkeys are plenty. They have ſwine, ſheep, goats, cows, elephants, deer, tygers, apes, and buffaloes. The people dreſs better than on the gold coaſt; yet the lower claſs generally have nothing but a cotton napkin, or a few herbs faſtened round their middle. The kings' wives, and the grandees are naked from the waiſt upwards; yet are they adorned with pearls, corals, and gold. Theſe people are remarkably civil to ſtrangers. Kind and induſtrious, none of them beg. Their reſpect for their king ſhows a kind of ſervile adoration. The higheſt Grandee, when he would addreſs the Monarch, lays aſide his ornaments, and his clothing; he wraps a few weeds round his waiſt, proſtrates himſelf at the door of audience, creeps to the throne, and ſpeaks with his face towards the floor; then retires, creeping backwards. If any man accidentally touch any part of the king's wife, his head is forfeited, and ſhe is doomed to ſlavery. They are induſtrious, carrying on ſeveral uſeful manufactures. So zealous are they in gaming, that, after having loſt all their ſubſtance, they ſtake their children, their wives, and finally themſelves; and are ſold into perpetual ſlavery. One man often has 40 or 50 wives, ſometimes 3 or 400, and the king as many thouſand. So long have the laws of nature been perverted and inſulted, that ſhe now produces here, and in other countries, where polygamy has long prevailed, many more women than men. For adultery with a wife of the king, the man is tied to a ſpit, and roaſted by a ſlow fire; the woman is deſtroyed by the other wives pouring pitchers of hot water on her head, and inſtantly burying her whether dead or alive. The crown is hereditary, the palace is furniſhed in the European ſtyle. They have French cooks, and entertainments of black lords are ſupplied with the ſame

delicacies

delicacies, as Parisian Consuls. The people practise circumcision, and have a confused belief of a God, and future rewards and punishments. They worship four subordinate Deities, a particular kind of serpent, the killing of which is punished with death; the trees, the sea, and an idol, which they call Agoga, or the god of counsels. [Moor, Smith, Bosman, Snelgrave, Barbot.]

Wiburgh, see *Finland*.

Wiburgh, a commercial seaport of Russia, capital of a government of Finland, with a bishop's see, and a strong citadel. It contains about 9000 inhabitants. A few houses are constructed with brick; but the greatest part are of wood. It is on the N side of the gulf of Finland: 67 miles N by W Northburgh, and 250 N E Riga, lon. 29 10 E, lat. 60 56 N.

Wiburgh, a considerable town of Denmark, in N Jutland, with a bishop's see. It is the seat of the chief court of justice in the province. In 1726, a terrible fire burnt the cathedral, a church, the townhouse, and the bishop's palace; but they have all been magnificently rebuilt. It is on a lake, in a peninsula: 95 miles N Sleswick, and 110 N W Copenhagen, lon. 9 50 E, lat. 56 20 N.

Wick, a seaport town of Scotland, in the county of Caithness, at the mouth of a river of the same name, which forms a bay in the Northern Ocean. The coast of this parish consists principally of high rocks, diversified by various creeks, where fishing boats can harbour. The fishermen on this part of the coast, to get to their boats, descend a huge precipice by winding steps in the face of the rock, by which some lives have been lost. To secure their boats from being dashed against the rocks, particularly in storms and stream tides, the fishermen hang up their yauls by ropes, on hooks fixed in the rock, above the level of the water, where they are safely suspended, till the weather is fit for going to sea; underneath these rocks are many coves, extending up a considerable way, and accessible only by water, in boats. The number of inhabitants about 1000, lat. 58 30 N.

Wick, a fortified town of Dutch Limburg, on the Maese, opposite Maestricht, with which it communicates by a bridge.

Wick-by-Duerstede, an ancient town of the United Provinces, in Utrecht, with a strong castle. It is at the place where the Leck branches off from the Rhine: 9 miles W Rhenen, and 15 S E Utrecht.

Wicklow, a county of Ireland, province of Leinster, bounded N by Dublin, E by the Irish Sea. It is indifferently fruitful, contains 58 parishes, 11,550 houses, and 58,000 inhabitants; and sends 10 members to parliament.

Wicklow, the capital of a county of its name, in Ireland, is on the Irish Sea, with a narrow harbour, at the mouth of the river Leitrim, over which stands a rock, surrounded by a strong wall: 24 miles S Dublin.

Wickware, a corporate town in Gloucester, England, governed by a mayor: 17 miles N E Bristol, and 111 W London.

Wied, a small principality of the Upper Rhine. The capital is Neuwied.

Wieiun, a town of Great Poland, in the palatinate of Siradia, with a good castle. It is on a river which falls into the Warta: 20 miles S Siradia.

Wielitska, a village of Poland, lately included in the palatinate of Cracow, but now comprised in the Austrian kingdom of Lodomiria. It is celebrated for its salt mines, which lie 8 miles S E Cracow. In these inexhaustible mines are several small chapels excavated in the salt, in which mass is said on certain days of the year. One of these chapels is 30 feet long, and 25 broad; the altar, crucifix, statues, and ornaments, all carved out of the salt. These mines are of a most stupendous extent and depth, and perfectly dry. They are 743 feet deep, more than a quarter of a mile wide, and more than one mile and a quarter in length. There is, however, one small spring of water, which is impregnated with salt, as it runs through the mine. These mines have been worked above 600 years. Before the partition of Poland, in 1772, they furnished a considerable part of the revenue of the king, who drew from them an average profit of about 97,000l. sterling: 8 miles S Cracow. [Coxe.]

Wigan, a borough in Lancashire, England, governed by a mayor, and sends 2 members to parliament. Here the strongest checks are made, and other articles of linen and cotton manufacture. That elegant species of coal, called Cannel, is found in plenty, and great perfection in the neighbourhood. The river Douglas is made navigable hence to the Ribble; and it is joined by a canal from Liverpool: 30 miles S Lancaster, and 196 N N W London.

Wight, an island on the coast of Hampshire, England, from which it is separated

ed by a narrow channel. It is 21 miles long, and 13 broad, and divided nearly into equal parts by the river Mede or Cowes, which rising in the ſouthern angle, enters at the northern, into the channel, oppoſite the mouth of Southampton Bay. The S coaſt is edged with very ſteep cliffs of chalk and freeſtone, hollowed into caverns in various parts. The W ſide is fenced with ridges of rocks, of which the moſt remarkable are thoſe called, from their ſharp extremities, the Needles. Between the iſland and the mainland, are various ſandbanks, eſpecially off the eaſtern part, where is the ſafe road of St. Helen's. Acroſs the iſland, from E to W, runs a ridge of fine downs, with a chalky or marly ſoil, which feed a great number of fine fleeced ſheep. Rabbits are alſo very plentiful here. To the N of this ridge the land is chiefly paſture: S of it is a rich arable country, producing great crops of corn. The variety of proſpects which this iſland affords, its mild air, and the neat manner in which the fields are laid out, render it a very delightful ſpot. It is devoted almoſt ſolely to huſbandry, and is one of the principal reſources of the London market for barley. Among its products are a pure white pipe clay, and a fine white cryſtalline ſand; of the latter, great quantities are exported for the uſe of the glaſs works, in various parts. Its principal town is the borough of Newport; it likewiſe contains the two ſmall boroughs of Newton and Yarmouth.

[Aikin.]

Wighton, a town in the E riding of Yorkſhire, England, at the ſource of the Skelſler: 16 miles S E York, and 192 N by W London.

Wigton, a town in Cumberland, England, among the moors: 12 miles S W Carliſle, 304 N N W London.

Wigton, a borough and ſeaport, the county town of Wigtonſhire, Scotland. It is on a hill, which overlooks the bay of Wigton: 95 miles S W Edinburgh.

Wigtonſhire, a county of Scotland, ſometimes called *Upper*, or *W Galloway*; bounded N by Ayrſhire, E by Kircudbrightſhire, S and W by the Iriſh Sea. The N part, called the Moors, is naked and mountainous. Great numbers of ſheep and black cattle are raiſed here; and they have a ſmall breed of horſes peculiar to this county; they are called galloways, and are very ſtrong and gentle.

Wihitſch, a frontier town of European Turkey, in Boſnia: 40 miles S E Carlſtadt, lat. 45 34 N.

Wildeſhuſen, a town of Weſtphalia, capital of a ſmall bailiwick, united to the duchy of Bremen. It is on the Hunde: 18 miles S W Bremen.

Wilkomer, a town of Lithuania, in Wilna: 45 miles N W Wilna, lat. 55 19 N.

Williamſtadt, a ſtrong ſeaport of Holland. The river near which it ſtands, is called Butterfliet, or Holland Diep, and is one of the bulwarks of the Dutch on the ſide of Brabant. This place made a gallant defence, in 1793, againſt the French, who were obliged to raiſe the ſiege; but it ſurrendered to them in January, 1795. It is 15 miles N E Bergen-op-Zoom, and 12 S W Dort, lon. 4 30 E, lat. 51 39 N.

Willis' Iſland, a rocky iſland at the N end of the iſland of Southern Georgia. It was diſcovered in 1775, and contained the neſts of many thouſand ſhags, lon. 38 29 W, lat. 54 0 S.

Willisaw, a town of Swiſſerland, in the canton of Lucern, among high mountains: 25 miles N W Lucern.

Wilna, a large, populous, and commercial city of Lithuania, in a palatinate of its name, with a biſhop's ſee, a univerſity, an ancient caſtle, and a palace. The houſes are all built of wood. It was taken by the Ruſſians in 1794; and is at the confluence of the Vilia and Wilna: 15 miles E Troki, and 215 N E Warſaw, lat. 54 38 N.

Wilſhoven, a town of Bavaria, at the confluence of the Wils and Danube: 30 miles N W Paſſau.

Wilſnatch, a town of Germany, in Brandenburg, on a rivulet, that falls not far from it into the Elbe.

Wilton, an ancient borough in Wiltſhire, England. It was formerly the capital of the county, but now a mean town, though it ſends 2 members to parliament, and has a manufacture of carpets and thin woollen ſtuffs. It is at the conflux of the Wily and Nadder: 7 miles N W Saliſbury, and 85 W by S London.

Wiltſhire, a county of England, bounded E by Berkſhire and Hampſhire, and W by Somerſetſhire. Its chief commodities are ſheep, wool, wood, and ſtone; of this laſt there are excellent quarries on the banks of the Nadder, where ſome of the ſtones are 20 yards in length, and 4 in thickneſs, without a flaw. The chief manufactures are the different branches of the clothing trade. This county lies in the dioceſe of Saliſbury; contains 29 hundreds, one city, 24 market towns, and

304 parishes; and sends 34 members to parliament. Salisbury is the capital.

Wimbleton, a village in Surry, on a fine elevated heath: 7 miles S W London. Earl Spencer has a park here, from which may be seen 19 parish churches, exclusive of those of London and Westminster. Here are copper mills, a manufacture for printing calicoes, and another of japan ware.

Wimpfen, a free imperial town of Suabia, on the Neckar: 22 miles E Heidelberg.

Winborn, a town in Dorsetshire, England: 6 miles N Poole.

Wincaunton, a town in Somersetshire, England: 24 miles S Bath.

Winchcomb, a town in Gloucestershire, England: 16 miles N E Gloucester, and 93 W N W London.

Winchelsea, a town in Sussex, England, one of the cinque ports. It is governed by a mayor, and sends 2 members to parliament: 71 miles S W London.

Winchester, an ancient city in Hampshire, England: one mile and a half in circumference round the walls, which are greatly decayed, and through them are 4 gates. Here are 6 churches, beside the cathedral, a beautiful structure in which were interred several Saxon kings and queens, whose bones were collected by bishop Fox, put into 6 small gilded coffins, and placed on a wall in the S side of the choir. In this cathedral also is the marble coffin of William Rufus, and, among other monuments, are those of William of Wykeham, cardinal Beaufort, and Benjamin Hoadly, all bishops of this see. Near this palace is St. Mary's College, founded by William of Wykeham, for a warden, 70 scholars, 10 fellows, 3 chaplains, 3 clerks, a schoolmaster, usher, organist, and 16 choristers; the scholars are educated for New College, Oxford. Near the S end of the city is the hospital of St. Cross, founded by a bishop of this see, for a master, 9 poor brethren, and 4 out pensioners. All travellers, who call at this hospital, have a right to demand some bread and beer, which is always brought to them. Near the E gate of the city is St. John's hospital, in the hall of which the corporation give their entertainments. Winchester was of great note in the time of the Saxons, and here Egbert was crowned the first sole monarch of England. Here Henry II held a parliament, king John resided, Henry III was born, Richard II held a parliament, and Henry IV was married, as was also queen Mary I. The city is governed by a mayor, and sends 2 members to parliament. It is in a valley, on the river Itchen: 21 miles N W Chichester, and 63 W by N London.

Windaw, a town of the duchy of Courland, with a castle and a harbour at the mouth of the Wetaw, in the Baltic: 70 miles N W Mittau, lon. 22 5 E, lat. 57 20 N.

Windermere-water, the most extensive lake in England, lying between Westmoreland and Lancashire. It is 10 miles long, and a mile wide, and exhibits a greater variety of fine landscapes than any lake in England. It is famous for its fine char, and abounds also with trout, perch, pike and eel. Not one bulrush, or swampy reed, defiles the margin of this lake.

Windham, see *Wymondham*.

Windismerk, a territory of Germany, forming the E part of Carniola. Metling is the capital.

Windlingen, a town of Suabia, duchy of Wirtemburg, on the Neckar: 12 miles from Stutgard.

Windsor, a considerable borough in Berkshire, England, on an eminence, on the Thames. It is celebrated for its magnificent castle, built originally by William the Conqueror. His present majesty has made very fine improvements in it. This castle is seated on a high hill, which rises by a gentle ascent. On the declivity of this hill is the fine terrace, faced with a rampart of freestone, 1870 feet in length: it is one of the noblest walks in Europe, with respect to strength, grandeur, and prospects. From that part of the castle, called the Round Tower, is an extensive view to London, and into the counties of Berks, Middlesex, Essex, Herts, Bucks, Oxford, Wilts, Hants, Surry, Sussex, Kent, and Bedford. St. George's Chapel, or the collegiate church, which stands between the upper and lower courts, is a beautiful Gothic structure. The interior architecture is greatly admired, particularly its stone roof; and the whole was repaired and beautified in 1790. Opposite the S E side of the castle, is a modern built mansion, called the Queen's Lodge, which is the royal residence in summer; and below this is the Lower Lodge, for the accommodation of the younger branches of the royal family. Adjoining the Queen's Lodge is the Little Park, which extends round the N and E sides of the castle, and forms a beautiful lawn, 4 miles in circumference

circumference. On the S ſide of the town is the Great Park, which is 14 miles in circumference. It has a noble road from the town, through a double plantation of trees, to the Ranger's Lodge, which his majeſty has much improved with reſpect to agricultural utility, as well as rural beauty. Windſor is 22 miles W London.

Windſor Foreſt, a foreſt in the E part of Berkſhire, England: 30 miles in circumference. Though the ſoil is generally barren and uncultivated, it is finely diverſified by hills and dales, woods and lawns, and delightful villas. It contains ſeveral towns and villages, of which Okingham near the centre of the foreſt, is the principal. See *Binfield*.

Winnicza, a ſtrong town of Poland, in Podolia, capital of a territory of its name, with a caſtle. It is on the river Bog: 55 miles N Bracklaw, lon. 28 12 E, lat. 49 23 N.

Winſchotin, a town of the United Provinces, in Groningen: 16 miles S E Groningen.

Winſen, a town of Lower Saxony, duchy of Lunenburg, at the confluence of the Elbe and Ilmenau: 13 miles N W Lunenburg, lat. 53 24 N.

Winſheim, an imperial town of Franconia, in the margravate of Anſpach, ſurrounded by a good rampart, a double ditch, and thick walls flanked with 20 towers. The inhabitants are proteſtants It is on the Aiſch: 30 miles N W Nuremburg.

Winſlow, a town in Buckinghamſhire, England: 7 miles N W Aileſbury, and 50 W N W London.

Winſter, a town in Derbyſhire, England: 5 miles N W Derby.

Winterthur, a town of Swiſſerland, canton of Zuric, where there is a rich library and a mineral ſpring. Its ſchools are well endowed, the inhabitants about 2000. It is in a fertile plain on the river Ulach: 15 miles N E Zuric, lat. 47 31 N. [Coxe.]

Wipperfurt, a town of Weſtphalia, duchy of Bern, near the ſource of the Wipper, whoſe water is of a peculiar quality for bleaching: 36 miles E S E Duſſeldorf.

Wirkſworth, a populous town in Derbyſhire, England, in a valley, remarkable for having the greateſt lead market in England: 13 miles N by W Derby.

Wirtemburg, or *Wurtenburg*, a ſovereign duchy of Germany, in Suabia; bounded N by Franconia, the archbiſhopric of Mentz, and the palatinate of the Rhine; E by the county of Oeting, the marquiſate of Burgaw, and the territory of Ulm; S by the principality of Hohenzollern, the county of Furſtenburg, and the marquiſate of Hohenburg; W by the marquiſate of Baden, and the Black Foreſt. It is one of the moſt populous and fertile countries in Germany, though there are many mountains and woods. It produces plenty of paſture, corn, fruit, and a great deal of wine. There are alſo mines and ſalt ſprings, and much game. Stutgard is the capital.

Wiſbaden, a town of Germany, principality of Naſſau, capital of a lordſhip of its name, ſubject to the prince of Naſſau Saarbruck; famous for its warm baths, which were known to the ancient Romans: 5 miles N Mentz.

Wiſbeach, a town in Cambridgeſhire, England, in the iſle of Ely, between two rivers, and has a conſiderable trade in the export of corn, and of oil preſſed from ſeeds at mills in its neighbourhood. Barges only can come up its river, large veſſels ſtop 6 miles below: 18 miles N Ely, and 89 N by E London.

Wiſby, a ſeaport of Sweden, in the iſle of Gothland, with a caſtle. It is on the ſide of a rock, on the Baltic: 88 miles S E Stockholm, lon. 18 41 E, lat. 57 36 N.

Wiſet, a fortified town of the Netherlands, in the duchy of Limburg, on the Maeſe: 7 miles N Liege, and 20 N W Limburg.

Wiſchgrod, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Plockſko, on the Viſtula: 18 miles E by S Plockſko, and 58 N W Warſaw, lat. 52 44 N.

Wiſloke, a town in the palatinate of the Rhine: 8 miles S Heidelberg.

Wiſmar, a ſtrong ſeaport of Germany, duchy of Mecklenburg, at the bottom of a bay of the Baltic. It has 6 churches, and a grammar ſchool under the direction of 8 maſters: 36 miles E Lubec, lon. 11 44 E, lat. 53 54 N.

Wiſton, a corporate town in Pembrokeſhire, England, governed by a mayor: 10 miles N Pembroke, and 235 W N W London.

Witepſki, a town of Lithuania, capital of a palatinate of its name, with a caſtle. It is in a moraſs, which renders its approach difficult; and its fortifications are good. It ſtands at the confluence of the Dwina and Widſba: 65 miles E Polotſk, 165 miles E N E Wilna, lon. 29 40 E, lat. 55 43 N.

Witham, a town in Eſſex, England. Its church, an ancient Gothic ſtructure, ſtands one mile from the town, at a place called Chipping Hill: 37 miles E N E London.

Witham, a river in Lincolnſhire, England, which waters Lincoln, and enters the German Ocean, below Boſton. From Lincoln it has a communication with the Trent by a navigable canal, called the Poſſdike, cut by king Henry I.

Witlifth, a town in the archbiſhopric of Treves, with a caſtle, on the Leſer.

Witney, a populous town in Oxfordſhire, England, noted for its manufacture of the fineſt blankets, and other thick woollens, called bearſkins and kerſeys: 8 miles N W Oxford, and 64 W N W London.

Witſhauſen, a town of Germany, in the landgravate of Heſſe Caſſel, capital of a territory of its name. It is on the Weſer: 8 miles E N E Caſſel, lat. 51 24 N.

Wittemberg, a ſtrong town of Germany, capital of the duchy of Saxony, with a famous univerſity, and a caſtle. It is the place where the general aſſemblies of the circle of Upper Saxony, are held. Martin Luther was profeſſor in the univerſity, and here began to preach the doctrines of the reformation, in 1517, and is buried in a chapel belonging to the caſtle. It is on the Elbe: 55 miles N W Dreſden, lon. 12 47 E, lat. 51 49 N. [Hanway.]

Wittinſtein, a town of Ruſſia, in Livonia: 40 miles S E Revel, lat. 58 47 N.

Wittemund, a town of Weſtphalia, in E Frieſland, near the German Ocean: 15 miles N Embden, lat. 53 41 N.

Wivelſcomb, a town in Somerſetſhire, England: 20 miles N N E Exeter.

Wloſimeitz, a town of Little Poland, in Volhinia, capital of a duchy of its name, with a caſtle, on the Luy, which falls into the Bug: 36 miles W Lucko, and 56 N Lemburg, lon. 24 30 E, lat. 51 3 N.

Woburn, a town in Bedfordſhire, England. It is on a riſing ground, and was formerly famous for its abbey, which now belongs to the duke of Bedford, and is his country ſeat. Woburn has a freeſchool, and a charity ſchool, founded by a duke of Bedford. Near it is found great plenty of fuller's earth: 12 miles S Bedford, and 42 N N W London.

Wodnay, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Prach, on the Bianitz: 12 miles N W Budweis, and 56 S Prague, lat. 42 9 N.

Woerden, a town of the United Provinces, in Holland, on the Rhine: 18 miles S Amſterdam. It was taken by the French in 1672 and 1794, lat. 52 6 N.

Wokey, or *Okey*, a village in Somerſetſhire, England, on the S ſide of the Mendip Hills: 2 miles W Wells. Here is a famous cavern, called Wokey Hole, the mouth of which is 15 or 20 feet, high, reſembling the inſide of a cathedral; the roof compoſed of pendant rocks, whence a clear water, of a petrifying quality, continually drops. From this grotto a narrow paſſage deſcends to another of leſs height; and beyond a ſecond narrow paſſage is a third grotto.

Wokingham, ſee *Okingham*.

Wolaw, a ſtrong town of Sileſia, capital of a duchy of its name, with a caſtle. The greateſt part of the inhabitants are employed in a woollen manufacture. It is near the Oder: 20 miles N W Breſlaw.

Wolfenbuttle, one of the ſtrongeſt towns of Germany, in the duchy of Brunſwick, with a caſtle, where the duke of Brunſwick Wolfenbuttle reſides. Here is an excellent library, of 120,000 volumes, with a cabinet of curioſities relating to natural hiſtory. The houſes are low, the ſtreets clean. It is on the Ocker: 7 miles S Brunſwick, and 30 W Halbertſtadt, lon. 10 42 E, lat. 52 18 N. [Hanway.]

Wolferſdike, an iſland of the United Provinces, in Zealand, between N Beveland and S Beveland.

Wolfsperg, a town of Germany, in Lower Carinthia, with a caſtle, on which the diſtrict about it depends. It is on the Lavand, at the foot of a mountain covered with wood, and full of wolves, whence the town took its name: 36 miles E Clagenfurt, lat. 46 56 N.

Wolgaſt, a conſiderable town of Germany, in Swediſh Pomerania, capital of a territory of its name, with a caſtle, and one of the beſt and largeſt harbours on the Baltic: 12 miles S E Gripſwald, 25 S E Stralſund, and 45 N W Stetin.

Wolkoſkoi, a town of Ruſſia, in Novogorod, lon. 34 20 E, lat. 57 30 N.

Wolkowiſka, a town of Lithuania, on the Ros: 23 miles S E Grodno.

Wooler, a town in Northumberland, England, on the ſide of a hill: 14 miles S Berwick.

Wollin, a ſeaport in Pruſſian Pomerania, capital of an iſland of its name, in the mouth of the Oder: 10 miles W Cammin, lon. 14 39 E, lat. 54 4 N.

Wolmar, a town of Livonia, on the Aa: 38 miles N Riga, lat. 57 32 N.

Wolſingham, a town in Durham county, England: 16 miles S W Durham.

Wolverhampton, a flouriſhing town in Staffordſhire,

Staffordshire, England. It has an ancient collegiate church, annexed to the deanery of Windsor, and a handsome chapel. It is noted for its iron manufacture, consisting of locks, hinges, buckles, corkscrews, and jappanned ware. It is on a hill: 13 miles S Stafford, and 124 N W London.

Woodbridge, a town of Suffolk, England, 8 miles from the sea. It has docks for building ships, has a great corn trade, and is famous for refining salt: 7 miles E N E Ipswich.

Woodford, a village in Essex, England, in Epping Forest, near the river Roding: 8 miles N E London. A mineral spring here, formerly attracted much company to a house of public entertainment, called Woodford Wells; but the water has long lost its reputation, and the house is now a private one.

Woodstock, a borough in Oxfordshire, England. It is on a rising ground, on a rivulet, and chiefly noted for Blenheim House; a fine palace, built in memory of the victory obtained by the duke of Marlborough, over the French and Bavarians, in 1704. Here Alfred the Great, translated Boetius de Consolatione Philosophiæ. Henry I, beautified the palace; and here resided Rosamond, mistress of Henry II, for whom that prince is said to have contrived a labyrinth, by which her romantic retreat (placed by tradition near the spring that still bears her name in Blenheim Park) might communicate with the palace, and prevent any surprise from the jealousy of his queen. Chaucer the poet, was born, lived, and died, at Woodstock. The princess Elizabeth was confined here by her sister Mary. Woodstock has a manufacture of excellent gloves, and of steel watch chains. It is 8 miles N W Oxford, and 62 W N W London.

Wooli, a kingdom of Africa, bounded by Walli on the W, by the Gambia on the N, by Bondou on the N E, by the Simbani Wilderness on the E. Each town is surrounded with a tract of cultivated land, sufficient to supply the inhabitants: the chief productions are cotton, tobacco, and excellent vegetables. The inhabitants are Mandingoes, of two sects, Mahometans, or Bushreens, and Pagans, or Kafiers. The executive government is exclusively of the Pagans. The eldest son inherits the throne; if there be no son, the nearest relation. The expenses of the government are defrayed by occasional taxes on the people, and by duties on goods carried through the country. Travellers also from the Gambia to the interior, pay customs, in European goods; on their return they pay in iron: these taxes are paid in every town. [Park.]

Woolpit, a town in Suffolk, England, noted for making the best white bricks: 8 miles E by S Bury St. Edmund's.

Woolwich, a town in Kent, England. It is on the Thames, and of great note for its fine docks and yards, where men of war are built; as also for its vast magazines of great guns, mortars, bombs, balls, powder, and other warlike stores. It has likewise an academy, where the mathematics are taught, and young officers instructed in the military art. Some hulks are moored off this town, for the reception of convicts, who are employed in raising gravel from the river. It is 10 miles E London, lon. 0 10 E, lat. 51 30 N.

Worcester, a city in Worcestershire, England, capital of that county, with a bishop's see. It contains 9 churches, beside the cathedral, and St. Michael's without the liberties of the city; and has also 3 grammar schools, 7 hospitals, and a well contrived quay. It is governed by a mayor, sends 2 members to parliament, carries on a considerable trade in woollen stuffs and gloves, and has likewise a manufacture of elegant china ware. Here Cromwell, in 1651, obtained a victory over the Scotch army, which had marched into England to reinstate Charles II, who, after this defeat, escaped with great difficulty into France. Worcester is on a gentle ascent, on the Severn: 36 miles N N E Bristol, and 118 W N W London, lon. 2 0 W, lat. 52 9 N.

Worcestershire, a county of England, bounded N by Shropshire and Staffordshire, E by Warwickshire, W by Herefordshire, and S by Gloucestershire. It lies in the diocese of Worcester, contains 7 hundreds, 1 city, 10 market towns, and 152 parishes; and sends 9 members to parliament. The air is very healthy, and the soil in the vales and meadows very rich, producing corn and pasture, particularly the vale of Evesham, which is styled the granary of these parts. This county had formerly two large forests, but the iron and salt works have in a manner destroyed them; and these works are now chiefly carried on with coal. Here is plenty of fruits of most sorts, especially pears, which are in many places found growing in the hedges. The chief commodities are coal, corn, hops, cloth, cheese, cider, perry, and salt. The principal

cipal rivers are the Severn, Teme or Tend, and Avon.

Worcum, a town of Dutch Brabant, on the S ſide of the Maeſe, juſt below its junction with the Wahal: 8 miles N N W Heuſden, and 22 E Rotterdam.

Worcum, a ſeaport of the United Provinces, in Frieſland, on the Zuider-Zee: 18 miles S W Lewarden.

Woringen, a town of Germany, in the electorate of Cologne, on the Rhine: 8 miles from Cologne.

Workington, a ſeaport in Cumberland, England, on the Derwent, over which is a ſtone bridge. From this port a large quantity of coal is exported. In the neighbourhood is a large iron foundery: 7 miles W Cockermouth, and 307 N London.

Workſop, a town in Nottinghamſhire, England, noted for a magnificent ſeat of the duke of Norfolk. On the W ſide of the town is a circular hill, which was the ſite of a caſtle. Quantities of liquorice are raiſed in its vicinity, which is alſo peculiarly remarkable for the number of noblemen's ſeats. The canal from the Trent to Cheſterfield paſſes near this place: 24 miles N Nottingham, and 146 N by W London.

Worms, an ancient imperial city of Germany, in the Upper Rhine, with an epiſcopal ſee, whoſe biſhop is a prince of the empire. It is famous for a diet held in 1521, at which Luther aſſiſted in perſon. The proteſtants have a church here, where Luther is repreſented as appearing at the diet. Worms is noted for an excellent wine, called our Lady's Milk. In 1794 it was taken by the French. It is on the W bank of the Rhine: 20 miles N W Heidelberg, 30 S E Mentz, and 32 S W Francfort, lon. 8 29 E, lat. 49 32 N.

Worſted, a town in Norfolk, England, noted as the place, where worſteds were firſt made: 12 miles N Norwich.

Wotton-Baſſet, a borough in Wiltſhire, England. It ſends 2 members to parliament: 30 miles N Saliſbury.

Wotton-under-Edge, a corporate town in Glouceſterſhire, England. The inhabitants are principally clothiers, and is governed by a mayor: 20 miles N E Briſtol.

Wrath, Cape, a vaſt promontory in Sutherlandſhire, which forms the N W point of Great Britain. Againſt its rugged and lofty cliffs the rapid tide burſts with incredible fury.

Wrayſbury, a village in Bucks, England, near the Thames: 2 miles S S W Colnbrook. An iſland in the river, in this pariſh, is ſtill called Charter Iſland, in which, it is ſaid, the Great Charter was ſigned by king John, although his conſent was extorted in Runnymead.

Wrekin, a noted mountain of Shropſhire: 8 miles E S E Shrewſbury.

Wrexham, a town in Denbighſhire, Wales. It is the moſt populous town in all N Wales, and a place of conſiderable traffic, noted for its fairs. It is of Saxon origin, retains the language and appearance of an Engliſh town, and has an ancient Gothic church, the lofty ſteeple of which is the boaſt of this part of the country. Near Wrexham is a large foundery for cannon and other articles. It is in a country affording plenty of lead: 13 miles S by W Cheſter, and 188 N W London.

Wrinton, a town in Somerſetſhire, England, the birthplace of Mr. Locke, and ſeated among the Mendip Hills: 9 miles N Wells, and 125 W London.

Wrotham, a town in Kent, England. It has a large church: 11 miles W N W Maidſtone, and 24 S E London.

Wroxeter, a town in Shropſhire, England: 5 miles S E Shrewſbury.

Wurtzburg, a biſhopric of Germany, comprehending the principal part of Franconia, bounded by the county of Henneberg, the duchy of Coburg, the abbey of Fulde, the archbiſhopric of Mentz, the marquiſate of Anſpach, the biſhopric of Bamberg, and the county of Wertheim. The ſoil is very fertile, and produces more corn and wine than the inhabitants conſume. The territories of the biſhop comprehend above 400 towns and villages, of which he is ſovereign, being one of the greateſt eccleſiaſtic princes of the empire.

Wurtzburg, a large fortified city of Germany, one of the principal in Franconia, with a magnificent palace, a univerſity, an arſenal, and a handſome hoſpital. The caſtle ſtands on an eminence, and communicates with the city by a ſtone bridge, on which are 12 ſtatues, repreſenting as many ſaints. Wurtzburg was taken, in July 1796, by the French, who were defeated here in September following, and the city retaken. It is on the Maine: 40 miles S W Bamberg, and 300 N W Vienna, lon. 10 13 E, lat. 49 46 N.

Wycomb, Chipping, a populous borough in Buckinghamſhire, England, ſaid to be one of the greateſt markets for corn in this part of England. In its neighbourhood are

are many corn and paper mills. This town is governed by a mayor, and sends two members to parliament. It is on the Wyck: 12 miles S S E Ailesbury, and 31 W N W London.

Wycomb, West, a village in Bucks, England: 2 miles W of Chipping Wycomb. It is noted for the beautiful villa of the late Francis lord Le Despencer, who, at his sole expense, erected the parish church, on a lofty eminence, on the site of the old church.

Wye, a town in Kent, England, on the Stour: 10 miles S Canterbury, and 56 S E London.

Wye, a river of S Wales, which falls into the mouth of the Severn, below Chepstow. The romantic beauties of the Wye, which flows in a deep bed, between lofty rocks clothed with hanging woods, and here and there crowned by ruined castles, have employed the descriptive powers of the pen and pencil.

Wye, a river in Derbyshire, which falls into the Derwent, below Bakewell.

Wye, a populous town of Swisserland, in a territory of the abbey of St. Galen, with a palace. It is built on an eminence: 16 miles S S W Constance, lon. 9 4 E, lat. 47 34 N.

Wyl, see *Weil*.

Wymondham, or *Windham*, a town in Norfolk, England. The steeple of the church is very high, and on it was hung Ket, the rebel, in the reign of Edward VI: 9 miles S S W Norwich

Wynendale, a town of Austrian Flanders, where general Webb, in 1708, with 6000 men, defeated 24,000 French: 8 miles E N E Dixmude.

Wyre, a river in Lancashire, which enters the Irish Sea, below Poulton.

X

XACCA, or *Sacca*, a seaport of Sicily, with an old castle. It is on the S coast of the island, at the foot of a mountain: 20 miles S E Mazara, and 41 S S W Palermo, lon. 13 2 E, lat. 37 41 N.

Xativa, formerly a flourishing town of Spain, in Valencia, on the side of a hill, at the foot of which runs the Xucar, 32 miles S W Valencia, and 50 N W Alicant, lat. 39 4 N.

Xavier, or *Sabi*, the capital of the kingdom of Whydah, on the slave coast of Guinea; noted for its great market, which is held at the distance of a mile from the walls. The market place is surrounded by suttlers' booths, which are only permitted to sell certain sorts of meat, as beef, pork, and the flesh of goats and dogs. Here slaves of both sexes are bought and sold, as well as oxen, sheep, dogs, hogs, fish and birds. Here are to be found various commodities of Whydan manufacture, and every thing of European, Asiatic or African production. Xavier is one mile from the river Euphrates.

Xavier, a town of Spain, in Navarre, noted as the birthplace of the celebrated Romish saint and missionary of that name: 35 miles S E Pampeluna.

Xeres-de-Badajoz, a considerable town of Spain, in Estramadura, and in the territory of Tra-la-Guadiana: 27 miles S E Badajoz.

Xeres-de-Guadiana, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, on the Guadiana: 18 miles N Ayamonte, lat. 37 30 N.

Xeres-de-la-Frontera, a considerable town of Spain, in Andalusia. It is famous for excellent wine; and hence, it is thought, is derived the name of that we call *Sherry*. It is called *de la Frontera*, because, when the Moors possessed Cadiz, it was the frontier of the christians. It is on the Guadaleta: 5 miles N Port St. Mary, and 110 S by W Madrid, lat. 36 42 N.

Ximo, an island of Japan, and second in size and eminence, situated S W Niphon, from which it is divided by a narrow channel. Its circumference is supposed to be upward of 300 miles, exclusive of bays and creeks. It has a considerable number of cities and towns, with some good harbours. [Cruttwell.]

Xicoco, an island of Japan, between Niphon and Saikoka.

Xicona, a town of Spain, in Valencia, and in the territory of Segura, with a strong castle. It is among mountains, in a country that produces excellent wine: 15 miles S W Alicant, lat. 38 6 N.

Xucar, a river of Spain, which rises in New Castile, passes by Cuenza, and entering the province of Valencia, runs into the gulf of Valencia, at the town of Cullera.

Xudnogrod, a town of Turkish Croatia: 17 miles N Sebenico, and 37 E Kzara, lon. 16 51 E, lat. 40 34 N.

Y

Y, AN arm of the Zuider Zee, which enters that sea, 5 miles E Amsterdam. It forms

forms the boundary between N and S Holland, and is pronounced *Ey*.

Yaik, see *Ural*.

Yaick Coſſacks, see *Uralian Coſſacks*.

Yaitſk, see *Uralſk*.

Yakutſk, one of the four provinces of the Ruſſian government of Irkutzk, in the eaſtern part of Siberia.

Yakutſk, a town of Siberia, capital of a Ruſſian province of its name, on the river Lena. It conſiſts of 130 houſes, and a fortreſs, all built of wood, inhabited by exiles, and Coſſacks. In the garriſon are 150 ſoldiers. The Coſſacks are the deſcendants of Swedes and Germans, formerly baniſhed here. Theſe are employed to levy tribute from the Tartars, ſubject to Ruſſia, lon. 129 14 E, lat. 62 N. [Beneyowſki.]

Yale, the capital of a province of the ſame name, in the iſland of Ceylon.

Yambo, a port on the Red Sea. It is one of the unhealthy towns of Arabia. Here is no water but what the pools receive from the rain. Here is a caſtle, and garriſon of 200 Janizaries. The inhabitants are the moſt barbarous of this barbarous coaſt. It is 60 miles S W Medina, lon. 38 21 30 E, lat. 24 3 35 N. [Bruce.]

Yamina, a beautiful village, near the Niger. It is a very conſiderable place, much frequented by the Moors. [Park.]

Yang-Tcheou, a populous city of China, province of Kiang-nan. Being interſected by a number of canals, it has 24 ſtone bridges, each conſiſting of ſeveral arches: 45 miles N E Nanking.

Yang-tſe-Kiang, a great river of China, which riſes in the province of Yun-nan, and having croſſed Hou-quang, and Kiang-nan, enters the Eaſtern Ocean, oppoſite the iſle of Tſong-ming, which is formed by the ſand accumulated at its mouth.

Yany, a kingdom of Africa, on the Gambia. The ſoil is fertile; a little cultivation produces a ſufficiency of corn; the fields afford paſture for cattle, the rivers fiſh for the inhabitants. The grains raiſed principally are rice, indian corn, two kinds of holcus ſpicatus, holcus niger, and holcus vicolor. The gardens near their towns and villages, produce onions, calavances, yams, caſſan, plants. They alſo raiſe ſome indigo, and cotton. Level and generally covered with woods, nothing is romantic; a gloomy proſpect ſtrikes the traveller's eye. In the rainy ſeaſon the water falls in torrents. Suffocating heats oppreſs by day; during the darkneſs of the night, ſounds terrific, the cry of the jackall, croaking of frogs, the deep howlings of the hyena, form a diſmal concert, interrupted only by tremendous peals of thunder, not to be conceived, but by thoſe who have heard them. [Park.]

Yare, a river in Norfolk, England, which paſſes by Norwich, whence it is navigable to Yarmouth, below which it falls into the German Ocean; noted for plenty of ruffs.

Yarmouth, a borough in Norfolk, England. It is at the mouth of the Yare, and is of conſiderable conſequence, both as a port and fiſhing town. By means of its rivers, it enjoys the export and import trade of various places in Norfolk and Suffolk. Its harbour is extremely convenient for buſineſs, the veſſels lying in the river, along a very extenſive and beautiful quay. Its foreign trade is chiefly to the Baltic, Holland, Portugal, and the Mediterranean. It alſo ſends ſhips to the Greenland fiſhery. Yarmouth is much frequented in the ſeaſon, as a place for ſea bathing. It is governed by a Mayor, and ſends two members to parliament. The market place is very ſpacious, but the ſtreets, in general, are very narrow, and juſt wide enough for their little carriages to paſs through. Theſe carriages are a kind of ſledge, drawn by one horſe, and calculated entirely for theſe narrow ſtreets. Here are two churches, that of St. Nicholas has a lofty ſteeple, which ſerves as a ſeamark, and whichever way it is viewed, it appears crooked. Off the mouth of the harbour is a bar, which prevents the entry of ſhips of large burden, and the many ſandbanks off the coaſt at a diſtance, from the Yarmouth Roads, ſo noted for frequent ſhipwrecks. Yarmouth is 27 miles E Norwich, and 112 N E London, lon. 1 55 E, lat. 52 45 N.

Yarmouth, a borough in Hampſhire, England, on the W coaſt of the Iſle of Wight, with a ſtrong caſtle. It ſends 2 members to parliament, and is on a creek: 8 miles W Newport, and 123 S W London.

Yaroſlaf, a government of Ruſſia, formerly a province of the government of Moſcow. Its capital of the ſame name, is at the confluence of the Volga and Kotoroſl: 140 miles N E Moſcow, lon. 38 59 E, lat. 57 35 N.

Yarum, a town in the N riding of Yorkſhire, England, on the Tees, over which is a ſtone bridge: 40 miles N N W York.

Yarley, a town in Huntingdonſhire, England: 14 miles N Huntingdon.

Yell, one of the Shetland Iſlands, N Mainlaind: 12 miles long, 8 broad, has ſeveral good harbours.

Yellow River, or *Hoang-ho*, a large river of Aſia, which, after a courſe of nearly 600 leagues acroſs Tartary and China, enters the Eaſtern Sea, N of the mouth of the Yan-tſe-kiang. It is very broad and rapid, but ſo ſhallow, that it is ſcarcely navigable. It is called the Yellow River, becauſe the clay and ſand which it waſhes down, eſpecially in time of rain, makes its water appear of a yellow colour.

Yellow Sea, a gulf of China, between the provinces of Pe-tcheli, and Chang-tong on the W, and the peninſula of Corea on the E.

Yemen, a province comprehending the fineſt and moſt fertile part of Arabia, ſurrounded by the Red Sea, and the provinces of Hadramaut, Nejed, and Hedjas. Yemen is naturally divided into two parts, differing greatly in ſoil and climate: that bordering on the Red Sea, is a dry and ſandy plain, nearly 2 days' journey in breadth, and is ſcorched by the moſt intenſe heats; the other, extending immediately beyond this, is a high coutry, full of precipitous, yet fertile hills, and enjoying a much more temperate air. Yemen, like the reſt of Arabia, is parcelled out, among a number of different ſovereigns, in unequal portions. Some of them are princes of conſiderable power; but many are petty ſheiks, who are, however, perfectly independent: the moſt conſiderable of thoſe princes is the imam, who reſides at Sana. There are ſeveral other independent ſtates. The ſame intermixture of fertile and barren territory, and the ſame productions appear every where through the whole province: the imam, however, ſeems to be maſter of the richeſt, the moſt agreeable, and the moſt intereſting part of this country. It would not be eaſy to explain, diſtinctly, the extents and limits of this ſovereign's territories, as they are ſo interſected by the domains of a number of petty princes. The general diviſion of Yemen into Tehama, the Lowlands, and Djebat, the Highlands, obtains in the imam's dominions. Upon this grand diviſion depends the ſubdiviſion of the kingdom of Sana into 30 governments, or countries. Tehama contains 6 of theſe governments, and the Highland country 24. The throne of Yemen is hereditary; *if generally approved by the ſubjects*, the eldeſt legitimate ſon of an imam is his rightful ſucceſſor. But in the deſpotic governments of the eaſt, indeed no order can be cloſely obſerved becauſe there are no fundamental laws. In every little town a ſub-dola, with a ſmall garriſon, conſiſting ſometimes of only five or ſix ſoldiers, reſides, to maintain order. The chief of a large village is a ſheik; of a ſmall one, a hakin. Every city in which a dola reſides, has alſo a kadi, dependent on the chief kadi of Sana; the kadi is ſole judge in civil and eccleſiaſtical affairs, nor may the dola interfere to contradict his ſentences, or render them inefficacious. The kadis in the provinces, no leſs than in the capital, are in high reputation for wiſdom and integrity. The manufactures of a people of ſo little induſtry, cannot but be very trifling. The making of match fire locks has been attempted here within theſe few years; it ſucceeds but indifferently. It is only of late that glaſs works have been eſtabliſhed at Mocha; ſome coarſe cloth is manufactured here, but not ſo much as is required for the uſe of the country: broad cloths are neither made nor worn here. The Engliſh brought ſome goods of this ſort to Mocha, but were obliged to carry them back to India. A country which affords ſo few articles for ſale, cannot have a great trade. Coffee is almoſt the ſole article exported from Yemen; a valuable commodity, in exchange for which many of thoſe things which this country needs from abroad, may well be obtained. All the commerce of Yemen is carried on by Mocha, except that ſome coffee is exported by Loheia and Hodeida.

Yen-tcheou, a city of China, of the firſt rank, in the province of Tche-kiang. Near this town are mines of copper, and trees that yield varniſh, which give a value to the cabinet work ſo much eſteemed in Europe; when this varniſh is once dry, it never melts again, and will bear boiling water. The paper manufacture of this place is in equal eſteem, and for which they have a great demand. Six towns of the third order are under its juriſdiction: 650 miles S S E Peking, lat. 29 38 N.

Yen-tcheou, a city of China, of the firſt rank in the province of Chang-tong. The territory depending upon this capital is encloſed between two conſiderable rivers, which abound with fiſh, and make the ſoil very fruitful. The country is very well cultivated, and the mountains are covered with woods, and the air mild and

and temperate. There are 27 towns within the jurisdiction of this capital; 4 of the second order, and 23 of the third, 267 miles S Pekin, lat. 35 44 N.

Yen-tching, a city of China, in the province of Chang-tong and jurisdiction of Tsi-nan-fou. Here a kind of glass is made, so delicate and brittle, that it cracks when exposed to the smallest injuries of the air.

Yeovil, or *Ivel*, a corporate town in Somersetshire, England. Here is a manufacture of cloth and gloves: 20 miles S Wells.

Yesd, a town of Persia, in Irac Agemi, on the road from Kerman to Ispahan. It has a silk manufacture; and here are made the finest carpets in the world: 200 miles ES E Ispahan, lon. 56 50 E, lat. 32 0 N.

Yonne, a department of France, containing part of the late province of Burgundy. It is so called from a river that falls into the Seine. Auxetre is the capital.

York, an ancient city of England, the capital of Yorkshire, with an archbishop's see. It is the Eboracum of the Romans, and many of their coffins, urns, coins, &c. have been found here. It has always been considered as the capital of the North, and, in point of rank, as the second city in the kingdom; and, although it is now surpassed in wealth and populousness, by many of the more modern trading towns, it still supports a considerable degree of consequence, and is the residence of many genteel families. The cathedral of St. Peter, generally called the minister, is reckoned the most elegant and magnificent Gothic structure in the kingdom, that in Lincoln perhaps excepted. Beside this cathedral, York contains but 17 churches in use; though, in the reign of Henry V, there were 44 parish churches, 17 chapels, and 9 religious houses. It is divided by the Ouse, into 2 parts, which are united by a stone bridge of 5 arches, the centre one 81 feet wide; and the river is navigable to this city for vessels of 70 tons burden, although it is 60 miles from the sea. York is surrounded by a strong wall, through which are entrances by four gates and five posterns: and it has a castle, formerly a place of great strength, but it is now a county prison for debtors and felons. York is a city and county of itself, governed by a lord mayor, and sends two members to parliament: Its county includes Ainsty Liberty, in which are 35 villages and hamlets. The guildhall is a grand structure, supported by two rows of oak pillars, each pillar a single tree. The corporation built a mansion house, in 1728, for the lord mayor; and, among the modern buildings, are a noble assembly house, designed by the earl of Burlington, and an elegant court house, on the right of the castle; here is also a theatre royal, and an asylum for lunatics. York is 70 miles S by E Durham, 89 E Lancaster, and 198 N by W London, lon. 1 1 W, lat. 53 59 N.

Yorkshire, the largest county in England, bounded N W by Westmorland, E by the German Ocean. It is divided into three ridings, called the N, E, and W: and subdivided into 26 wapentakes, which contain one city, 54 market towns, and 563 parishes, 2048 square miles, 1,311,181 acres, and 400,000 inhabitants; and sends 30 members to parliament. The W riding enjoys a sharp but healthy air; the vallies consist of good arable ground, and pasture for the largest cattle. It also produces iron, coal, jet, alum, horses, and goats. Here the clothing manufactures principally flourish. The N riding exceeds the other two in the salubrity of the air. The worst parts breed lean cattle; but, on the sides of the hills, in the vallies and plains, it produces good corn, and rich pastures for large cattle. Richmondshire, on the N W of this riding, was formerly a county of itself; here many lead mines are worked to great advantage.

Yo-tcheou-fou, a populous and commercial city of China, province of Hou-quang. Its district contains one city of the second, and seven of the third class; on the Zang-tse-kiang: 275 miles S W Nanking.

Youghall, a considerable town of Ireland, county of Cork. It is surrounded by walls, has a very commodious harbour, with a well defended quay, and sends two members to parliament. It has a manufacture of earthen ware, and is at the mouth of the river Blackwater: 28 miles E by N Cork.

Ypres, a large city of Austrian Flanders, with a bishop's see. It has a considerable manufacture of cloth and serges; and every year in lent there is a well frequented fair. It was one of the barrier towns belonging to the Dutch, till 1781, when the emperor Joseph II, obliged them to withdraw their garrison. It has been often taken and retaken; the last time by the French, in 1794. It is on the river Yperlee: 12 miles W Courtray, 15 N W Lisle, and 130 N Paris.

Yriex, St. a town of France, department

ment of Upper Vienné, on the river Iſle: 20 miles S Limoges.

Yſendick, a ſtrong town of Dutch Flanders, in the iſle of Calſand, on a branch of the Scheld, called Blie: 8 miles E Sluys, and 18 N W Ghent.

Yſſel, ſee *Iſſel*.

Yſſelburg, a town of Dutch Guelderland: 12 miles E Cleves.

Yſſelmond, an iſland of Holland, between the Merwe N, and another branch of the Maeſe on the S. It has a town of the ſame name: 3 miles W Rotterdam.

Yſſelſtein, a town of the United Provinces, in Holland, with a caſtle, on the river Yſſel: 5 miles S W Utrecht.

Yſſengeaux, a town of France, department of Upper Loire: 10 miles N E Puy.

Yuen-yang-fou, a city of China, in the province of Hou-quang. Its diſtrict contains one city of the ſecond, and ſix of the third claſs: 300 miles W Nan-king.

Yverdun, a ſtrong and ancient town of Swiſſerland, in the Pays de Vaud, capital of a bailiwick of the ſame name, with a caſtle. It is at the head of a lake of the ſame name, on the rivers Orbe and Thiele: 30 miles S W Bern, lon. 6 50 E, lat. 46 50 N.

Yverdun, Lake of, ſee *Neuchatel*.

Yvetot, a town of France, department of Lower Seine: 5 miles N E Caudebec.

Yun, the largeſt canal in China, called alſo, *The Imperial Canal*. This celebrated canal, which extends from Canton to Pekin, forms a communication between the N and S provinces. The traffic upon it is exceedingly great, and it is, in various other reſpects, an object of wonder and admiration to Europeans.

Yung-ping-fou, a city of China, province of Pe-tcheli. Its diſtrict contains one city of the ſecond, and five of the third claſs: 87 miles E Pekin.

Yu-ning-fou, a city of China, province of Ho-nan. Its diſtrict contains 2 cities of the ſecond, and 12 of the third claſs: 175 miles N W Nan-king.

Yun-nan, one of the moſt fertile and opulent provinces in China; bounded N by Se-tchuen and Thibet, E by Quang-ſi and Koei-tcheou, S by the kingdoms of Laos and Tonquin, W by thoſe of Burmah and Pegu. Its gold, copper, and tin mines; its amber, rubies, ſapphires, agates, pearls, marble, muſk, ſilk, elephants, horſes, gums, medicinal plants, and linen, have procured it the higheſt reputation. Its commerce and riches are immenſe.

Yun-nan-fou, the capital of the above province, once remarkable for its extent and the beauty of its public buildings, all which have been deſtroyed by the Tartars, in their different invaſions. Its diſtrict contains four cities of the ſecond and third claſs: 430 miles N W Canton.

Yuntai, an iſland near the coaſt of China, in the Eaſtern Sea; 30 miles in circumference: about two miles and a half from the continent, lon. 137 5 E Ferro, lat. 34 35 N.

Yvoy, a town of France, department of the Ardennes, on the Cher: 10 miles S Sedan.

Z

Zaab, or *Zeb*, a diſtrict of Africa, in the county of Sahara, belonging to the Algerines. It was anciently a part of the Mauritania Sitifenſis, and is a narrow tract of land lying immediately under the Atlas, lat. between 34 30 and 35 N.

Zabern, a town in the palatinate of the Rhine: 15 miles W Philipſburg.

Zabola, a town of Tranſylvania, on the confines of Moldavia: 5 miles S W Neumark.

Zaburn, a town of France, department of the Lower Rhine: 15 miles N Straſburg.

Zafra, a town of Spain, in Eſtramadura, with a caſtle, at the foot of a mountain: 20 miles S W Medina.

Zagara, a famous mountain of European Turkey, in Livadia, on the gulf of Corinth, near Mount Parnaſſus, and almoſt always covered with ſnow. It was the ancient Helicon, from which iſſued the fountain Hippocrene, and was ſacred to the Muſes who had here a temple.

Zagrad, a ſtrong and populous town of Sclavonia, capital of a county of its name, with a biſhop's ſee. It is on the Save: 25 miles N E Carlſtadt, and 157 S E Buda, lat. 46 20 N.

Zahara, a ſtrong town of Spain, in Andaluſia, on a craggy rock, and defended by a citadel: 47 miles S E Seville, lat. 36 52 N.

Zahara, ſee *Sahara*.

Zaire, a large river of Africa, which, riſing in the kingdom of Macoco, divides the kingdom of Loango and Congo, and falls into the Atlantic Ocean, below Sogno.

Zamora, a ſtrong and conſiderable town of Spain, in Leon, with a biſhop's ſee. In its

its environs fine turcois ſtones are found. It is ſeated on a hill, on the river Douero, over which is a bridge of 17 arches: 35 miles N Salamanca, and 150 N W Madrid.

Zamora, a town of Algiers, province of Conſtantine: 250 miles W Hamamet, lon. 6 25 E, lat. 36 20 N.

Zamoſki, a ſtrong town of Poland, in Red Ruſſia, now the Auſtrian kingdom of Lodomiria. It has a citadel, and is 37 miles N W Lemburg, lon. 23 26 E, lat. 50 52 N.

Zanfara, a kingdom of Negroland, W of the kingdom of Zegzeg. The inhabitants are tall in ſtature, very black, with broad faces, and ſavage diſpoſitions. It is very little known to Europeans.

Zang-Ping-Jew, a large town of China. The ſtreets are paved, clean, ſtraight and broad. It is 30 miles N Pekin.

[BeH.]

Zanguebar, a country on the E coaſt of Africa, between 3 N and 18 S lat. It includes ſeveral petty kingdoms, in which the Portugueſe have ſettlements. The inhabitants, except thoſe converted by the Portugueſe, are either Mahometans or Pagans, the latter much the moſt numerous. The principal territories are Mombaza, Lamo, Melinda, Quiola, Moſambique, and Sofala. The Portugueſe trade for ſlaves, ivory, gold, oſtrich feathers, wax, and drugs. The productions are much the ſame as in other parts of Africa between the tropics.

Zante, an iſland of the Mediterranean, near the coaſt of the Morea: 17 miles S E of the iſland of Cephalonia. It is 24 miles long and 12 broad, and very pleaſant and fertile. Its principal riches conſiſts in currants, with which it abounds: they are cultivated in a large plain, under the ſhelter of mountains on the ſhore, which gives the ſun greater power to bring them to maturity. Here are alſo the fineſt peaches in the world, which weigh 8 or 10 ounces: alſo excellent figs and oil. In ſhort, it would be a perfect paradiſe if wood were not ſo dear, though this iſland was formerly full of foreſts. The natives ſpeak both Greek and Italian, though there are very few Roman catholics among them; but they have a biſhop as well as the Greeks. In one part of this iſland is a place which ſhakes when trod upon, like a quagmire; and a ſpring, which throws out a great deal of bitumen, eſpecially at the time of an earthquake. This iſland belongs to the Venetians, who have conſtantly a governor reſiding in the fortreſs. There are about 50 villages, but no other large town than Zante, which is ſeated on the E ſide of the iſland, and has a good harbour. It contains near 20,000 inhabitants; and the houſes are low, on account of the frequent earthquakes. The Engliſh and Dutch have each a factory and conſul here, lon. 21 3 E, lat. 37 53 N.

Zanzibar, an iſland of Africa, on the coaſt of Zanguebar, between the iſlands of Pemba and Monfia, with the title of a kingdom, tributary to Portugal. It abounds in ſugar canes and citrons. The inhabitants are Mahometans, lon. 38 25 E, lat. 6 0 S.

Zara, an ancient, ſtrong, and conſiderable city of Venetian Dalmatia, capital of a county of its name, with an archbiſhop's ſee, a citadel, and a harbour. It was formerly much more conſiderable, the circumference of the walls being now but 2 miles, and the inhabitants not above 6000. Here is part of the temple of Juno. There are fine paintings in the churches, done by the beſt maſters; They pretend to have the body of St. Simeon, brought from Judea, and kept in a ſhrine, with a cryſtal before it. Zara is ſeated on a ſmall peninſula, in the gulf of Venice: 80 miles S W Jaicza and 150 S E Venice, lon. 16 6 E, lat. 44 30 N.

Zaritzen, a town of Ruſſia, 688 miles from Moſcow, on the Volga. The buildings are mean, but the town is defended by a deep ditch, a rampart mounted with cannon, and a garriſon of 6000 men.

[Hanway.]

Zariza, a town, or rather garriſon on the Wolga, the only inhabitants being the troops. It is ſituated at the foot of a high hill, is fortified with five baſtions, and as many wooden towers.

[Hanway.]

Zarnate, a ſtrong town of European Turkey, in the Morea, on an eminence: 20 miles W Miſitra.

Zarnaw, a town of Little Poland, in the palatinate of Sandomir: 63 miles N Cracow, lat. 51 13 N.

Zarp, a large branch of the Tigris. It flows from very high mountains, capped with laſting ſnow. The country through which it runs is fertile, and produces plenty of corn.

[Jackſon.]

Zaſlaw, a town of Poland, in Volhinia: 15 miles S E Oſtrog.

Zatmar, a ſtrong town of Upper Hungary, capital of a county of its name; on a ſmall lake formed by the river Samos;

mos: 50 miles E by S Tockay, and 130 E Buda, lon. 22 34 E, lat. 47 50 N.

Zator, a town of Poland, palatinate of Cracow, and capital of a ſtaroſty of its name, with a caſtle. It is on an eminence, near the river Viſtula: 20 miles S W Cracow, and 50 S E Ratibor, lon. 19 42 E, lat. 49 54 N.

Zawila, or *Zucela*, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Fezzan, ſituated in a fertile country; the remains of ancient buildings in this town, the number and ſize of the ciſterns, and the conſtructions of the vaulted caves, intended, perhaps, as repoſitories for corn, exhibit ſuch veſtiges of ancient ſplendor, as will probably attract, and may highly reward, the attention of the future traveller: 60 miles E N E Mourzook.

Zbaraz, a town of Poland, in Podolia, 70 miles N by W Kaminieck.

Zborow, a town of Auſtrian Poland, palatinate of Lemburg. Here, in 1649, John Caſimir, king of Poland, with 20,000 men, was attacked in his camp, by 110,000 Coſſacks and Tartars, for 3 days ſucceſſively, but defended himſelf ſo bravely, that the latter were glad to conſent to terms of accommodation: 25 miles W Zbaraz, and 52 E by S Lemburg, lon. 25 46 E, lat. 49 46 N.

Zealand, an iſland of Denmark, almoſt of a round form, 700 miles in circumference, and the largeſt of the iſles belonging to the king of Denmark. It lies at the entrance of the Baltic, having the Scaggerac Sea N, the ſound, E, the Baltic S, and the Great Belt W. It is very fertile; producing grain of all ſorts, and in great plenty, and abounding with excellent paſture. It is particularly famous for its breed of horſes. Copenhagen is not only the capital of this iſland, but of the whole kingdom. [Coxe.]

Zealand, one of the ſeven United Provinces of the Netherlands, bounded N by the iſles of Holland, E by Dutch Brabant, S by Dutch Flanders, W and N W by the German Ocean. It is compoſed of ſeveral iſlands, the principal of which are Walcheren, Schowen, N and S Beveland, Tolen, Duyveland, and Wolferſdike. The inhabitants are at a great expenſe to defend themſelves from the encroachments of the ſea, and in keeping up their dikes. The river Scheld forms the moſt of theſe iſlands; and the ſoil of them is fruitful, but the air unhealthy, eſpecially for ſtrangers. The principal towns are Middleburg and Fluſhing.

Zealand, New, an iſland in the Pacific Ocean, diſcovered by Taſman, in 1642. He traverſed the E coaſt from lat. 34 to 43 S, and entered a ſtrait; but being attacked by the natives, ſoon after he came to an anchor, in the place to which he gave the name of Murderer's-Bay, he did not go on ſhore. He called the country Staten Land, in honor of the States General, though it has been generally diſtinguiſhed in our maps by the name of New Zealand. From the time of Taſman, the whole country, except that part of the coaſt which was ſeen by him, remained altogether unknown, and was by many ſuppoſed to make part of a ſouthern continent, till 1770, when it was circumnavigated by captain Cook, who found it to conſiſt of two large iſlands, ſeparated by a ſtrait 4 or 5 leagues broad, to which he gave his own name. On the W ſide of this ſtrait is Queen Charlotte's Sound, which was made a principal place of rendezvous in his ſubſequent voyages. Theſe iſlands lie between lat. 34 and 48 S, and lon. 166 and 180 E. Along the coaſt many ſmall iſlands are formed, and it is indented by deep bays, affording excellent ſhelter for ſhipping; and there are alſo ſeveral rivers capable of receiving large veſſels. Of the two iſlands, the ſouthernmoſt is for the moſt part mountainous and barren. As far inland as the eye can reach, nothing appears but mountains of ſtupendous height, conſiſting of rocks that are totally naked, except where they are covered with ſnow; but the land bordering on the ſea coaſt is clothed thick with wood, almoſt down to the water's edge. The northernmoſt iſland has a much better appearance; it is indeed not only hilly, but mountainous; yet even the hills and mountains are covered with wood, and every valley has a rivulet of excellent water. The ſoil of theſe vallies, and the plains, of which there are many overgrown with wood, is in general light, but fertile. The winters are milder than in England, and the ſummers, not hotter, though more equally warm. There are foreſts of vaſt extent, full of the ſtraighteſt and largeſt timber, fit for building of any kind. Wild celery, and a kind of creſſes, grow plentifully in almoſt every cove. Yams, ſweet potatoes, and cocoas, are raiſed by cultivation. Captain Cook, in 1773, planted ſeveral ſpots of ground with European garden ſeeds; and, in 1777, in ſeveral of theſe ſpots, although totally neglected and overrun by weeds, were found

found cabbages, onions, leeks, purſlain, radiſhes, muſtard, &c. and a few fine potatoes, greatly improved by change of ſoil. In other places every thing had been rooted out to make room for temporary villages. The only quadrupeds are dogs and rats: the former are domeſtic, and for food; and the latter though not numerous, ſeem alſo to be eaten. The birds, like the vegetable productions, are almoſt entirely peculiar to the country. Captain Cook introduced European poultry, and, on his laſt viſit had the ſatisfaction to find them increaſed, both in a wild and domeſtic ſtate, beyond all danger of being ever exterminated. The men are ſtout, well made, and fleſhy; but none of them corpulent, like the inhabitants of Otaheite and the Society Iſles; and they are exceedingly vigorous and active. They acknowledge one ſupreme being, and ſeveral ſubordinate, but have no public place, nor viſible forms of worſhip. The women, in general, are ſmaller than the men; but poſſeſſing few peculiar graces of form or perſon, are chiefly diſtinguiſhed by the ſoftneſs of their voices. The bodies of both ſexes are marked with black ſtains, called amoco, which is the ſame as tattowing at Otaheite. Their dreſs conſiſts of an oblong garment, about 5 feet long and four broad; they bring two corners of it over their ſhoulders, and faſten it on the breaſt with the other parts, which covers the body; and about the belly it is again tied with a girdle of mat. They ornament their heads with feathers, pearl ſhells, bones, &c. The women ſometimes wear necklaces of ſhark's teeth, or bunches of long beads made of bones or ſhells. Their houſes are miſerable lodging-places; and their only furniture is a few ſmall baſkets, in which they put their fiſhing hooks and other trifles. Their food conſiſts chiefly of fiſh; and inſtead of bread, they eat the root of a kind of fern, which they ſcorch over the fire, and then beat with a ſtick till the bark, or dry outſide falls off. Beſide their dogs, they alſo contrive to kill birds; and in moſt parts of the northern iſland, they have ſweet potatoes, cocoas, and yams; but in the ſouthern, nothing is raiſed by cultivation. Their cookery conſiſts wholly in roaſting and baking, which latter is performed in the ſame manner as at Otaheite. The women eat in common with the men, and their method of feeding correſponds with the naſtineſs of their perſons. The people are as reſerved and modeſt in their behaviour and converſation, as the polite nations of Europe. From Cape Kidnappers, in lat. 39 43, for upward of 80 leagues to the northward, the people acknowledge one ſovereign, called Teratu, and under him ſeveral ſubordinate chiefs, who probably adminiſter juſtice, and to whom great reſpect is paid; but whether his authority be hereditary or delegated is uncertain. This part of the coaſt is much the moſt populous; tillage, weaving, and the other arts of peace, being here beſt known, and moſt practiſed. The canoes are more decorated, the plantations more numerous, and the clothes and carving finer, than any where elſe. In other parts, they are ſcattered along the coaſt in ſingle families, or in larger tribes, and each in a ſtate of perpetual hoſtility. For ſuch continual wars, and the inhuman banquet that is the conſequence of victory, among a people in other reſpects mild and gentle, perhaps no better reaſon can be aſſigned, than what at firſt originated in neceſſity, has been perpetuated by habit, and exaſperated by revenge. Upon the whole, there is little room to doubt that theſe people are cannibals. [Cook.]

Zebee, a river of Africa, which riſes in Abyſſinia, and runs into the Indian Sea. The courſe is unknown.

Zebid, a city of Arabia, province of Yemen; once the place of a ſovereign's reſidence, and the moſt commercial city in all Tehama; but, ſince the harbour of Ghalefka was choked up, its trade has been transferred to Beit el Fakih, and Mocha, and this city now retains nothing but the ſhadow of its former ſplendor. Viewed from a diſtance, it appears to ſome advantage, by means of the moſques and kubbets, of which it is full. Several of thoſe moſques were erected by different pachas who reſided here during the ſhort period, while this part of Arabia was in the poſſeſſion of the Ottoman Porte. Zebid had once 8 gates; of theſe only 5 are now ſtanding, and the river is gradually breaking down a part of them. The walls of the old city are demoliſhed, and the very ruins are ſold by poor people, who gather out the ſtones, and ſell them for building new houſes: the preſent buildings occupy about one half of the ancient extent of the city. Zebid is ſtill diſtinguiſhed for an academy, in which the youth of Tehama, and a part of Yemen, ſtudy ſuch ſciences as are cultivated among the Muſſulmen. This

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is beſides the ſeat of a dola, a Maſli, and three cadis: 52 miles N Mocha, lon. 43 15 E, lat. 14 13 N.

Zebu, or *Cebu*, one of the Philippine Iſlands in the Indian Ocean, between thoſe of the Leyte and Negro's: 140 miles long and 30 broad.

Zedic, a town of Africa, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the country of Tripoli, on a bay of the Mediterranean, to which it gives name: 60 leagues E S E Tripoli.

Zegzeg, a kingdom of Negroland, on the river Niger, by which it is ſeparated N from the empire of Caſhna; E it is bounded by Zanfara, S by Benin, W by unknown deſerts. It conſiſts partly of plains, and partly of mountains. The latter are extremely cold, while the former are intolerably hot; but abound with water, and are exceedingly fruitful. Here the howling of the ſimoom breaks the repoſe of the deſert, and ſcatters death wide as its breadth, and diſtant as its courſe. [Afr. Diſco.]

Zeighenheim, a town in the landgravate of Heiſe Caſſel: 30 miles S Caſſel.

Zeil, a town of Suabia, capital of a county of its name, in the Algau; it has a caſtle: 70 miles S Ulm.

Zeiton, a town of European Turkey, in Janna, with a caſtle and an archbiſhop's ſee, though a ſmall place, and thin of people. It is on a hill, by a gulf of its name: 50 miles S E Lariſſa.

Zeith, a town of Upper Saxony, in the duchy of Naumburg, with a caſtle, and a well frequented college; on the Eſter: 25 miles S W Leipſick, and 45 E Erfurt.

Zell, a town of Lower Saxony, capital of a duchy of its name, which devolved to the houſe of Hanover by marriage. It is ſurrounded by ditches and ramparts, on which are planted cheſtnut and lime trees. It is a ſmall town, without trade or manufactures; but the high courts of appeal for all the territories of the electoral houſe of Brunſwick-Lunenburg, are held here, and the inhabitants derive their principal means of ſubſiſtence from this circumſtance. The caſtle is a ſtately building, ſurrounded by a moat. In 1757 the French reduced the ſuburbs of Zell to aſhes, and even ſet fire to the orphan hoſpital, in which a great number of helpleſs children are ſaid to have periſhed. Here are 4 Lutheran churches, one French, and one Dutch reformed church, and one for the Catholics. Zell is ſeated on the Aller: 31 miles N W Brunſwick, and 47 S by W Lunenburg. [Hanway.]

Zell, an imperial town of Suabia: 28 miles S Baden, and 52 W S W Stutgard.

Zell, an imperial town of Suabia, on the Zeller See: 14 miles N W Conſtance.

Zell, a ſmall town in the electorate of Treves, on the Moſelle: 33 miles N E Treves.

Zell-in-the-Pinzgau, a town of Germany, 37 miles S W Saltzburg.

Zell-in-Zillar-Thal, a town of Germany: 60 miles S W Saltzburg.

Zembla Nova, a large iſland in the Northern Ocean, N of Ruſſia, from which it is ſeparated by the ſtrait of Waigate. It has no inhabitants except white foxes, bears, and ſome other wild beaſts. In 1595, a Dutch veſſel was caſt away on the coaſt, and the crew were obliged to winter here; they did not ſee the ſun from the 4th of November to the beginning of February, and had great difficulty to keep themſelves from being frozen to death.

Zemlin, or *Zemplin*, a town of Upper Hungary, capital of a county of its name, on the Bodrog: 25 miles S E Caſſovia, and 27 N E Tockay, lat. 48 36 N.

Zemorget, or *Zermorgete*, a ſmall iſland in the Red Sea, 30 miles from the coaſt of Egypt. This iſland was called by the ancients *Ophiodes*, from the abundance of ſerpents, and the iſland of Topazes from the number of thoſe precious ſtones found there, lon. 53 5 E, lat. 23 25 N.

Zenan, a conſiderable city of Arabia, on the Red Sea. It is ſurrounded by a ſtrong mud wall, and has two caſtles. The houſes are built with ſtone, the inhabitants are treacherous and wicked. It is 180 miles N N W from Mocha. [Middleton.]

Zenta, a town of Hungary, in the river Theys; memorable for a ſingle victory obtained in the year 1697, by prince Eugene, over the Turks, commanded by the emperor Muſtapha II, in perſon: 20,000 Turks were killed, 10,000 wounded, and 3000 taken priſoners: 52 miles N Belgrade, and 52 W Temeſvar.

Zerbi, ſee *Gerbes*.

Zerbſt, a town of Upper Saxony, principality of Anhalt, capital of a diſtrict of that name, with a caſtle, where the princes commonly reſide. The inhabitants are partly Lutherans and partly Calviniſts, and are famous for brewing good beer: 27 miles N W Wittemburg, lat. 52 0 N.

Zeriga, a town of Perſia, in Irac Arabia, in a narrow plain, between mountains.

it has produced several very famous Arabian horses.

Zia, an island of the Archipelago, one of the Cyclades, S W Negropont. It is 15 miles long and 8 broad, and well cultivated. It abounds in barley, wine and silk; also, a fine sort of oak, whose fruit, called villam, is the best trading commodity of the island, it being used by dyers and tanners. The principal town, of the same name, is on an eminence, 30 miles from the harbour, at the further end of a valley. It resembles an amphitheatre, and contains 2500 houses, all flat at the top. It belongs to the Turks, but most of the inhabitants are Greeks, and have a bishop.

Zib, an old town of Palestine, built on an ascent near the sea. Probably it was the Achzib of Josh. 19 29. So strong a place that Israel could not expel the natives. [Maundrell.]

Zibit, a territory in Arabia Felix, extending from the principality of Mecca, to that of Mocha, bounded E by the principality of Tehama, W by the Red Sea. The Turks were formerly masters of this country, but it now belongs to an Arabian prince.

Zibit, a large trading town of Arabia Felix, capital of a territory of its name; on the river Zibit: 150 miles N W Aden.

Ziegenbayn, a town of the Upper Rhine, and chief place of a county of its name, in the principality of Hesse. It is in a morass, and can be occasionally inundated. In this place are kept the archives of the sovereign families of Hesse: 15 miles S Fritzlar, and 26 S Cassel, lat. 50 42 N.

Ziriczee, a strong town of the United Provinces, in Zealand, and the principal of the isle of Schowen. It was the ancient residence of the counts of Zealand, and was then a place of much consequence; the port has been since filled with sand: 12 miles N E Middleburg, and 18 S W Briel, lat. 51 36 N.

Zittaw, a fortified town of Germany, in Lusatia, subject to the elector of Saxony. Beside the suburbs, and handsome gardens that surround it on all sides, it has a number of fine villages. The principal business of the inhabitants is brewing beer; but there are above 100 clothiers, and in the neighbouring villages above 1000 weavers. Its merchants trade with those of Prague and Leipsic, and extend their commerce to Holland. The cathedral has 3 organs, and 2 high steeples. Near it is a college, where the languages, drawing, and other arts, are taught gratis. Joining to the cloister is a library, the finest in all Lusatia; and at a small distance from it is the orphan house. It is on the Neisse: 17 miles S W Gorlitz, and 25 S E Dresden.

Znaim, a strong town of Germany, in Moravia, with an ancient castle, in which are a great many Pagan antiquities. It is on the Teya: 24 miles S W Brinn, and 32 N Vienna.

Zoara, a fortified town on the coast of Barbary, with a good harbour: 60 miles W Tripoli, lat. 32 45 N.

Zoblitz, a town of Upper Saxony, which has 110 houses; the inhabitants subsist principally by working the serpent stone, which is found here, into pitchers bowls, tea and coffee dishes, mortars, cups, &c. The serpent stone is dug just above the town, and farther on, to the E of it, is found a red species, which is reckoned among the finest, and for that reason, is considered by the sovereign as his property, together with a yellow, green, grey, and black sort. In the electoral red quarry, is also found asbestos of divers colours, and granates. 27 miles S Freyberg.

Zoffingen, an ancient town of Swisserland, in the canton of Bern, with an elegant church, and a public library, containing several curious manuscripts. The inhabitants, about 2000, have their own magistrates; and, what is peculiar, their own courts of justice, both civil and criminal, which decide in the last resort, without an appeal to Bern. It is near a large forest, which contains the best pine trees in all Swisserland: 3 miles from Arburg, lon. 7 6 E, lat. 47 5 N.

Zolnock, a town of Upper Hungary, capital of a county of its name, on the Teysse, where the Sagelia, falls into it: 62 miles N E Colocza, and 62 E Buda, lat. 47 10 N.

Zorndorf, a village in Germany: one mile N Custrin.

Zout Pan, a curious salt lake in the country of the Hottentots, a few miles N Point Padron. It is a plain much above the level of the sea, and above 3 miles in circumference. At some seasons it is formed into an entire mass of fine white salt, which has a very striking appearance.

Zow-wan, or *Zagwan*, a small but flourishing town of Africa, in the kingdom of Tunis, built upon the N E extremity of a conspicuous mountain of the same name.

name. It is in great repute for the dying of ſcarlet caps, and the bleaching of linen; great quantities of both being daily brought thither for that purpoſe from Tunis, Suſa, and other places. The ſtream which is employed at preſent for this uſe, was formerly, together with the river of Zungler, conveyed to Carthage; and over the fountains of it there was a temple erected, the ruins of which continue to this day: upon an ancient gate which regards the S E, there is a ram's head, armed, in baſſo relievo, with *auxilio*, in large letters below it. This may, perhaps, inſtruct us, that Zowan, or whatever was its former name, was under the immediate influence and protection of Jupiter Ammon: 12 leagues S W Tunis.

Zueela, a town of the kingdom of Fezzan, in a diſtrict of remarkable fertility, in which the remnants of ancient buildings, the number and ſize of the ciſterns, and the conſtruction of the vaulted caves, intended, perhaps, as repoſitories of corn, exhibit wonderful veſtiges of ancient ſplendor: 140 miles E Mourzook, lon. 16 34 E, lat. 27 59 N.

Zug, a ſmall canton of Swiſſerland; bounded E and N by that of Zuric, W by that of Lucern and the Free Provinces, S by that of Schweitz. It is rich in paſturage; has plenty of various kinds of fruit, as well as walnuts and cheſtnuts; and its wine is of a very acid flavour. The inhabitants are Roman catholics, and remarkable for their beauty, courteſy, and hoſpitality; yet they are held to be the moſt reſtleſs people in Swiſſerland. [Coxe.]

Zug, a conſiderable town of Swiſſerland, capital of a canton of its name; on a beautiful lake, in a fertile valley, abounding with corn, paſture, and wood. In 1435, the ſtreet which was on the ſide of a lake, was ſwallowed up, and another was built on an eminence. There are ſeveral handſome churches, and a good town houſe. It is remarkable, that Oſwald, a Saxon king of Northumberland, in the ſeventh century, is the tutelar ſaint of this place. Zug is 12 miles N E Lucern, and 42 S E Baſil, lon. 8 16 E, lat. 47 10 N. [Coxe.]

Zuider Zee, a great bay of the German Ocean, which extends from S to N in the United Provinces, between Frieſland, Overyſſel, Guelderland, and Holland.

Zuillichaw, a town of Sileſia: 16 miles N E Croſſen.

Zulpha, a town of Perſia, near Iſpahan, to which it is a ſort of ſuburb, and ſeparated from it by the river Sanderon. It is peopled by a colony of Armenians, who were brought into Perſia by Shah Abbas. It is an archbiſhop's ſee, and contains ſeveral churches and monaſteries.

Zulpich, or *Zulch*, an ancient town of Germany, in the duchy of Juliers, belonging to the archbiſhop of Cologne. It is on the Naſſel: 10 miles S Juliers, and 10 W Bonn, lat. 50 46 N.

Zuric, one of the 13 cantons of Swiſſerland, bounded N by the Rhine, which ſeparates it from the canton of Schaffhauſen, S by that of Schweitz, E by Thurgaw and the county of Tockenburg, and W by the canton of Zug, and the Free Provinces. In 1351, Zuric formed an alliance with Lucern, Uri, Schweitz, and Underwalden, and was admitted a member of their confederacy. The 4 cantons yielded the pre-eminence to Zuric; a privilege it ſtill enjoys, being the firſt canton in rank, and the moſt conſiderable in extent, both of territory and power, next to that of Bern. This canton, in 1784, contained 174,572 ſouls, including 10,500 in the capital. It abounds in wine and excellent paſture; but as there is not a ſufficient ſupply of corn, for interior conſumption, the deficiency is chiefly ſupplied from Suabia. The burghers enjoy the ſole right of commerce; all ſtrangers, and even ſubjects, being excluded from purchaſing wrought manufactures in any part of the canton. [Coxe.]

Zuric, an ancient, large, and populous city of Swiſſerland, capital of a canton of its name. It ſtands at the N end of the lake of Zuric, and occupies both ſides of the rapid and tranſparent Limmat, which iſſues from that lake, and divides the town into two unequal parts, which communicate by three bridges. It was formerly an imperial city, and is one of the beſt built in this country, but the ſtreets are narrow, and the houſes high. The cathedral, founded by Charlemagne, is adorned with a ſtatue of that emperor. Zuric was the firſt town in Swiſſerland that ſeparated from the church of Rome, being converted by the arguments of Zuinglius. The two diviſions of Zuric are called the Old town and the Suburbs. The former is ſurrounded by the ſame ancient battlements and towers that exiſted in the 13th century: the latter are ſtrengthened by fortifications in the modern ſtyle. The arſenal is well ſupplied with cannon and ammunition, and contains muſquets for 30,000 men. Among the

the charitable foundations are an orphan houſe; an hoſpital for the ſick of all nations, which uſually contains above 600 patients; and the Allmoſen-Amt, or foundation for the poor, which puts out children as apprentices, and diſtributes money, clothes, and books of devotion, to poor perſons, not of the town only, but of the canton, to the amount of upward of 5000l. a year. Here are ſeveral manufactures; particularly muſlins, cottons, linens, and ſilk handkerchiefs. Here is the reſidence of the celebrated Phyſiognomiſt Lavater. Here the Geſners and other luminaries of ſcience and theology have ſhone. Zuric is 35 miles S W Conſtance, 40 S E Baſle, and 55 N E Bern, lon. 8 30 E, lat. 47 20 N. [Coxe, Adam.]

Zuric, a lake of Swiſſerland, near 10 leagues in length, and one in breadth. It is of an oblong form, and the borders are ſtudded thickly with villages and towns. The adjacent country is finely cultivated and well peopled; and the S part of the lake appears bounded by the ſtupendous high mountains of Schweitz and Glarus: the ſcenery is picturesque, lively, and diverſified. The river Limmat runs through the whole length of this lake to the city of Zuric.

Zurita, a town of Spain, in Old Caſtile, with an old caſtle. It is on the Tajo, near Toledo, lat. 39 50 N.

Zurzach, an ancient town of Swiſſerland, county of Baden, remarkable for 2 fairs, much frequented by the merchants of Germany and France. It is on the Rhine, juſt above the junction of the Aar with that river.

Zutphen, a county of the United Provinces, in Guelderland; bounded N by the Yſſel, which ſeparates it from Velaw, W by Overyſſel, E by the biſhopric of Munſter, S by the duchy of Cleves.

Zutphen, a ſtrong and conſiderable town of Dutch Guelderland, capital of a county of its name; at the confluence of the Berkel and Yſſel: 9 miles S by E Derventer, and 55 E by S Amſterdam.

Zutz, a town of Swiſſerland, country of the Griſons. Though not the largeſt, it is the principal place of the diſtrict of Upper Engadina, becauſe it contains the criminal court of juſtice.

Zuyſt, a village of the United Provinces, 5 miles from Utrecht. It abounds in plantations and ſhady walks, and is greatly ornamented by the ſpacious building which count Zinzendorf appropriated to the fraternity of Herrenhuters of Moravians. The brethren are employed in various kinds of manufacture; and as many of them have been either educated in England, or have worked there, their workmanſhip far exceeds that of any other part of Holland; but the articles are proportionably dearer. Zuyſt is much frequented, in the ſummer months, by a ſubſtantial claſs of Dutch merchants (particularly from Amſterdam) who have no country ſeats of their own.

Zwickow, a town of Upper Saxony, in Miſnia, formerly imperial, but now ſubject to the elector of Saxony. The place where the inhabitants are buried is in Voigtland; and therefore it is commonly ſaid, that they are Miſnians while alive, but Voigtlanders after they are dead. Zwickow is on the Muldaw: 15 miles S Altenburg, and 20 N E Plawen.

Zwingenburg, a town in Heſſe Darmſtadt: 12 miles N Worms.

Zwoll, a conſiderable town of the United Provinces, in Overyſſel, and in the diſtrict of Zailant; defended by ſome fortifications; and the canal, which begins near this place, and extends to the river Yſſel, is defended by ſeveral forts. Near it is the mountain of St. Agnes, where there was formerly an Auguſtine convent, in which Thomas A Kempis lived 71 years, and died in 1471. It was formerly an Imperial and Hanſeatic town, and is on an eminence, on the rivers Aa and Yſſel: 5 miles S Haſſelt, and 8 S E Campen, lon. 6 10 E, lat. 52 33 N.

Zygeth, a ſtrong town of Lower Hungary, capital of a county of its name, with a citadel. It is in a moraſs, made by the river Alma: 50 miles N W Eſſeck, lon. 18 58 E, lat. 46 17 N.

Zytomierz, a town of Poland, in Volhinia, on the river Ciecirief: 70 miles W Kiof, and 120 E Lucko, lon. 29 22 E, lat. 50 35 N.

APPENDIX.

To give the latest intelligence respecting the state of the Eastern Continent, and a summary view of the changes which have taken place since this work has been in the press, this APPENDIX *is added, in which is inserted a number of articles not before noticed.*

ALE

ABANA, a branch of the Barrady, a river of Syria, which waters the gardens of Damascus.

Abarim, a ridge of mountains in Palestine. Pisgah, Peor and Nebo, were parts of this range, Pisgah being the summit of Nebo.

Aberconway, a town of Wales, built by Edward I. An epitaph on a tomb stone here, is said not to have its parallel in Europe, viz. "Here lieth the body of Nicholas Hooks, of Conway Gent. Who was the one and fortieth child of his father William Hooks, Esq. by Alice his wife, and the father of 27 children." He died the 20th of March, 1637.

Abousir, or the *Towers of the Arabs*, two eminences on the coast of Egypt, on each of which a tower is erected. These are the first objects discovered by mariners who approach Egypt from Lybia, and may be seen 4 leagues distant. [Sonini.]

Ai, a city of Palestine, about 3 leagues from Jericho, and the same from Bethel. In the time of Jerome, here were some of the ruins to be seen.

Ajalon, a city of Palestine, in the tribe of Dan. It was given to the Levites, but the Danites could not drive out the original inhabitants. Over the vale in which it was situated, Joshua commanded the sun to stand still.

Alexandria, a principal city of Egypt. In July 1798, the French, under General Bonaparte, took possession of this city, and held it till Sept. 2d. 1801, when Gen. Menou surrendered it to the English Gen. Hutchinson. The garrison consisted of 10,000 men, who had leave to return to France. The shipping of the French and their allies, and the spoils they had gathered in Egypt, the Arabian MS. statues, and other valuable and curious things which the Literati had with great labour,

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collected for the French Republic, fell into the hands of the English.

Algiers. The marine of the Dey of Algiers, laid up in ordinary in the Mole, in July 1801, consisted of two frigates, of which the *Crescent*, a present from the United States, was one, 2 brigs, 2 armed schooners, 8 gallies, of different force, and a number of Xebecs. Such is the trifling navy which awes the European and American nations into the degrading system of tribute!

[An American Naval Officer.]

Anathoth, a city of Palestine, the birth place of the prophet Jeremiah: 3 miles from Jerusalem.

Aroer, once a city of Palestine, on the river Arnon.

Ashdod, or *Azotus*, a city of the Philistines: 12 miles N E Ascalon. Dagon, the god of husbandry, was the favourite object of their worship. It stood not remote from the shore, between Gaza and Joppa. When christianity flourished here it was an episcopal see, and remained a fair village in the time of Jerome. Though every country in this place has been searched to find a situation similar to that described by Moses, though many other places have been supposed the ——— yet not one situation has been discovered so entirely correct. The traveller is lost in wonder as he views the tombs, temples, statues, cut out of the rocks. A vast mountain is formed into a succession of chapels, and mansions, lasting as the world. In some places, the priests always attend before the images, and lamps forever burn.

BAMIYAN, a remarkable city of Hindoostan, a day's journey from Cabul. Like Thebes it is cut out of an insulated mountain. The city consists of a vast number of apartments, and recesses cut out

out of the rock; some of which, on account of their extraordinary dimensions, are supposed to have been temples. Some remains of figures in relievo, and some paintings are still to be seen on the walls. Travellers say there are 12,000 of these recesses. At a distance, are visible, two colossal statues. They are erect and adhere to the mountain from which they are cut. They are 75 feet high. Not far from these is another, about 22 feet high. It is disputed whom they represent. The Mussulmen say they are intended for Adam, Eve, and Seth. Between the legs of the large male figure, is a door leading into a dark temple, spacious enough to hold an army. According to Persian authors, Bamiyan must have existed before the flood; but the followers of Buddha insist that it was built by Shem. Hence it is said to have been the residence of Abram, who, according to scripture, and the Hindoo sacred books, removed with his father to distant countries to the westward. The natives consider Bamiyan and its adjacent countries, as the residence of Adam, and Noah, and their immediate descendants. This tradition is of great antiquity, being supported by the sacred books of Hindoos and Persians. This city was destroyed by Genghiz-Khan, in 1221, who butchered the inhabitants, sparing neither animals nor trees. He ordered it to be called *the city of grief and sorrow*. The inhabitants of the country called it *the cries of woe*. [A. R.]

Barrady, a river of Syria, which rushing from Anti-Libanus, passing Damascus, is divided by the inhabitants into innumerable streams for their pleasure and advantage.

Beer-Shebah, (the well of oath,) a well dug by Abram, where he made a league with Abimelech. Near this afterwards, rose a city, called by the same name. This was a frontier town of Judea, south, and was strongly fortified by the western christians, while they were masters of Palestine. Here Abram lived 25 years. Here Isaac was born.

Brisgaw, a territory of Suabia, formerly belonging to the houses of Austria and Baden, but by the treaty of Luneville, given to the late Duke of Modena, as a compensation for the country he possessed in Italy.

CALNE, a city in the land of Shinaar, referred to by Isaiah and Amos. See *Ctesiphon*.

Caradock, a large hill at the confluence of the Clun and Teme, in Shropshire. Here was fought a battle between Ostorius the Roman, and Charactacus the Briton, described by Tacitus. In the vicinity are two barrows in which are found burned bones and urns. The trenches of the Roman camp are deep in hard rock; other tokens remain.

Ceylon, a very valuable island in the Indian Ocean. The Dutch possessions here by the late preliminaries of peace, between Great Britain and France, are given to the English.

Chandnee, a hill near Huddwur, remarkable for being the station of a Brahman, to receive contributions from pilgrims, who annually repair here to bathe in the waters of the Ganges. At the time of the sun's entering Aries, immense crowds flock to this consecrated spot from Cabul, Cashmere, Lahore, Butaan, Cummow and the plains of Hindoostan. in 1796, it was supposed two and an half million of souls were assembled here. [A. R.]

Cherish, a brook in Palestine being a branch of the Jordan, on the banks of which, the prophet Elijah was for a time fed in a miraculous manner. It was on the confines of Ephraim and Benjamin. [T. D.]

Chumbul, one of the most considerable rivers of Hindoostan, rising near the ancient city of Mundu, in the province of Malwa. It pursues a N E direction, and after washing the city of Kotah, and receiving many tributary streams, it empties itself into the Jumna, 20 miles below Etawa. Its length is 440 miles, and in parts its width is three quarters of a mile. [A. R.]

Cinneroth, was a city which stood on the Sea of Galilee, from which the sea was frequently called the Sea of Cinneroth.

Cisalpine, a *Republic* of Europe, established by the French. It comprehends the ci-devant dukedoms of Modena, Milan, and Mantua: the provinces of Bergamo, Brescia, Ferrara, Bologna, Romagna, the Valteline, the principality of Massa, part of the Veronese, and the imperial fiefs on the E side of the Ligurian Republic. It has been said, we know not with how much truth, that this republic has been offered by the French government, as an indemnity to the duke of Brunswick, who is a favourite of the First Consul; and that he has said, "That all his good intentions towards this country are frustrated, the people being unqualified to support a republic."

Constantia,

Conſtantia, ſee *Good Hope, Cape of.*
Cunduz, ſee *Chunaub.*

DALMATIA, a country of Europe, formerly poſſeſſed by different powers, but by the treaty between Bonaparte and the emperor, it is now given up to the houſe of Auſtria.

EDEN, According to ancient tradition, countenanced by the ſacred books of the Perſians and Hindoos, the parents of mankind lived in that mountainous tract, which extends from Bolku and Candahar, to the Ganges. Accordingly, in this tract, is found a ſpot minutely anſwering to the Moſaic deſcription of Eden. A winding brook forms a ſmall lake, from which iſſues 4 large rivers. The firſt was called Phiſon, now the Landi-Sindh. Gold is now found in its ſands, precious ſtones in its vicinity. The ſecond was Gihon. This is the Hir-Mend, the country through which it flows, is the ancient Cuſha. The third was Hiddekel; this is probably the Bahlac. The fourth was called the *Frat*, which is now the Cunduz. Though every country on the globe has been ſearched to find a ſituation like that deſcribed in Geneſis; though many other places have been ſuppoſed the favourite abode of the firſt human pair, yet no one ſpot has been diſcovered ſo entirely correſponding with the deſcription of Moſes. At the entrance of the paſſes leading to this ſuppoſed garden of Eden, and to the eaſtward of it, the Hindoos have placed a deſtroying angel, who is repreſented as a cherub, or a young man with the countenance, wings and talons of an Eagle. In this region moſt of the fruit trees known in Europe, are natives, or grow ſpontaneouſly. [A. R.]

Elba, an iſland in the Mediterranean, near Tuſcany; by the treaty of Luneville, it is given to the Duke of Parma, as part of his kingdom.

Ellora, a town of Hindooſtan, 10 or 15 miles from Bombay. About a mile eaſt of the town are monuments of antiquity, hardly leſs aſtoniſhing than the pyramids of Egypt. The traveller is loſt in wonder as he views the tombs, temples, pillars, and gigantic ſtatues, cut out of the rock. A vaſt mountain is formed into a ſucceſſion of chapels and manſions laſting as the world. In ſome places the prieſts are always attending before the images, and lamps forever burn. Our limits forbid a deſcription of theſe ſurpriſing antiquities. A moſt entertaining account, with plates, may be ſeen in the ſixth vol. of the Aſiatic Reſearches.

Europe. The war, which, for the laſt 10 years has raged in Europe, and in other parts of the world belonging to, or connected with, the belligerent powers, has produced important changes in the political, civil, and eccleſiaſtical ſituation of this part of the globe. Theſe changes have been particularly noticed, under their proper heads, in the preceding work. What we have now to add, is derived chiefly from the treaty of Luneville, of February, 1801, between the Emperor of Germany and the French republic, and the preliminaries of peace between the latter and Great Britain, ſigned at London, October 1, 1801. From theſe ſtate papers, ſome correct ideas may be formed of the *ſtatu quo* of Europe, at the concluſion of the late peace. By the treaty of Luneville, the Belgic provinces, and the county of Falkenſtein, with their dependencies, the Frichthal, and all the territory of the houſe of Auſtria betwen Zurzack and Baſle, together with all the countries and domains, on the left, or weſtern, bank of the Rhine, which before made a part of the German Empire, are annexed to the French Republic, who are henceforth to poſſeſs them in full ſovereignty and property. The Rhine, from the ſpot where it leaves Switzerland, to that where it enters the Batavian territory, called in the treaty the "*Thalweg* of the Rhine," is now the boundary between France and Germany. By the ſame treaty the Briſgaw is ceded to the duke of Modena; the Grand Duchy of Tuſcany, and the Iſle d'Elbe, to the infant Duke of Parma, and the territories of Iſtria, Dalmatia, and the late Venetian iſles in the Adriatic, the mouths of the Cattaro, and the city of Venice, the Lagunas, and the countries lying between the hereditary ſtates of the Emperor, the Adriatic ſea, and the river Adige, from the ſpot where it leaves the Tyroleſe, to its mouth; and half the cities of Verona and Porto Legnano, are ceded to the Emperor of Germany. The river Adige, (called the *Thalweg* of the Adige) conſtitutes the boundary between the Emperor and the Ciſalpine Republic, and its navigation is to be free. By the preliminary articles of peace between Great Britain and France, the former reſtores to the latter, and her allies the king of Spain, and the Batavian republic, all the poſſeſſions and colonies taken from them in the courſe of the war, with the exception of

of the island of Trinidad, and the Dutch possessions in the island of Ceylon, of which island and possessions his Brittannic Majesty reserves to himself the complete and entire sovereignty. The Cape of Good Hope is to be open to both contracting parties, and its commercial advantages to be mutual. Malta, with its dependencies, is to be restored to the order of St. John of Jerusalem, under the guarantee of some third power. The Sublime Porte is again to possess Egypt. The French troops evacuate Naples and the Roman state; the English evacuate all the islands of the Mediterranean and Adriatic seas. Upon the authority of a late article in a Hamburg paper, we add, that the French minister at the court of Berlin, has proposed to his Prussian Majesty a plan of indemnity, consisting of the following articles, viz. Prussia shall receive the territories of the late elector of Cologne in Westphalia, and the bishoprics of Munster, Paderborn, Osnaburg, Hildesheim, and the Abbe of Corvey. Prussia shall cede these territories, except Hildesheim, to the Duke of Brunswick. The Duchy of Brunswick, and part of the electorate of Hanover, shall be ceded to Prussia. The duke of Brunswick shall also receive the Duchy of Berg, belonging to the elector Palatine, who is to be indemnified in Suabia and Franconia. The Pope is again reinstated in office, and popery is once more the religion of France. The churches have survived the revolution, though robbed of their furniture and decorations; some of the ornaments are replaced. In Paris, several churches are opened on the sabbath and other days, for papal worship, 3 or 4 are well filled. An attendance at church, it is said, distinguishes those, who do not depend for their living *on the trade of revolutions*. One protestant church is open, and well filled. Every man observes the decade or sabbath, as he pleases. In the country the decade is almost totally disregarded. In Paris, one third of the shops are shut on the decade, two thirds on the christian sabbath.

FALKENSTEIN, formerly a small country of Germany, which by the treaty of Luneville, now constitutes part of France.

HESHBON, a city of Palestine, in the tribe of Reuben, remarkable for its excellent fish pools. It was repossessed by the Moabites after the ten tribes were carried into captivity. It remained a noble city in the time of Eusebius and Jerome, and was called Esbus: 40 miles from the Jordan. [T. D.]

High Places, in scripture certain mountains, or elevated places, where Heathens and Jews worshipped idols. The sun being the supreme deity of the pagans, they did not think it proper to circumscribe his presence by temples. When they afterwards began to erect temples for worship, the top was left open, and the place surrounded with trees. The Jews imitated them, and at one time had a college "of 400 prophets of the grove." These groves were devoted to prostitution, and the vilest abominations. [T. D.]

Hinnom, a delightful vale, near the wall of Jerusalem, adorned with shady trees and fruitful gardens, watered by the pool of Siloam. But this pleasant scene was rendered terrible by parents sacrificing their own children. It was also called Tophet, from the Hebrew word Toph, which signifies a drum, or tabret, which among other instruments was used to drown the cries of the dying babes. The Greek word for Hell, Gehenna, was from Gehinnom, the Hebrew for the valley of Hinnom. That it may show how ancient, how general has been the idea of "a sacrifice for sin," yet the universal prevalence of human sacrifices, displays the depravity of the heart, the perversion of the understanding. Ancient and modern times, the druids of Europe, the Magi of Asia, Africans, and Armenians, have crimsoned their altars with human sacrifices. Every nation from the Friendly Isles to the shores of the Red Sea, from the line to the poles, have all made these cruel offerings. [Encyclopedia.]

Hir-mend, a river of Hindoostan, having its source in the same lake with the Landi-Sindh: It is a branch of the Indus.

ISTRIA, a peninsula of Italy, till lately possessed in part by Venice, but by treaty, now given up to the Emperor of Germany.

JACOB's WELL, is in a narrow valley between Ebal, and Gerizim: one mile and a half from Naplosa, memorable from the conference between Jesus Christ, and the woman of Samaria. The foundations of a church built over it, are still remaining. The well is dug in a firm rock, is 3 yards diameter, 35 deep, 5 of which are full of water. [Maundrell.]

KOTAH,

KOTAH, a conſiderable city of Hindooſtan, encloſed with ſtone walls, and round baſtions. It contains an elegant palace, many good ſtone houſes, and ſeveral handſome public edifices. The ſtreets are paved with ſtone. On the W is the river Churnbut; on the N E a lake ſmooth and clear as chryſtal. The mauſoleum of a Rajah is a handſome building, paved with ſtone, in front of which are ſeveral ſtatues of horſes and elephants, hewn out of ſtone. At a little diſtance from the city, yearly, is celebrated a victory gained at Lanka. Behind an earthen wall is placed an enormous ſtatue of the dæmon Rawoon, all the principal people aſſemble, guns are directed againſt the wall, till it is broken, and the image of Rawoon defaced or demoliſhed. See *Kotta*. [A. R]

LANDI-SINDH, a river of Hindooſtan, iſſuing from a ſmall lake; the water is very deep, and has a dark appearance; hence it is ſometimes called the Nil-ab.

Legnano, ſee *Porto-Legnano*.

Lipſuti, a town on the iſland of Cephalonia. In September, 1801, an inſurrection was excited in this town, (which ſoon extended over the whole iſland,) by the arreſt of 4, and the execution of 2 peaſants, who, in defiance of the orders of the government of Lipſuti, had entered the town armed. Enraged at this tranſaction, the peaſants in the neighbouring villages, aſſembled in arms to the amount of 4000, attacked and defeated the troops that oppoſed them, burnt 30 of them in a houſe in which they had taken ſhelter, took their commander, cut off his head, divided it into 4 quarters, ſent them to the families of the 4 peaſants who had been arreſted, who roaſted them and gave them to their dogs. See *Cefalonia*.

MEMPHIS, or *Moph*, or *Noph*, a city of Egypt, where Apis was worſhipped in the ſhape of a bull, always kept in the temple. To this Ezek. refers Chap. 30, 13.

Meribah, or *Maſſah*, ſee *Sinai*.

Mizraim, an ancient name of Egypt.

NASSAU, or *POGGY ISLANDS*, theſe lie off the W coaſt of Sumatra, diſtant 20 or 30 leagues. The northern extreme of the northern iſland is in lat. 2 18 S, and the ſouthern extremity of the ſouthern iſland is in lat. 3 16 S. Theſe are ſeparated by a narrow paſſage in lat. 2 40 S, lon. 100 43 E. The iſlands riſe into rough hills and mountains, exhibiting ſtrong marks of ſome powerful convulſion. Excellent timber is found to the ſummit of the mountains. The tree called Bintangoor or Pohoon is of ſufficient ſize for the lower maſt of the largeſt ſhip. The Jago, cocoa nut and bamboo, are plenty. Pine apples, mangoſtans, and plantains, are common. The woods are impervious to man, inhabited by a few red deer, hogs, and monkeys. Pork and fiſh are a favourite food with theſe iſlanders. Their language, their manners, and character are very different from their neighbours on Sumatra. The two principal iſlands have about 1400 people divided into ſmall tribes, each occupying a ſtream of water. Their houſes are of bamboos, raiſed on poſts: the under part is inhabited by hogs and poultry. Their clothing is a piece of coarſe cloth made of bark, worn round the waiſt. Beads and other ornaments are worn. They file or grind their teeth to a point. Their colour is brown; their ſtature ſeldom exceeds 5 feet and a half. They live together in great harmony, believe in God and a providence. A fowl or hog is ſometimes ſacrificed to avert diſtreſs, but they have no ſtated religious worſhip. Omens of good or ill fortune are drawn from appearances in the entrails of their victims. Their government is democratic, the whole village aſſembles to try a criminal. Eſtates deſcend to the males. When a thief cannot make reſtitution he is puniſhed with death. A murderer is delivered to the relations of the deceaſed, who may put him to death. Marriages are ſettled by the parents; when the bride is taken home a hog is generally killed, and a feaſt made. Polygamy is not tolerated. In caſe of adultery, when the wife is the offender, the huſband may ſeize all the effects of the paramour, and puniſh his wife by cutting off her hair. When the huſband offends the wife may quit him. The general cuſtom of tattooing themſelves, and the manner of their diſpoſing of their dead, bear a ſtriking reſemblance to that of the Otaheitans. [A. R.]

OUJEIN, a populous city of Hindooſtan, of an oblong form, about 6 miles in circumference, encircled by a ſtone wall, with round towers. Though there is ſome waſte ground within the walls, the greater part is crowded with houſes, built partly of brick, and partly of wood. For the brick houſes a frame is erected, and the interſtices filled with brick, they are covered with

with tiles or a lime terrace. The principal bazar is a ſpacious and regular ſtreet, paved with ſtone, with houſes on each ſide, of two ſtories. To the firſt, which is of ſtone, you aſcend by 6 or 7 ſtone ſteps. The lower ſtory is generally a ſhop; the ſecond, which is brick or wood, is the dwelling of the people. The moſt remarkable buildings are 4 moſques, and a great number of Hindoo temples. The body of the people, Hindoos, and Muſſulmen, ſpeak a dialect ſimilar to that of Agra, and Delhi. The Muſſulmen form a conſiderable proportion of the inhabitants; they belong to a ſect who diſtinguiſh themſelves by the title of Iſmauliah. This claſs of people are ſpread over all the countries of the Deccan, Surat contains 6000 families, Oujein 1500. Their high prieſt reſides at Burhanpoor. He holds the keys of paradiſe, it being an article of their faith that no man can enter the regions of bliſs without a paſſport from him. He receives a gratuity for each one he ſigns. He alſo exerciſes temporal juriſdiction over his tribe in all the countries where they are diſperſed. The different governments admit this as an encouragement to theſe people, who are a moſt induſtrious and uſeful claſs of inhabitants. This city boaſts of high antiquity, and is conſidered as the firſt meridian by the Hindoo geographers and aſtronomers. Its lon. from Greenwich, is 75 51 E, lat. 23 11 N.

A mile to the N of the town are found the veſtiges of a ſubterraneous city. By digging 15 or 18 feet, brick walls are found entire: pillars of ſtone, and wood of extraordinary hardneſs. The brick found are often larger than thoſe made in late ages. A large quantity of wheat has been found in a ſtate ſomewhat reſembling charcoal. A compact pile of earthen veſſels 12 or 15 feet long, and 7 or 8 high, ſuppoſed to be a potter's kiln, has been diſcovered. Adjoining theſe ruins on the bank of the river Sipparah, is the cave or ſubterraneous palace of the Rajah Bhirtery. It conſiſts of ſeveral apartments a few feet under the ground. The covering is ſupported by ſtone pillars, on which are laid long ſtones in the manner of beams. Some of theſe pillars are curiouſly carved with figures of men in *alto relievo*. Through the ſtone pavement of one apartment is a triangular opening about 6 feet deep into another apartment, on the ſide of which are two ſmaller rooms, about ſeven feet by 8. Theſe are ſupported by ſtone pillars like the upper ſtory. At the ſouthern extremity is a door, ſhut up with earth and rubbiſh, tradition ſays that one ſubterraneous paſſage went hence to Benares, and one to Hurdwar. It is ſaid this door was ſhut up a few years ſince by the government, becauſe people ſometimes loſt themſelves in the labyrinth. Such are the preſent appearances of this city, which, more than 1800 years ſince, was the ſeat of empire, of ſcience and arts. No volcanic ſcoriæ are found among the ruins, nor are there in the vicinity any conical hills, which by their eruptions might have produced ſuch an effect. The walls ſeem too entire to admit an earthquake as the cauſe. The deſtruction, more probably, was effected by ſand or looſe earth blown by a violent wind. This hypotheſis comports with tradition, which ſays, The city was deſtroyed by ſhowers of earth. [A. R.]

PORTO-LEGNANO, a city of the late government of Venice, but by the treaty between France and Germany, a draw in the bridge over the river Adige, is the dividing line between the Emperor, and the Ciſalpine Republic.

RAINANGHONY, a town of Hindooſtan, on the eaſt bank of the Irrawaddy. It has a mean appearance, ſeveral of its temples being in ruins, but the inhabitants are well dreſſed, and wear gold ornaments. About 3 miles from the town are 180 oil wells; 4 or 5 miles further are 340 more. Theſe wells are often 150 or 200 feet deep. The average produce of a well in a day is 1825 pounds avoirdupoiſe. This oil is a genuine petroleum, having all the properties of coal tar, being in fact the ſame thing [A. R.]

Rhine, a great river of Europe. By the treaty of Luneville, this river, from the ſpot where it quits the Helvetic territory, to that where it enters the Batavian territory is the dividing line between France and Auſtria.

Ruſſia. From a late enumeration, this empire is ſaid to contain 35,000,000 inhabitants, one third of which are peaſants, in a ſtate little better than ſlavery. The preſent extent of this Empire including its late acceſſions of territory is 325,000 ſquare leagues. [Columbian Centinel.]

SERAMPOUR, a town of Hindooſtan, in the country of Bengal, near the river Hoogly: 12 miles N Calcutta. Here, and

and in the vicinity are 4 Engliſh Miſſionaries, who have had ſome ſucceſs. They have tranſlated the Bible in the Bengaleſe language. They aſſemble with the inhabitants frequently in the courſe of the week. [Let. from a Miſſionary.]

Seven Iſlands, Republic of the, Of this republic no correct information has been received. It embraces the late Venetian territories on the Continent, and the adjacent iſlands in the Adriatic ſea, or Gulf of Venice. In the treaty between France and Turkey, formed Oct. 9, 1801, the former acknowledges and guarantees the maintenance of the Conſtitution of this Republic; and the latter accepts for that purpoſe the guaranty of the French Republic, as well as that of Ruſſia.

[Treaty between France and Turkey.]

Snares, The, a cluſter of ſeven rocky iſlands, lying off the ſouthern coaſt of New Zealand, lon. 166 20 E, lat. 48 3 S. The largeſt of theſe iſlands is about three leagues in circumference, and is equal in extent to the other ſix. They are entirely barren; and, being expoſed to frequent ſtorms and the violence of the ſea, they become extremely dangerous to the unwary ſeamen who approaches them: whence they take the name of the Snares.

[Vancouver.]

TUSCANY, a late ſovereign State in Italy, by the treaty of Luneville given to the duke of Parma, who has been inſtalled king of Etruria, and is ſtyled his Etruſcan majeſty.

UZ, the reſidence of Job; probably in Arabia Deſerta. The plunderers of his property, Chaldeans and Sabeans, were probably neighbours not remote. Theſe were inhabitants of Arabia Deſerta. His friends, excepting one, were from the ſame country. [Ency.]

VERONA, a city of Italy in the late territory of Venice, on both ſides of the Adige. By the treaty of Luneville it is divided, the draw in the bridge over the river being the boundary. One part is given to the Emperor of Germany; the other belongs to the Ciſalpine Republic.

Volcano, or *Volcanello*, two volcanic iſlands in the Mediterranean ſea. Many other hills are burning in different parts of the world. On the iſland of Tanna is a volcano, which vomits flames. Chimæra is a burning mountain, of Lycia, 6 miles from the ſea, which blazes day and night. Hephaeſtean mountains in Lycia, burn with incredible fury. Cephantus in Bactria in the night is ſeen on fire. Mount Sitacene burns on the confines of Perſia. Near Suſa are 15 places that burn. Nympha Crater, near Apollonia, is continually burning. On the iſle of Amſterdam is a volcano which diſgorges flames at ſix different apertures. On Lancerotta, in 1730, a volcano broke out. On the iſlands of Kanaga and Takavanga in the northern Archipelago, between Kamtchatka and the coaſt of America, are burning volcanoes. In China the mountain of Linoſung is of very great height, and vomits aſhes, cinders, and flames. On Barren Iſland in the Eaſt Indies is a blazing volcano. On Niphon, the principal Japaneſe iſle, are 8 volcanoes, which burn with undeſcribable fury, ſpreading terror and devaſtation. Unalaſka has 2 burning mountains. On the iſland of Luconia are ſeveral burning hills. Alſo on Aſſumption Iſle a mountain burns. Upon the peninſula of Kamtchatka, are 20 volcanoes. From the towering peak of Teneriff burſts a column of fire. The peak of Feugo or St. Philip, is a terrible volcano. Several hills on the iſland of Sumatra ſend forth fiery eruptions. The fires of Veſuvius in Naples, Etna on Sicilly, and Hecla on Iceland are known to all our readers.

[Pliny, M'Cartney, A. R. Peyrouſe, Beneyowſky.]

WERTURIAN MOUNTAINS, a famous chain of mountains forming part of the boundary of Aſia. It becomes conſpicuous in lat. 57 20, in the government of Kaſan, and running N ends near the ſtraight of Waygatz. From Peterſburg this chain is a vaſt level, from which elevations or hills riſe like iſlands in the ocean. To the E the deſcent is gradual, forming an immenſe inclined plain to the Icy Sea. The rivers here, ſome of them, after a courſe of 27 degrees, fall into the frozen ocean, in lat. 73 30 N. The Yaik and Volga run S into the Caſpian ſea; the Dnieper and Don into the Euxine. [Ency.]

ZEBULON, a tribe of Iſrael whoſe territory was bounded N by Aſher and Naphtali, E by the ſea of Galilee, S by the brook Kiſhon, W by the Mediterranean. Alſo a ſtrong town in the ſame tribe, near Ptolemais on the ſea.

[Ency.]

FINIS.

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